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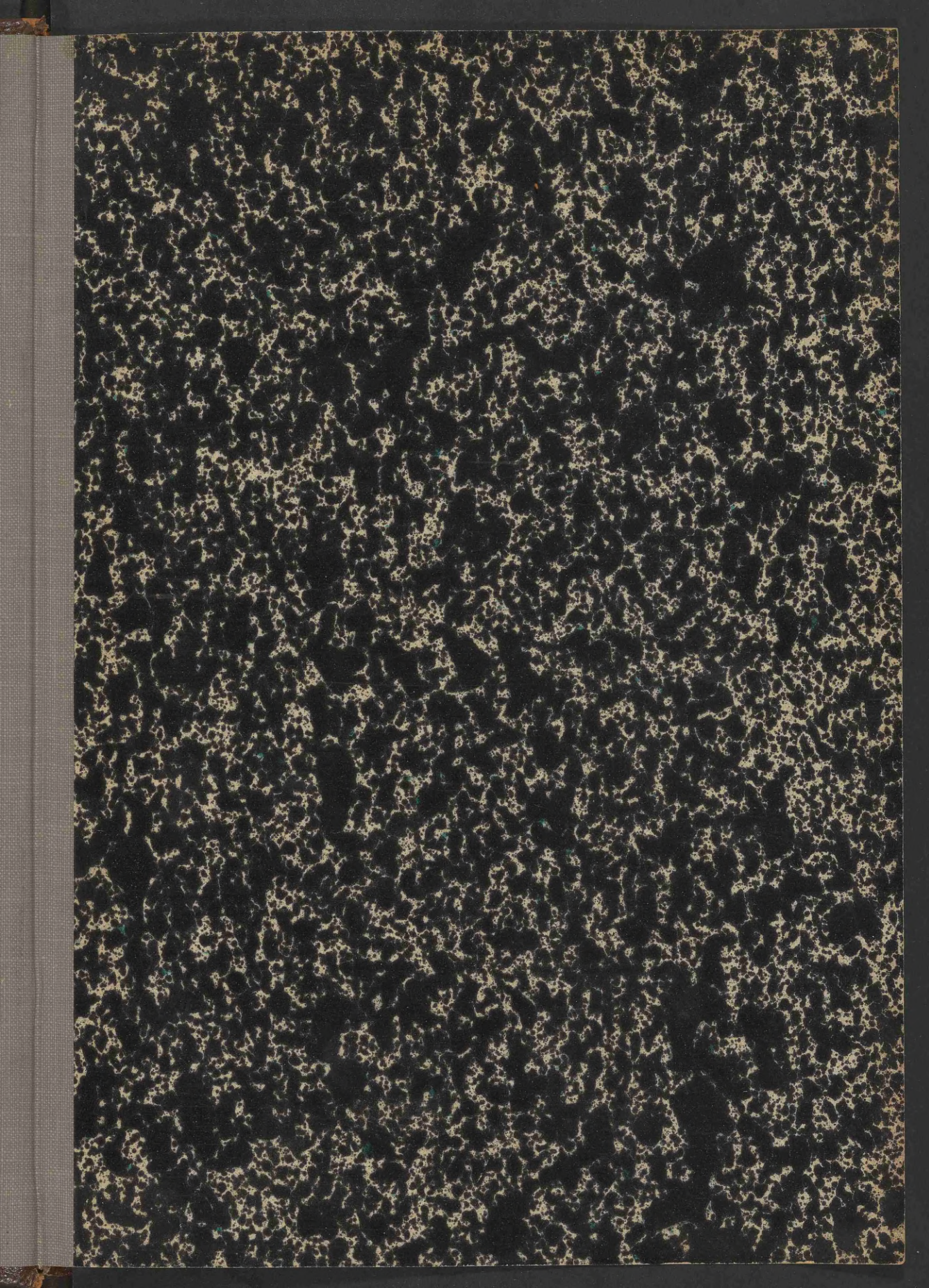
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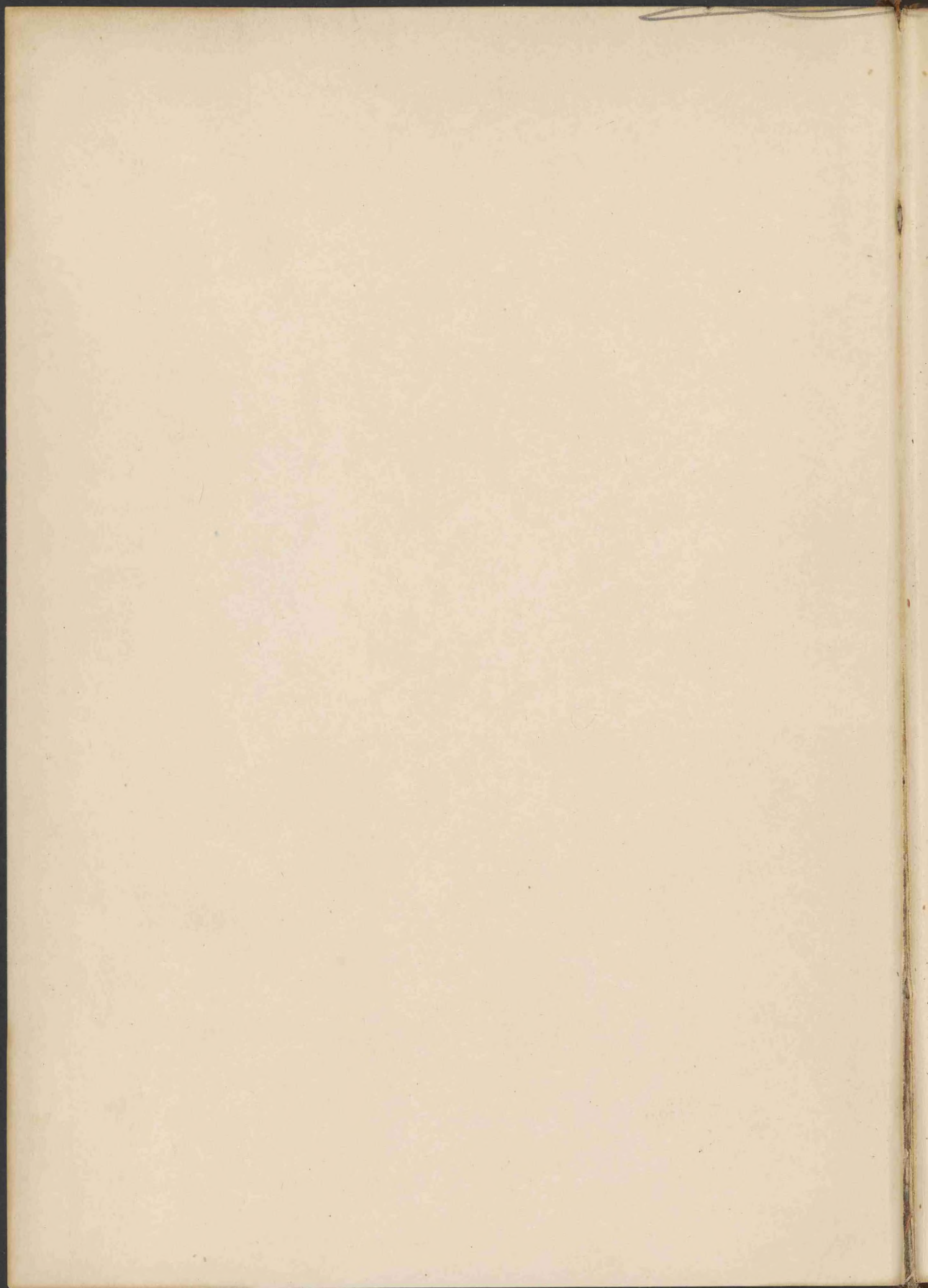
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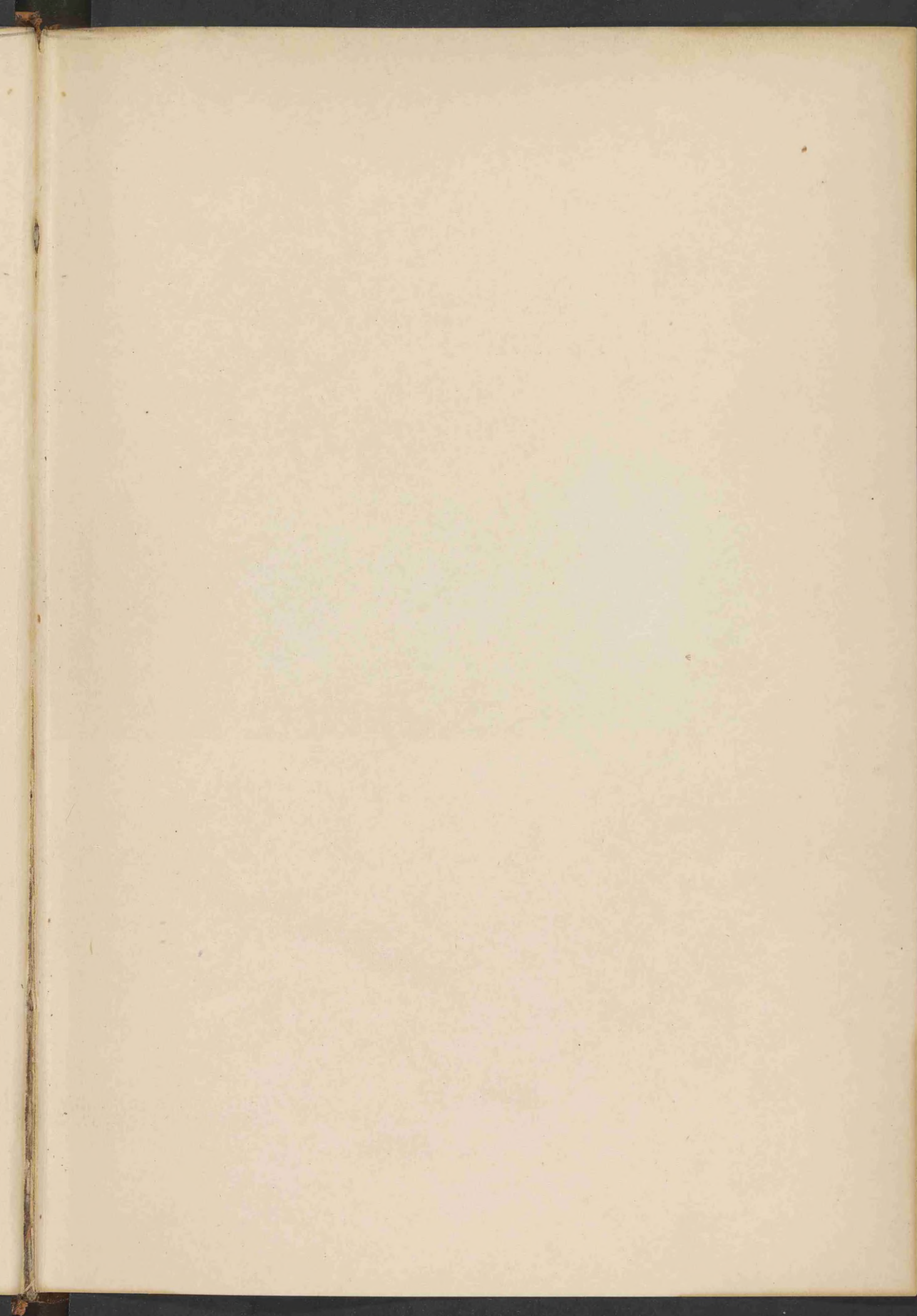
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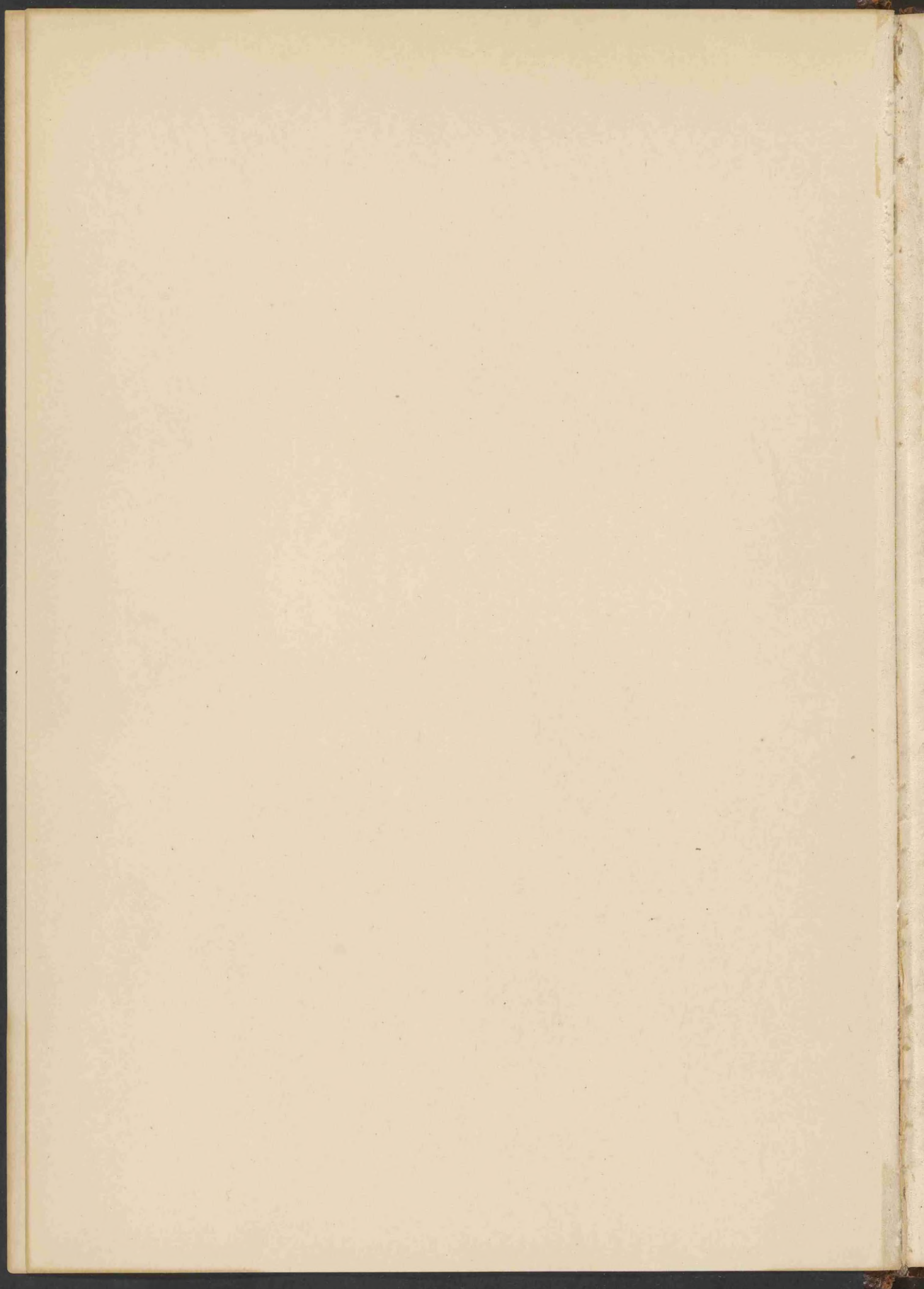
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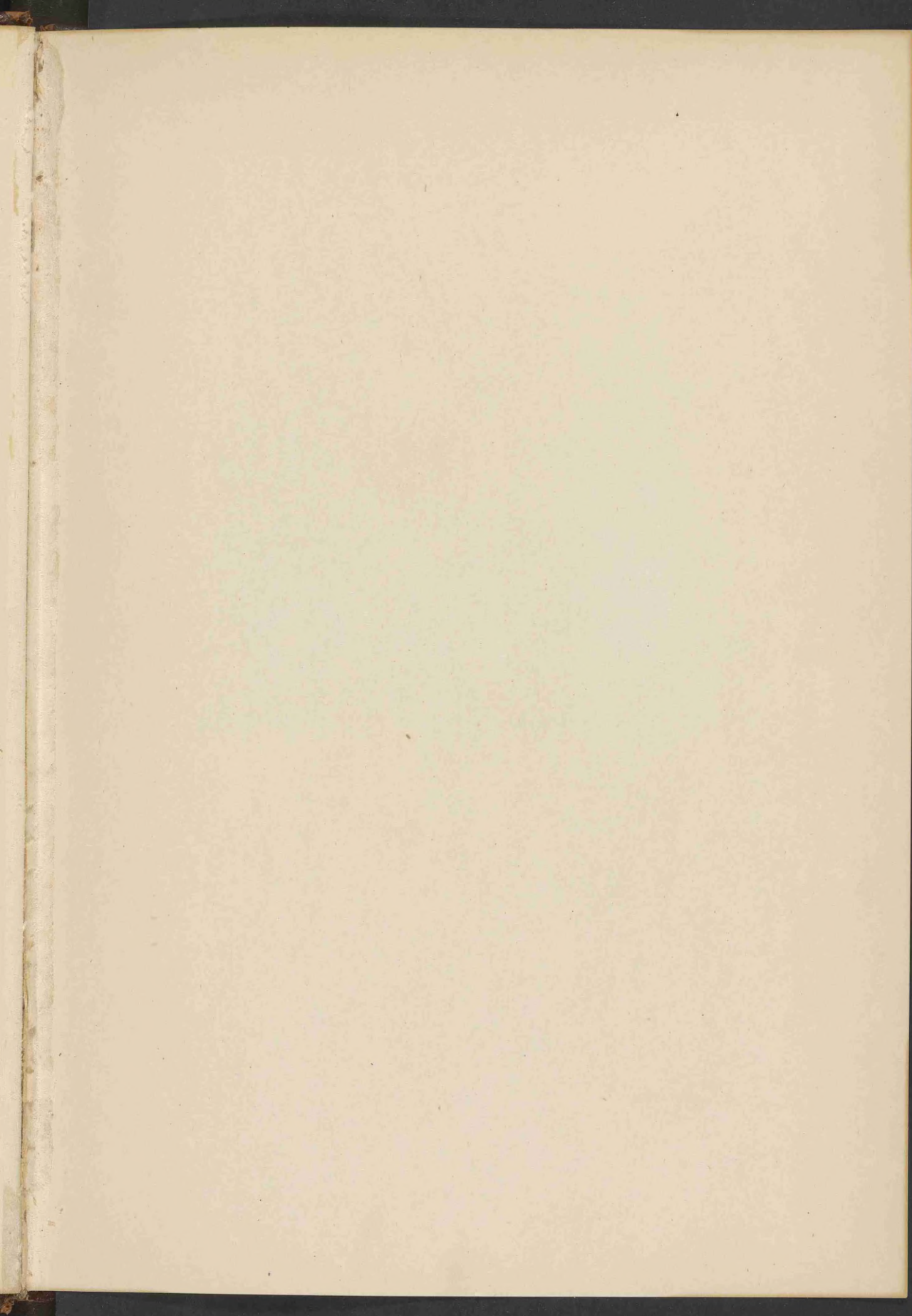
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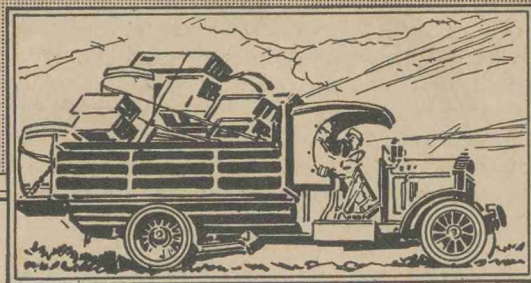
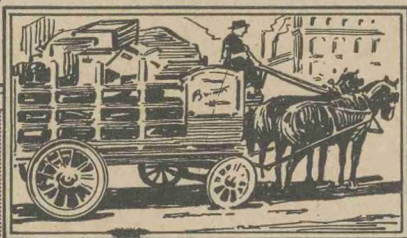
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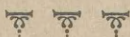
(Dec. 1929 - Nov. 1930)

DECEMBER, 1929

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



THE ATTACK MADE on the officers of the American Federation of Labor by the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers during its convention in Toronto was very ably handled by the convention and the answer made by President Green to those malicious statements was a masterpiece which should be read by every trade unionist in America.

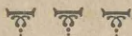


OUR ORGANIZATIONS in Cincinnati have made splendid progress during the last ten years, but at no time during their history have they met with such splendid success as they have within the last six or eight months.

When our convention meets in that city next September our members will find every branch of our craft one hundred per cent organized, with a set of business agents and officers who are a credit to our institution and will be an enlightenment to many of our visiting delegates.



BUSINESS is going to be rather dull during the Winter and Spring. Therefore, it behooves all of us to guard against anything which may create a stoppage of work. Wage scales, especially east of the Rocky Mountains, should not expire from November to May, if it could be so arranged. During the period beginning from May to November business of all kinds, with the exception of coal, perhaps, is much better, and when business is good employers are usually more lenient.



IN PURCHASING CARDS during the Christmas season try, if you can, to purchase only such cards as bear the union label. I realize that this is rather difficult, but if you cannot get them with the union label, do not waste your money trying to send a Christmas card to everyone whom you may have met during the year. It is not necessary and besides is not good taste.

Send out cards only to those people you like, or whom you consider as acquaintances or friends who appreciate your friendship.

In recent years this custom has also been pushed very much by the stores and others selling Christmas cards, and in this, again, the poorer classes of people are trying to follow in the footsteps of the rich by sending out bundles of Christmas cards.

With the Christmas card should go the feeling and message of good will and friendship which was originally intended should be conveyed to our friends during the Christmas holidays.

—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXVII

DECEMBER, 1929

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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Troubles with the Communists

New York is the last refuge of the
Communists—the only place left in
this country where they seem to have
any semblance of organization. This
city has an unusually large foreign-
born population. Thousands of these
—as well as the high-strung, tempera-
mental and emotional native born—
have been attracted to the banner of
the Communists. Communism seems
to provide an outlet for their peculiar
emotionalism. Communists practi-
cally wrecked the New York unions
of the furriers and the cloakmakers
and they tried the same thing during
the garment workers' strike of early
July this year and it was only natural
to find them attempting to get con-
trol of Local Union No. 3 and other
building trades organizations.

They waited until after the old offi-
cers had been expelled from No. 3
and when order was about to be re-
stored, they came forward with their
petty slogans and phrases—their
“declarations” and programs. Not
many of our members belonged to the
Communists, but they did attract a
good number of the supporters of the
old officers, and all drunken disturbers
and disappointed and disgruntled ele-
ments—most of whom would jump
at that time on the band wagon of
anyone who attempted to make life
unbearable for the new officers and
the International.

The Communists used the same
methods in attempting to capture this
union and “guide it rightly” as they
used in getting a foothold in and

wrecking the furriers' and cloakmakers' and other organizations in New York. The tactics, methods, phrases, slogans and subjects were exactly the same. Handbills, circular letters and issues of the "Daily Worker" were passed out to the members as they entered the meetings. These and the daily issues of their "Daily Worker" told the members how to capture, control and operate Local No. 3. They created as much havoc and disturbance as possible and they did a fairly good job while it lasted.

We are not "red baiters." We do not shout "red" or "radical" to hide or confuse issues. We are not concerned in the various "isms." We are not concerned as to whether the doctrine of the Communists is right or wrong. We are concerned only in avoiding the confusion, turmoil and wreckage that always occurs whenever they begin their work. We had a job to do and we were determined to do it—determined that the Communists would get no foothold in this union and bring about the same kind of confusion, division and wreckage that they had caused in all the other situations where they were permitted to operate.

Their stock cry was for "Militant Class Conscious Leadership"—the kind of leadership provided by the Communists themselves, and the same kind of leadership that led the furriers, the cloakmakers and a number of other unions to ruin. Their publication—the "Daily Worker"—carried daily and sensational attacks on us.

They were so frantic and desperate as to make accusations of "stealing" the ballots cast at the Detroit convention of the International Brotherhood—when, as a matter of fact, no balloting for officers or for anything else ever took place. Other claims were made which were just as wild and ridiculous. They carried on the most stupid campaign of bitterness and negation conceivable to the human mind in a desperate effort to get control of

our organization or to weaken it as much as possible—all in the "interest of the workers."

Meetings were again put in a state of bedlam. Long tirades on how to cure the "ills of the working class" were the order of the day. Again meetings began to run wild. Little business could be conducted. The situation became serious.

This set-up could not be dealt with by sermonizing, pleading or by quoting from the Bible. We could not talk "legality and law" while the house was on fire. Order had to be restored. The cancer had to be cut out—and it was done by promptly closing the doors to all Communists and the hell-raisers who had lined up with them—this after they had had ample opportunity for "talking it out."

Order again was restored—and restored quickly—and from that day this union began to make real progress. Dealing with this situation in such a manner brought the charge of "autocracy," "czarism" and denial of "free speech," etc. "Gangsters" were supposed to be in our employ—and, oddly as it may seem, only three fist-fights occurred during all this time.

A study of the Communist as an individual will show him to be a high-strung, temperamental person—usually a failure and misfit in life with a sour, bent and twisted mind. He is always joined in his attacks by the weeping office-seekers with a strong itch for office, and old friends of defeated and ousted officers and others who see an opening to grind their axes or to expound their various theories.

They yell, "To hell with the International and the Constitution," yet they seek the protection of our laws and the floor of our meetings to carry on their work. They have no conception of free speech.

Free speech does not mean license to destroy and undermine the morale of an organization. Neither does "democracy"—the true and real meaning of which the Communists

have not the slightest conception. They do not even know their Communism. If they did, they would never mention free speech and democracy. Time and again it has been shown that wherever the Communists, their sympathizers and those lined up with them have been allowed their "free speech" and "democracy"—allowed to have their fill of it and to get in their fun—wherever this has happened, meetings were split wide open, bitterness spread, and they wrangled and fought all night over "isms" and trifles.

The issue is drawn between windbags, catch phrases and mental monkeyshines against experience, training and facts; between opinions, promises and guesses against well known facts.

We have never been able to see just why unions should provide such irresponsible, temperamental people with audiences, pay the rent for the meeting halls and provide a training ground or shooting range for theorists or destructive nuts and fools. (There is a big difference between a radical and a destructive fool.)

No one has been more willing to face them in debate than I have, and I have met them on numerous occasions, but I soon learned that nothing was ever settled. It was simply a "chewing" match and this keeps an organization in a turmoil, creates division, breaks down discipline and morale and takes minds away from the business of building up a well-functioning, responsible labor organization.

H. H. BROACH,
Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Women's Night Work Stopped in Japan

Washington—Japan's abolition of cotton mill night work by young persons and women should be of interest to southern textile barons and their defenders.

The Japanese law is now effective, according to the United States Women's Bureau. Cotton mills in that country will hereafter be operated on a two-shift basis from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m., reducing the actual hours of work from ten to eight and one-half a day.

The bureau states that the Japanese government broadcast a message on the significance of the prohibition of night work and emphasized the worker's need for increased leisure.

Many factories celebrated the event in various ways and practically every newspaper commented on this social and economic change.—News Letter.

Union Problem in South Is Unique

In its resolve to organize the South the A. F. of L. has assumed its mightiest task.

This movement will neither be local nor state-wide. Its area is larger than Continental Europe, exclusive of Russia.

The economic and social existence of the South in other days was bottomed on chattel slavery. There was much talk of "Jeffersonian democracy," but every impulse was toward an oligarchical type of society.

This vast domain, now being industrialized, is dominated by a background whose historical reason has long since passed. The industrial powers that would feudalize the South by other outward forms use old cultures for their selfish purpose.

The attempt of a comparative few to maintain this social caste, standardization and regimentation is more pronounced in the South. It fits into the industrial autocrat's theory.

When this philosophy is linked with an individualism of agricultural and mountain folk who are being herded into mill villages, organized labor is confronted by a situation that calls for persistent education and agitation.

Other sections oppose organized

labor, but the South's background makes this opposition unique.

Unionization of the South means more than higher wages and shorter hours. It means a new social outlook that the autocrat resists. It means destruction of an unlimited reservoir of low-wage labor that can be controlled because of age-long environment.

Democracy in industry is unthinkable when vast areas are overwhelmed by wage workers who are encouraged to maintain ideals that do not fit into our national outlook.

Duty and self-interest should impel trade unionists to assist this organization movement.

The men and women of the Southland who combat ancient ideals should be given every aid that the menace to a larger life and to higher standards elsewhere may be removed.—News Letter.

Auto Industry on Danger Road

Detroit, Mich.—Unemployment in the auto industry is raising the question: Is this industry to be classed with textiles and coal?

It is stated that auto production in this city since 1899 has increased 298 per cent, and that last year this represented \$9,158 production per workman. During the same period the worker received an average wage of \$1,677, or a difference of \$7,481.

"We have great profits and great unemployment," says Will C. Richards, a special writer on the Detroit Free Press, in discussing dangers that confront the auto trade.

"This industry is probably the very best example of how not to run a business," says Mr. Richards. "We have record productions—and tomorrow a great layoff. We turn out so many cars that in the end the dealers have an accumulation of cars on hand, the market is glutted and everybody slows up and marks time. The production race ceases; the line forms in front

of public welfare and community fund offices.

"The wage scale is of little account in such circumstances. What good is \$5 a day—or \$10 or \$20—if tomorrow there's no job? And it isn't as if automobile factories dealt in perishables. They know virtually to a car how many cars the world can absorb. Knowing this, they tear up the figures, enter into gruelling competition and take on the appearance of old imperialisms—and present ones—striving for power.

"They make their own hard times."
—News Letter.

Employees' Stock Ownership Plan Is Bumped by Wall Street Upset

Washington—The record-breaking smash in Wall Street has caught many workers who have been buying stock on the theory that eventually they will become "capitalists" and "have a say" in the corporation which employs them.

This theory is urged by so-called economists who constantly advance new plans as a substitute for trade unionism.

Employees bought this stock when it was selling at record prices. United States Steel, this year, sold as high as \$261 a share, and has dropped as low as \$153—a loss of \$108 a share. The trust's employees have been buying this stock on the instalment plan at less than the top price, but it will be a long time before the price will reach the figure they are paying for it.

The same drop is noted in other stocks that were touted "as safe as a government bond." Allied Chemical and Dye, leading chemical corporation, dropped \$154 a share; Westinghouse, \$192 a share; North American (public utilities holding company), \$92, and Radio Corporation, \$88.

The extent of the clean-up is shown in the announcement that brokers'

loans dropped nearly \$2,000,000,000 in two weeks. This means that people were forced to sell their stock and close out their loans.

The public utilities were hard hit and probably a large number of people are stung. Middle West Utilities (the Insull group) dropped from \$565 to \$158. City Service fell off from \$68, the high of the year, to \$20.

The debacle will lessen the workers' faith in the value of employees' stock ownership.

Observers agree that the insiders long since unloaded while their newspapers were crying prosperity. When the crash came it was nation-wide in its effect, because of the general belief that there is a short road to ease and wealth.

This situation made the stock market top heavy, because of the thousands of people who had bought stock at the peak and who had no financial resources to protect themselves when prices were forced down. The situation was like an inverted pyramid and when the crash came it grew like a snowball rolling down hill.—News Letter.

"Text Book" Mind Is World's Peril

South Hadley, Mass.—Accepting everything one reads is "a peril of our age," declared Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian minister to the United States, in an address at Mount Holyoke College.

The speaker referred to this acceptance as the "text book" mind.

"The modern printing press sometimes seems to have abrogated its duty of stimulating thought in order to address itself to the task of making thought unnecessary," he said.

"One of the major tasks performed by the college is surely to give first, the desire; secondly, the capacity to distinguish real feeling from sentimentality, the noble from the merely

florid, the tragic from the sordid, the dramatic from the theatrical."—News Letter.

Unionism Can't Lose Southern Campaign

Washington—The A. F. of L. cannot lose in its effort to organize the South, according to the National Catholic Welfare Conference Bulletin.


"Even if general organization is not accomplished," the Bulletin states, "partial success will help these workers and in turn will react upon conditions in northern and western industry. The southern mill has long been a drag on the rest of the country, as well as the South itself.

"Other workers throughout the country meet conditions similar to theirs. But nowhere is there such a geographical block of factory workers so underpaid and so devoid of organization as those in the hill towns of the South Atlantic coast.


"The mills in the South are in large part northern owned. Mills have been established there to be near the source of cotton and to take advantage of the low wages and long hours at which the simple people of the southern hills have been willing to work.

"Trouble in the South has long been prophesied and southerners acquainted with the people at work in the mills have been declaring that the long patience of these workers was to be expected, but that a time would come when they would stand their condition no longer and then there was danger of violence from both sides unless the mill owners agreed to the modest demands of the mill workers.

"To avoid such an outcome, an attempt is being made to have a senatorial investigation of the whole industrial set-up in the southern cotton mills. The (Wheeler) bill, providing for the investigation, has hard sledding."—News Letter.



EDITORIAL



By D. J. TOBIN

"I am avowedly a union sympathizer and would certainly be a union member if I were a craftsman. That is partly because I believe collective bargaining is a great social advance, and partly because the great bulk of the competent craftsmen in the building trades in large cities are union men." W. A. STARRETT.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT is made by the head of one of the largest construction companies in the world that employs only trade unionists in the United States and Canada, and they do an extensive amount of work in Canada, also reaching down into Mexico City with the contracts, carrying with them their own machinery and many of their union men, even though the building trades in Mexico City are pretty well organized.

The writer publishes the above statement for the purpose of showing the feeling towards organized labor existing among many of the large business men of the nation.

Twenty-five years ago, had a statement of this kind been made by a man of this type he would have been blacklisted immediately by the leading industries and business institutions, as well as by the bankers of the country, who might be contemplating the erection of large business plants.

While the trade union movement has in recent years apparently gone backward, numerically, it is not due to the attitude of the employers as much as it is due to the attitude of the workers, who seem to take no special interest in their organizations and who are, in many instances, only members of their unions because they are compelled to be and because they find it practical, as well as remunerative, to be union men.

The change in working conditions and the changes which have taken place in our present civilization within the last ten or twelve years have brought about a condition of mind among the young men who are growing up, leading them to believe that the union will grow without any effort on the part of the individual. If they would but realize that the union is only what they make it; that it is composed of human beings, men and women, and that its success or downfall depends on the membership who, in turn, elect the officers. If the officers are not the right kind of men, or if the officers do not get the proper kind of support from the union, then it will not amount to anything and will only be like so much dead clay.

A great deal of time was devoted to the question of organizing during the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. The matter of organizing the unorganized, to my mind, is most important, even as important as the injunction question, because, after all, where men are organized, injunctions are not half so dangerous. Of course, if an injunction is obtained—as it often is—which ties the hands of the workers, it works a hardship on them and is most dangerous and detrimental to their welfare. However, injunctions will never destroy the militant power of the workers if the men and women are thoroughly organized, and there will come a time when injunctions will become so obnoxious and so far-reaching that the great masses of people, organized and unorganized, as well as many industries, will seek to enact legislation, and legislation will be enacted, which will destroy, or retard, at least, the present form of granting injunctions. The

American people will not submit to having their liberty crushed and destroyed through the force of the injunction. But, to speedily bring about this condition it is necessary to have organization and through organization spread education.

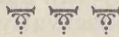
The great danger to organization is in the admission of incompetent and dishonest individuals and all kinds of criminals, driven out of other illicit and illegal employments, who are now trying to break into labor organizations, and don't be deceived, they are having some success in some of the large industrial centers.

It would be better never to have a union than to have it get into the hands of such wrongdoers or those individuals who are insincere and selfish.

There is a great field for progress for worthy men in the Labor Movement. There is a great opportunity for advancement for the individual having brains, determination, ability and a desire to serve his fellowmen. The greatest reward comes from the fact of knowing that you have rendered unselfish and faithful service in helping to uplift your fellow workers, by whom you have been trusted, and watching them progress and grow from year to year under your guidance and management.

What a wonderful thing it is for any set of workers and the officers of a union to look back to the conditions which prevailed in our craft some twenty years ago, yes, or ten years ago, and compare them with conditions which obtain today and to know that they have done their share towards bringing about these improved conditions. What happiness and peace of mind there must be for the man who has never done other than work honestly and faithfully for the trade union movement by which he was employed. What pleasure there must be for the individual who knows that by his counsel, by his advice and by his attendance at meetings and by his co-operation he has helped his union to prosper and continue to prosper, year in and year out, not through the advocacy of strikes, but by exercising brains and diplomacy and by obedience to the laws that have been made by the international conventions and by the local unions.

There is no greater reward in life for a man or woman than the reward coming to them from a conscience which tells them they have played the game fair and have done their best as trade unionists and as officers of the union.



RAMSAY MACDONALD, so-called prominent labor leader and prime minister of England, received quite an ovation from the delegates when he addressed the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor in October. He did not make much of a hit, however, by anything he said, because, after carefully analyzing his statements, he really did not say anything. It was a very clever and diplomatic statement without any encouragement in it for labor except that it was a strong appeal for international peace, a principle and doctrine in which we all believe.

Ramsay MacDonald was always a pacifist when the life of his nation was at stake. The British newspapers published a story relating how he was, during the war, ordered out of a certain country in Europe on his way back from holding a conference with the Russian Communists.

A man has to have courage to stand out against the majority as he did during the war. Any kind of a weakling can go along in the swim and with the crowd, but it takes courage, nerve and backbone to fight the vast major-

ity. MacDonald did this during the war and he lost his wonderful prestige with the masses of England, both on the side of labor and capital. To come back and become prime minister after siding in and being in sympathy with the enemy during the war is something never before accomplished in the history of that great empire. Now, of course, there are many in England who believe that he was right in his position as a pacifist during the war, but I believe that the masses of the people of America feel that when a man's home is attacked, that if the flag of his nation is in jeopardy, and if his country is about to be trampled on by oppressors, that he is a coward at heart unless he defends both his country and his home.

There are two forms of pacifism. One is based on principle, on justice and the love of one's fellowman, and the other is based on moral and criminal cowardice.

MacDonald has, perhaps, the toughest job that any prime minister has ever had in the history of England, and I have read the history of England several times and have had the opinions of several authors, both prejudiced and unprejudiced. To be elected chief executive officer of a country with over a million able-bodied men and women out of employment, when the rest of the world is prosperous, especially a small country, smaller than one of our small states, with a population of forty-six million, which raises only enough food products to care for four and a half million each year, and to endeavor to set things right in a much-disturbed world, is a job which no one should envy MacDonald having. In addition to this, being the chosen leader of the working masses, who are always expecting—which is only natural—more from their leaders than it is humanly possible to give, is no easy job.

I am making these statements for the purpose of letting you know that I have some realization of the enormous responsibilities assumed by Ramsay MacDonald when he was chosen prime minister of England, as a result of the joint vote of the Labor and Liberal parties of the House of Commons. Bear this in mind: The Labor Party is not in the majority in the House of Commons and may be displaced at any time. Under the custom prevailing in England, if the party heading the government—now the Labor Party—is voted down on any bill or question that they recommend or that they favor, a dissolution of government takes place and a general election follows. The Liberal Party still has the balance of power and whenever it votes with the Tory, or Conservative Party, they can overthrow the MacDonald regime. This is liable to happen at any time and for this reason MacDonald may be playing his cards very carefully in order to hold his party in office for at least a few months.

Now then, about the Labor Party in England. The policies and platform of that party are written by a group elected in a convention embracing representatives from different classes of society who are members of the party and the policies and declarations are all approved by the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress, which is somewhat similar to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The Labor Party of England is not made up exclusively of laboring men, but I suppose it is reasonable to assume that all who are friendly to the aspirations of the Labor Party should be admitted to membership. When one is out for election in Europe or in this country one does not refuse anyone's vote and usually there are good and bad to be found in all classes and groups of a population. The Labor Party of England does not refuse contributions from any branch of either labor or industry.

What would you think of a Labor Party in the United States accepting a campaign contribution from the United States Steel Corporation or some great combination of wealth which has always been the enemy of labor? Of course, times may change and we may come to this, but at the present time, with the feeling which now exists among the over-production lords of our country, I feel that no such condition could obtain. You can be a banker, a capitalist or a manufacturer and become prominent in the British Labor Party as now constituted. Such a condition is liable to bring about absolute control of the policies and doctrines of this so-called party of the workers as time rolls on.

I have no bitterness or prejudice against a man who has wealth or who has an education if he is friendly to the humanitarian aspirations of the workers, but I do feel that in a majority of the cases the outward expression of sympathy and goodwill is only skin deep and behind it is the purpose of gaining control, or some other ulterior motive. It may be possible that MacDonald, in appointing the scions of wealthy families in his cabinet, found it impossible to fill those places with trained labor men. Such a condition is undoubtedly somewhat true, and, after all, the wheels of the government must roll on and the great problems of that great empire must be taken care of, otherwise, complete destruction of the party and its principles would be bound to follow. Having this in mind, we are willing to excuse and overlook some of the appointments which have been made. Nevertheless, it is a fact that a great many of the labor leaders of England, men who have been on the front battle line of labor's struggles for over a half century, are thoroughly dissatisfied with the policies of the so-called intelligentsia leaders of the Labor Party. Of course labor, while working with its hands, has not been able to train, educate or prepare men to fit in and take over the reins of government.

This is a condition which labor must overcome not only in filling places in governmental circles to carry on the work of the nation, but men should also be trained to fill the places now occupied by labor so that they can carry on the policies and struggles of the leaders in the Labor Movement.

Our hearts, our minds, our strength and our sympathy are with MacDonald in his great effort to establish world peace and world arbitration and in the reduction of unnecessary and antiquated armaments, but at the same time we have the right to say that we cannot and will not agree to turn over the great organization of the workers into the hands of those who have been our enemies and whom we have reason to fear have other motives and purposes in attempting to get control. The old saying, "When the Greeks bear gifts, beware," still holds good.

Surely the Labor Movement has made progress, has made friends among the capitalists of our nation, the business men of our country, the fair-minded, honorable, clean, honest-living proprietors and owners of industry, but we feel that this system of education and advancement must continue for a good many years before we are willing to lay down the reins, the creation of our unions, the electing of our leaders and the formulating of our policies in the interest of the toilers of the nation.

The British Labor Movement is responsible for the British Labor Party in its creation, and the British Labor Movement must continue to watch the progress made, as it is their affair, but such a Labor Party as they have in England could not and would not, in my opinion, satisfy the working people of our country, much as we are suffering from the "do nothing" government now functioning in Washington.

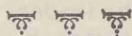
BELIEVING IN JUSTICE, seen and unseen, we are absolutely confident that men engaged in a struggle for a betterment of their existence are bound to win in the end.

There is a law of averages, established by both natural and supernatural power, which cannot be set aside and which is bound to obtain. For every victory and enjoyment there is a suffering and a sorrow. For every gain there is a loss. So, at the end of life, nearly all men may look back and they will find their books pretty thoroughly balanced, whether they be rich or poor.

One cannot be successful financially or otherwise without paying the price, and the price demanded is sometimes unknown and unseen by all except one's self. For every setback, for every sorrow, and for every disappointment there is some reward which balances up unnoticed sometimes even by the person himself and unknown to all others. It may be that some member of your family, or yourself, will be saved from a serious sickness or some disaster.

Money and outward success are not all that there are in the world, and I wonder how many of us stop to think that there were thirty thousand people killed by automobiles last year in the United States and, perhaps, one hundred thousand injured, many of them seriously. I wonder how many of us ask ourselves, "Why is it that I was permitted to escape?" When we flare up at some little cross in life and rave about the unjust conditions surrounding us, making life miserable for everyone else, why don't we stop and ask ourselves: "I wonder if I will be one of the multitude next year, or will I have a serious illness, or perhaps meet with an accident which may cripple me for life?"

If we would only ask ourselves such questions or stop to think along those lines we would, no doubt, have a greater and more sober understanding of what life means and perhaps lengthen our days by becoming more reconciled to our lot, thereby surrounding ourselves and those with whom we come in contact with a more thorough understanding of what happiness means.



CHRISTMAS will be around in just a few days after you have read this article. Christmas should mean happiness, pleasure, thanksgiving and a season of joy. It brings us back to our childhood days when we looked forward, three or four months ahead, for Christmas. There is no human being who should be so bereft of the instinct of life but what he should be able to enjoy himself at Christmas, and the greatest enjoyment is to make someone else happy, especially children or those dependent on you within the radius of your own family.

This giving to those who are not in need is a custom which now obtains and it is almost a crime, because selfishness is attached to giving of the gift, which means that usually the giver expects something in return, and this destroys the object, the pleasure and the foundation of the Christmas celebration.

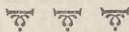
The masses of people have been imitating the rich in the exchange of Christmas presents, thus causing the squandering of millions of dollars, which bring very little results.

Giving to those who are in need, I think, is the greatest happiness any individual can experience. To give to one's children and aged parents (who are as lovable as children) and who deserve our thought and consideration,

is perhaps next to giving to those who are in need, even though they may be in need through some mistake or fault of their own or through lack of backbone. The fact that your conscience tells you that you should and that your God has given you sufficient to be able to help someone in need, someone who may have seen better days, is all that should be necessary to drive you on to perform these deeds of mercy and kindness, especially during the Christmas holidays.

There is another side to this subject. The department stores of the country make millions of dollars each year through this custom of exchanging gifts at Christmas time, yet they are the lowest-paying institutions in America in so far as salaries to their employees are concerned. My advice, therefore, is to buy from them only what you need and do not run yourself into debt.

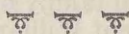
There is not a union driver in any of the department stores in either New York or Chicago and they will not allow a trade union to show its head inside of their establishments. In these two large cities alone millions are made in profits during the Christmas buying, yet they will not pay decent wages or permit organized labor to show its head in any of their institutions. Consequently, those of you who live in the cities mentioned should patronize these stores only as little as possible because they so cruelly fight the trade union movement which is established for the purpose of raising the standard of living among the masses of the people.



OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION is prospering and growing, year in and year out, but there is, perhaps, at the present time, more need for careful management, closer watching and greater eternal vigilance in the affairs of our organization than ever before in its history, even away back and including the dark days of 1905.

There are but few left who remember those dark days, but even in those days, in many instances, men fought for a principle and the rank and file fought to do away with the wrongdoers within the organization. Men, in those days, attended their meetings, and members, individually and collectively, were willing to die defending the organization, which was then in its infancy, against those who would destroy it.

While we hope there may never be a return of the evil days which surrounded us at that time, we sometimes wish for the class of men that constituted the rank and file of those days who fought then for the preservation and maintenance of a clean, law-abiding and trusting institution of labor, out of which was created the International Organization.



ONE MORE WORD in reference to the oil drivers' strike in New York City, about which you read so much in the newspapers. The men went back to work and they did not win in so far as establishing their union. However, up to date there is no evidence to show that the companies have asked any of the men, on their return to their employment, to give up their union or whether or not they belong to a union. It is the consensus of opinion among those there, and from the information I have obtained from an investigation, that had the men on strike held out for a few days longer they would have had a complete victory.

The police force was ordered, and did, protect the property of the com-

panies. There was great fear of explosions, or something of that kind, taking place. The strikers made a gallant fight and the companies' premises were like small arsenals with machine guns and all other kinds of firearms, with hundreds of strong-armed men employed, some of the most dangerous men engaged in this kind of work to be found in and around the city of New York.

In the face of all this the strikers, who had been in the union but a short time, made a wonderful fight, and when the break did come every man was returned to his place of employment, in many instances, with better conditions than they were enjoying when they went out on strike, while it is strongly rumored that an increase in wages is to be given some of the men to take effect December 1st of this year. I have no direct proof of this but it is a general rumor.

The men working in one of the large stations, numbering one hundred and twelve, were the first to break away and this discouraged the others. It is a moral certainty that those men who made this fight will organize again and establish their union, and it will cost the companies more and more each time a strike takes place, as well as the unpleasant conditions which arise in a situation of this kind.

The only safe thing for the big companies is for them to recognize the right of their employes to form a union of their own, where they will be properly disciplined and where law and order will be maintained and preserved, and enter into negotiations with the officers and membership of the union.



Report of the Delegates to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

THE CONVENTION was called to order for the opening session by Mr. William Varley, chairman of the local reception committee. He presented Mr. S. J. McMaster, president of the Toronto District Labor Council as chairman pro tem.

Words of welcome to the delegates from the labor people of Toronto were expressed by both and their addresses were well received by the delegates.

Mayor McBride, Dr. Forbes Godfrey, minister of labor in the provincial government; Mr. Joseph Gibbons, city comptroller, and the Hon. Joseph Thompson, former speaker of the provincial legislature, delivered addresses of welcome in behalf of the official family of the city of Toronto, and a very fitting reply was made by President William Green.

Our delegates were all appointed on committees to help with the work of the convention. General President Daniel J. Tobin on the Committee on Legislation and General Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes on the Committee on Resolutions.

During the convention General President Tobin held conferences with the officers of several national and international unions, with which organizations we have jurisdiction disputes, and considerable progress was made and we all feel sure that good will result from the meetings held.

While the convention was in session we all had the pleasure of having with us both the minister of labor of Canada, Mr. Peter Heenan, and the

secretary of labor of the United States, Mr. Davis, and many points in the interest of labor were touched on by both of them and their remarks were very attentively listened to by the delegates.

The new injunction bill was by far the most outstanding feature of the convention and is one bill in which every working man and woman should be interested, as the injunction has been used by the employing class against the workers. Many of the delegates present had their special views pertaining to the bill, but in the end, the bill, as endorsed by the Executive Council, was decided on almost unanimously.

The most distinguished visitor to address the convention was the prime minister of Great Britain, James Ramsay MacDonald, head of the Labor Party in Great Britain. He talked for a full half hour and we are quoting below an extract from his speech:

"Ah, my labor friends, I never have been and I never shall be one of those who believes that class this and class that alone are there to help us. My appeal has always been a national appeal, whether fighting my party battles at home or trying to lead the whole world on the smoother and better roads of reason and moral righteousness—always has been, always will be, but nevertheless in these secret corners of my heart are the well springs that give enthusiasm and power to go on and fight. It is the worker's fireside, it is the worker's life, it is the worker's wife and the worker's child that hold a sacred place. When I think of war, when I think of national enmity, when I think of strife, those are the people that come first and bear me companionship in my thoughts.

"I have come over as a missionary of peace, and where should I come to receive inspiration for that mission more than to the ranks of labor? Labor—you supply the army, you supply the munitions, you supply the national credit, you are used to incurring the debts, and you have to pay them in fullness of time. All classes in a war share in its sacrifices. Every mother, from the highest in the land to the most poverty-stricken, has to face the anxieties, the dangers, the pains and ultimately the sacrifices being taken, but in the mass labor bears the burdens, labor bears the pains, labor bears the sacrifices. And if there should be another war the circumstances of it are such that the pains and sacrifices of labor will be infinitely greater than they have been in past wars."

His whole speech was just brimming over with enthusiasm, and, having a powerful voice and wonderful delivery, he easily held the attention of every delegate and visitor at the convention.

The entertainment furnished by the local committee was the best that the delegates have enjoyed for many years and they certainly did take good care of the ladies.

The entire convention stood in silence in remembrance of those who had passed away since the meeting in 1928, and the list contained the names of many of the old and sincere brothers and sisters who did their work in the interest of the Labor Movement while on earth.

Your delegates also attended the building trades convention, with which organization we became affiliated at the New Orleans convention, and there was not any action against our being seated this year. Reports of progress were made by all of the building tradesmen. President P. J. Morrin of the Iron Workers was elected on the Executive Council as presi-

dent. William L. Hutcheson of the Carpenters declined to be a candidate for re-election. All other officers were re-elected. The president and secretary-treasurer, elected for three years, were holdovers.

Your delegates also attended the Union Label Trades Department convention. Glowing reports of the growth of the union label were made. This also includes our monthly buttons and due cards. President Perkins and Secretary-Treasurer Manning were re-elected. Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, was elected fifth vice-president, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of First Vice-President Jacob Fischer of the Journeymen Barbers.

There were also in attendance as delegates from state federations and central labor unions four of our brothers, Milton Doll of Local No. 98, representing the Covington (Kentucky) Trades and Labor Assembly; William E. Hulsbeck, Local Union No. 105, representing the Kentucky State Federation; P. H. Jennings, Local Union No. 379, representing the Boston Central Labor Union, and Jeremiah J. Buckley, Local Union No. 617, representing the Jersey City Central Labor Union.

The fraternal delegates from the British Trades Congress and the delegates from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada made encouraging reports relative to conditions and the future prospects in their respective countries.

Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of America, which has a membership of 185,000, but which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, stated that action was started at their last convention towards becoming affiliated. President Tobin called the attention of the convention to the jurisdiction points which should be looked into and cleared up before they become affiliated, so that such disputes may not come up at future conventions and if all jurisdiction points which were brought to the attention of the Executive Council, through the convention, can be settled, it is possible that they will join hands with the regular Labor Movement. President Whitney's talk was well received by the delegates.

President William Green and the entire membership of the Executive Council were re-elected without opposition. John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Label Trades Department, and Thomas J. Meloy of the Theatrical Stage Employees, were elected as delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. Adolf Kummer of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council was elected to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Boston was selected as the next convention city.

The convention as a whole did a lot of constructive work and was one of the best conventions held within the last ten years, many of the organizations showing a larger membership.

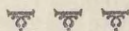
Toronto is a very beautiful city with a population of about 700,000, fairly well organized among the skilled trades, but the unskilled trades are not organized and do not seem to be interested in organization at the present time.

We represented your organization in the very best manner we possibly could and appreciate the privilege of being present at the convention, thereby obtaining a fund of information and knowledge which will prove beneficial to us in our many conferences during the coming year.

We thank our membership for the opportunity of representing our

International as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL J. TOBIN,
 THOMAS L. HUGHES,
 L. G. GOUDIE,
 J. M. GILLESPIE,
 JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
 J. J. McKENNA,
 Delegates.



Machine Is Idleness Factor; All Kinds of Labor Affected

Washington—"Skilled labor has been eliminated by the machine in the sense of being skilled in the production of the article," said Senator Smith on the floor of the Senate.

The South Carolina senator quoted authorities to indicate the march of automatic processes and consequent unemployment and destruction of purchasing power.

"Not only are these workers losing their jobs to the machines, but they have got to pay tribute to the machine owner, in higher prices than ever before," said Senator Smith.

"The industries that are using these labor-saving devices have reduced their manual labor just as many times as the machine output is greater than the man output.

"We employ one man now where we used to employ fifty at \$2.50 a day. Now we give the one man \$10 a day and give the forty-nine nothing. We have just substituted for the fifty at a living wage one man at a little increased wage and turned the others out to graze where they can find nothing."

Senator Smith said that the mechanization process affects the so-called "white-collar brigade" as well as workers in shop, mill and mine. "These office devices, in numerous instances," he said, "have taken the place of clerks and superintendents and the machine does the work better

than the individual did in a large percentage of clerical and superintendent positions."

Despite decreased production costs, the consumer pays a higher price than under old conditions, said the senator. He pointed to claims by authorities that our system of distribution is costing two and three-quarters times more than the raw material, the manufacturing process and all the other overheads combined.

"And right here on this floor, with all these weeks of discussion (on the tariff) we have not heard one word as to why the American people are under bondage to a system that denies them the privilege of enjoying the marvelously cheapening processes of machine production," he said.—News Letter.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, favors "putting teeth" in the peace pact, and proposes to introduce a resolution that will remove the necessity of policing the world to enforce peace. His resolution will provide that:

If any signatory nation of the forty-six starts a war in violation of the treaty, it will be unlawful for any American to sell to the belligerent. Such a person will be denied the protection of the government.

Senator Capper's proposal would discourage wars but there is not much chance that it will become law—at least not until munition makers and profiteers are muzzled. And they are far from being muzzled at present.

CORRESPONDENCE

Jersey City, N. J.

November 18, 1929.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, President,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Wish to advise the following with reference to our late President, William J. Roche:

"While attending the annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor on September 9th, 10th and 11th of this year, he was suddenly stricken with appendicitis and rushed to the Jersey City Hospital, where he was operated on immediately. He recovered from the operation and was discharged from the hospital within a period of two weeks.

"He was out of the hospital about two weeks and seemed to be getting along all right, when suddenly an infection started and it was necessary for him to return to the hospital and he was there about ten days, when he died on October 17th.

"Although only twenty-nine years of age, he was a very active worker in the Labor Movement, and also in the political organization of Hudson County, and his death was a severe shock to his many friends."

I am forwarding the above information for publication in the monthly magazine.

With best wishes, I beg to remain
Fraternally yours,

J. J. BACKUS,
Secretary.

Battler for Justice Classed as Patriot

New York—Patriotism should not consist of overstressing the military element, but should include work for peace and the social welfare of the nation, declared Governor Roosevelt in an Armistice Day speech.

"The true function of the patriot," said the state executive, "is not alone to seek maintenance of adequate armed forces, but to constantly fight against the moral enemies of liberty, equality and justice."—News Letter.

Governor Decries Loopholes in Law

New York—"Justice can be far more easily secured by the rich than by the poor," said Governor Roosevelt in a plea for simplification of legal procedure at the annual dinner of the Columbia University Law School.

"It is laymen and not lawyers who are bitterly complaining of the costliness and slowness of justice," the governor said.

"We might as well admit that there is a growing and general impression not only that justice can be far more easily secured by the rich than by the poor, but that the defeat of justice can be secured by the 'malefactors of great wealth.' We have so complicated our legal machinery as to make every legal process a matter requiring many hours of study and research and the highest technical skill before it can be successfully undertaken.

"Worse than that, in the effort to fully protect the innocent we have, incidentally, provided so many methods of delay, of evasion, of procrastination, of purely technical ways of evading the real question of guilt or innocence as to make it easy for those of large means, if not to absolutely shackle justice, at least to shoe her feet with leaden sandals so that it is possible to avoid a just punishment for years, if not forever."

Governor Roosevelt declared that the pruning knife must be used on these complicated processes "without respect to a hoary tradition merely because of its age."—News Letter.

AMERICAN Federation of Labor Organizer J. B. Dale and a member of our Local Union No. 490, Vallejo, California, died in Los Angeles recently while working in the interest of the general labor movement. "Daddy" Dale, as he was affectionately called by all who knew him in all walks of life, was a man who had all the principles of a true trade unionist, one whose work always stood out in a way which showed that he was willing to help all for a better day. His family which is left behind can always feel that he was worthwhile not only to them but to the human race as a whole. We extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy.



THERE WERE over thirty of our people, officers and members of our unions, who attended the last American Federation of Labor convention. Many of them were sent by their local unions for education and enlightenment, and I believe the visit to the convention was helpful to them.

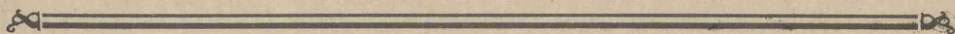


IT WAS A PITY to see the conditions under which teamsters and chauffeurs are employed in the city of Toronto, which is more like a city of the United States than any other in the Canadian provinces. In the last twenty years we have made several attempts to organize that city, but I believe if you would pay those drivers working up there for miserable wages one hundred dollars a week they would not join an organization because they are so very much afraid of the boss. Of course, unemployment prevails extensively in Canada and this has a tendency to scare the men and keep them from doing anything which might displease their employers.



THE OIL DRIVERS of New York who went out on strike were defeated, but I think the facts should be known to our membership. Those men were organized only a very short time before they went on strike. They really did not have any time for preparation. It is true they went on strike without the sanction or advice of the International Union. It is also true that they were justified in demanding a betterment of their conditions and recognition of their union. Again it is true, the large oil companies did everything in their power to destroy the organization and deprive them of better conditions.

Poor working conditions have been in existence for years and it is impossible to eliminate them overnight. Education and greater preparation should obtain before conflicts of this kind take place. Although set back, after making a gallant fight, those men who were driven to distraction, beaten and trampled upon by thugs and hirelings will not soon forget their wounds and sores, both mentally and physically, but will arise another day and establish their organization.



Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
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STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

JANUARY, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR to all of our members and their families is the wish of the International Union.



DO SOMETHING this year which will make you feel that you have accomplished something at the end of the year.



ALL OF US can look back into our lives and see the mistakes we have made, and those of us who, in the future, will profit by those mistakes may feel that they have not lived in vain.



TOMORROW is the beginning of another day, which means that each human being may aspire to the nobler things of life. Men may begin life all over again with the beginning of a day. Honest ambition is the electric spark which drives men on to greater deeds.



GREAT AS HAVE BEEN the achievements of our union in the past, those achievements are not to be compared with what our possibilities are for the future.



THE INDIVIDUAL who stands by the wayside bemoaning his fate and repeating that he is somewhat of a failure is the only confirmed and absolutely hopeless failure there is in life. Remember there is nothing which defeats a man in the game of life so much as his determination not to overcome the difficulties surrounding him.

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U. S. Capital Has an Ally in Downing Street; But British Labor May Again Assume Control

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

Author of "American Labor and American Democracy," Co-Author of "Out of Their Own
Mouths;" Authority on International Affairs

Why is it that Prime Minister Mac-
Donald and the Labor Party govern-
ment are unanimously praised by the
reactionary press of this country?
Not only during his recent visit, but
for many months before he was
elected, MacDonald was praised to the
skies by every anti-labor newspaper
of the United States from the "Times"
of Los Angeles to the "Times" of New
York.

Why is it that Prime Minister Mac-
Donald and Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer Snowden have been given the
freedom of the city of London, which
means the freedom of the British
Wall Street?

The answer is very clear and sim-
ple. MacDonald and Snowden are 100
per cent satisfactory to the Bank of
England, to the international bankers
of London and New York, and to the
big business leaders of America. Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer Snowden
has accepted the proposed inter-
national bank which is to be un-
der the domination (as explained
by the American chairman of its or-
ganization committee) not of govern-
ments, but of central banks. And
these central banks are wholly domi-
nated and overshadowed by the Bank
of England (a private institution) and
the American private bankers, who

are to represent the United States in this so-called international bank, and by the financial satellites of these two powerful groups.

Prime Minister MacDonald loses no opportunity to praise to the skies America's foremost reactionary of the present generation, Ambassador Dawes. He is constantly reported as exchanging visits with Otto Kahn, Thomas W. Lamont, Owen Young and other international financiers. These and other international bankers such as the Warburgs, in turn lose no opportunity to express their unbounded admiration for MacDonald.

When MacDonald was Prime Minister five years ago and in negotiations with Dawes and Young—Secretaries Mellon and Hughes being unofficially present in England—he issued a public statement to the effect that his lifelong impressions of the international bankers had been entirely erroneous! He then declared that he had found them to be men not only of the highest intelligence but of the highest moral character and broadest vision, men with whom one could well work for the advancement of mankind.

An Amazing Entente

This amazing entente between the political leaders of British Labor and American capital, represented in England by the closely affiliated Bank of England, is all the more amazing in view of the fact that governmental control of the Bank of England was one of the chief points of the electoral program through which MacDonald, Snowden and Company became the British government. The Labor Party program contained the following plank: "The Labor Party proposes, therefore, that the government of the Bank of England shall be vested in the hands of a public corporation, and shall contain representatives of the treasury, the Board of Trade, industry, labor and the Co-operative Movement."

Moreover the official organ of the party, The Daily Herald, again declared, after the Labor Party had been more than a month in power, that "unless the country controls the Bank of England its economic life will always be subject to decisions in which financial, and not wide, general considerations, have the last word."

Furthermore, the whole question of the control of the Bank of England was brought up in the Labor Party conference last month. Chancellor Snowden allayed the growing storm by a trick of deception which could hardly be excelled in political history. As Professor Laski, one of MacDonald's nearest advisors, says in a current magazine article, "the problem of control requires first of all an inquiry, a full examination of the relations between the Bank of England and the state," since "a corporation charged with duties upon which the life of the state depends ought not to remain secretive in method and essentially private in control."

Significant Sudden Shift

To quiet the storm at the Labor Party conference, Snowden promised an investigation of the Bank of England which he said he was already organizing. But the conference had not been closed thirty days before Snowden announced that this was to be an investigation not of the relations between the Bank of England and the government, but of the relations of the bank to private business!

MacDonald and Snowden, of course, have an alibi, namely, that any policy displeasing to the Bank of England and international finance (this includes American finance) would disturb British exchange and British credit—and not only increase the difficulties of the Labor Party government but greatly augment existing unemployment.

But this alibi proves too much. It proves that no measures whatever can be taken against the ruling eco-

nomic interests by this or any other government without these same penalties. In other words, it proves—unless there is readiness to pay these penalties—the entire futility of electing a so-called Labor government even if it were given a majority of the votes and were not merely a minority government as that headed by MacDonald today.

The British trade unions, who are supposed to be in control of the British Labor Party (though they are not), are certainly deeply concerned about unemployment. Yet they are quite ready to risk an “attack on British credit,” for they do not hesitate to take the position that the bankers, including the misnamed international bankers, are mainly responsible for unemployment and the other economic evils of England and must be called to account. For example, Ben Tillett, president of the Trade Union Congress, never fails to place the chief responsibility for the whole situation on the bankers. One of his recent declarations was published last month through the International Labor News Service.

U. S. Capital Has Ally

In another recent speech Tillett said, “The owners and bankers appear to be holding up the industries of the country in an intimidatory manner. The operatives were not responsible for the inflation boom, the watering of capital, the unholy gambling and speculation that have bled the trade white. The enormous gains obtained by the stock gambling have certainly not been utilized in improving the conditions of labor or in enhancing wages.”

Undoubtedly such attacks may alarm British financiers and in that way hurt British credit and lead to the export of capital needed at home. The trade union leaders are ready to take this risk since they reason that the changes in economic policy demanded by British labor would result

in new employment, very much greater in extent than any temporary unemployment that would result from the admitted timidity of capital and sensitiveness of credit in the face of every social advance secured at the cost of their incomes or other political power.

Here we have one more reason for hope that British labor will as soon as possible resume control of the British Labor Party. Until that time occurs, American capital evidently has one of its most powerful and best camouflaged allies in the so-called British Labor government.

Attention!

I want you to read the following letter and read it carefully. This letter undoubtedly was sent out by a member of the National Metal Trades Association, which association is one of the worst labor-hating institutions in America.

Your editor is absolutely convinced that President Hoover did splendid work in calling the business men of the country into conference for the purpose of trying to stabilize labor and promote more labor. The man who wrote this letter is no doubt a large employer.

The point I want to make is this: If a labor man happened to write anything like this and sent it through the mails, he would be considered not only one of the greatest enemies of our country but also a dyed-in-the-wool Communist. The name of Socialist would be too mild, although the name of Communist is only another name, dressed up, for the old form of Socialism, which we had in this country about twenty years ago.

To my mind, although I am absolutely in favor of free speech and free press, it seems to me that a man who insinuates that the President of the United States is demented or, in other words, is feeble-minded, or mentally

unbalanced, is not the type of citizen that this country should be proud of.—Ed.

A Copy of a Letter Sent to the National Metal Trades Association

I have your letter of the 25th instant, asking me to co-operate with President Hoover's conference on the maintenance of prosperity.

A country club of which I am a member proposed last summer to spend money unwisely. On the 8th of last August I wrote the club a letter pointing this out and said that clubs were losing members constantly from various causes and that if times became bad people would not readily join clubs. I finished that paragraph with the following sentence:

"And we shall surely have bad times in this country, and that before long, if the newspapers do not unite in a strong stand against the disrupting vagaries of the grinning dreamer, the disciple of Karl Marx, in the White House, who is drunk with power and who thinks he has bought the United States and that it is his to do with it as he chooses."

On the 25th of November I sent a letter as follows to the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York:

"When a man is elected to an executive office in this country which he is too ignorant, too lazy or too incompetent to fill, he appoints commissions to do his work for him. That is the reason our country is being 'commissioned' to its death. Still, would it not be well to appoint another commission to see if Herbert Hoover is not demented?"

Herbert Hoover, when a young man, left the country and I believe did not return to it permanently until a few years ago. Now he has come back to harangue the people of our country on subjects of which he seems to know little.

The result of all this talk of his is

to frighten the people and make them think conditions in our country are worse than they are.

Such men as Herbert Hoover could not possibly be a menace to our country if those who manage our business men's associations had courage enough to come out and tell the facts about such things, but the business men's associations of our country are controlled by the weakest set of cowards that ever walked the earth.

ALONZO B. SEE.

52 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.
November 27th, 1929.

Washington, D. C.,
November 13, 1929.

To the Editors of the Labor Press.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its report to the Toronto convention upon "Organizing Plans," stated:

One thing stands out with striking emphasis from this year's report: Unity in the local labor movement and co-operation of all unions in organizing work are essential for full success. From Asheville, N. C., comes the report: "The entire union forces are now working harmoniously to organize each craft to its maximum strength. The increase in membership has come from this united effort." They have over 400 new members. Wilkes Barre, Pa., reports that the different local unions worked together in organizing two unorganized crafts and one federal labor union and building up unions already functioning. They have over 600 new members. In Los Angeles the rank and file, regardless of craft, have worked on committees to visit the unorganized and have increased membership by 6,000. All crafts benefit by these united efforts. Many other cities have sent in similar reports. In cases where organizing campaigns have failed or have not been fully successful, lack of co-operation or apathy in the local

group has been the chief cause, except where business depression or resistance from employers made organizing difficult.

A number of those reporting stated that they had found home visits to the unorganized and personal interviews the most effective way to interest the unorganized. In Philadelphia, the molders increased their membership thirty-three per cent by house visitations. Other cities report: Denver, "The most effective method has been a personal canvas"; Windsor, Ont., "Visiting their homes in the evenings was one of the best." In some cases, rank and file members have co-operated in making personal calls, greatly increasing the number reached and making the work vastly more effective. A roster of all methods used shows the personal interview as one of the most frequent.

The use of personal letters, literature and the press have also been important. In some cities, special issues of the local labor paper, with articles on organizing have been distributed to the unorganized and proved very effective. American Federation of Labor organizing literature, or pamphlets specially prepared, have brought good results. The printed work is especially effective because it can be re-read and studied, and can be delivered at houses where an organizer's call might arouse suspicion in a hostile community. Articles in city newspapers have also been effectively used to interpret the movement to the public and many report that they have been effective in creating friendly public opinion.

Open meetings, mass meetings, special meetings have also been widely used, but they are not always the most successful way to reach the unorganized. Several towns report difficulty in getting people to come to meetings, either because meetings are watched by hostile employers or because modern amusements distract attention. In such cases letters, literature, and

personal calls proved more effective. But a large number of towns report good success from meetings addressed by local officers or organizers.

Weekly or monthly programs have been much appreciated and have aroused interest. Talks to schools, colleges, churches, clubs, business men's groups have built up community good will. Special activities to promote the union label have aroused interest in labor groups and increased sales of union-made goods. A number of towns report label meetings, label shows and active work to increase sales. A business agent employed by the central labor union has liberated an active worker to spend his whole time on organizing work. Labor Day celebrations, socials, open meetings with band concerts have attracted attention and aroused enthusiasm and interest. In some cases, help from the women has been particularly effective.

The convention not only concurred in this section of the council's report, but directed that it be transmitted by special circular letter to state and city central bodies and to the labor press. It is commended to your thoughtful consideration as a demonstration of what has been accomplished, as an inspiration of what can be done through earnest effort, and with the hope it will inspire renewed enthusiasm and efforts during the coming year.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation
of Labor.

Washington, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, President,
Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am communicating with you for the purpose of transmitting to you direct a report of the conference held by the President of the United States with a small group of organized labor

representatives. This conference was convened at the request of President Hoover. His wishes with reference to representation and the size of the conference were complied with. Those who participated in the conference, which was held at the White House on November 21, 1929, were as follows:

William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

T. A. Rickert, President, United Garment Workers of America.

Matthew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America.

William L. Hutcheson, President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

William J. McSorley, President, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

John P. Frey, Secretary, Metal Trade Department, American Federation of Labor.

B. M. Jewell, President, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor.

A. Johnston, President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Timothy Shea, Assistant President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A. F. Whitney, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

E. P. Curtis, President, Order of Railway Conductors of America.

This group was in a way representative of building, mining, transportation, printing and some miscellaneous industries.

At this conference the President of the United States requested the representatives of Labor present to concur in a statement he prepared which reads as follows:

"The President was authorized by the employers who were present at this morning's conference to state on their individual behalf that they will not initiate any movement for wage

reduction, and it was their strong recommendation that this attitude should be pursued by the country as a whole. They considered that aside from the human considerations involved, the consuming power of the country will thereby be maintained.

"The President was also authorized by the representatives of labor to state that in their individual views and that as their strong recommendation to the country as a whole that no movements beyond those already in negotiation should be initiated for increase of wages and that every cooperation should be given by labor to industry in the handling of its problems. The purpose of these declarations is to give assurance that conflicts should not occur during the present situation which will affect the continuity of work and thus to maintain stability of employment."

After a thorough consideration of all the economic facts involved in the acute situation which had developed the representatives of Labor responded to the request of the President. All realized that they possessed no authority to bind National or International Unions to any definite program. They felt justified, however, in expressing their individual views and in making recommendations in a purely individual capacity.

The expression of the representatives of Labor regarding the maintenance of established wage standards cannot be construed as an interference in any way with negotiations for increases in wages which may have been initiated before the White House conference was held nor does the statement in any way mean that there will be any change in the southern organizing campaign launched by direction of the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor. This campaign in the south will be carried forward in accordance with plans which have been considered and formulated.

It might be well to observe in con-

sidering the existing industrial situation that Labor has learned from experience that movements for special increases in wages cannot be successfully launched at a time when the nation has sustained a severe shock as a result of the destruction of billions of dollars in values resulting in the curtailment of the buying power of the millions of victims who may have lost all they possessed. I am of the opinion that all should be on guard against any attempt to reduce wages. Local unions should be requested to watch carefully any attempt which may be made to lower the wage standards. Such an attempt on the part of any employer would be regarded as an evidence of bad faith and as being in direct contradiction to the statement made by the employers' group which met with the President of the United States prior to the conference with the representatives of Labor and pledged themselves individually "that they will not initiate any movement for wage reduction and it was their strong recommendation that this attitude should be pursued by the country as a whole."

I feel sure that the conferences held by the President have been very helpful in stabilizing the economic and industrial situation. I entertain the hope that industry and business will very soon reach a normal point and that the unfavorable situation growing out of the stock market crash will be overcome.

With all good wishes, I beg to remain,

Faternally yours,

WM. GREEN,

President, American Federation
of Labor.

Court Won't Give Equity Aid Where Boss Breaks Contract

Madison, Wis.—When an employer violates his agreement and locks out employees he can not rush to an equity court for relief. Neither does such

employer come into court with clean hands when he points to individual cases of violence that may have been done by one of these victimized workers.

This is the substance of a sensational decision by the Wisconsin State Supreme Court in reversing an injunction secured by a Milwaukee clothing manufacturer. The decision includes a tart criticism of employers who call on equity courts to aid them in smashing labor organizations.

"Plaintiff pursued a course of conduct that precipitated a labor war," said the court. "When the tide of battle seemed to be settling against it, the plaintiff sought to withdraw from the field to which it had deliberately gone and appealed to a court of equity for protection from the consequences that naturally followed from the course of conduct it had deliberately pursued."

"A court of conscience will not extend its strong arm to protect one who has pursued such a course of conduct. It will leave such applicant for relief where it had deliberately chosen to place itself."

"Plaintiff started this controversy at a time when the employees were making no demands of any kind. When they were locked out they asked no more than that the plaintiff do things which it had contracted to do. After the plaintiff had started the controversy it was difficult to restrain the spirit of battle which pervades these economic struggles that occasional acts of violence would not be committed. The lower court found upon uncontroverted evidence that 'these acts, though growing out of the controversy * * * were not instigated or authorized by the defendant union or by their representatives, but were committed by individuals named upon their own initiative.'"

"Even if the court could find that all of the acts which plaintiff complains were committed by the defendants, the doors of equity would still

remain closed to the plaintiff, because such a finding would do no more than to establish that both parties had been guilty of such conduct as to lead equity to deny relief to either."—News Letter.

Wall Street Bonuses Will Be Cut This Year

New York.—Wall Street will reduce Christmas bonuses this year and dismiss many employees as a result of last month's crash.

Banks and other financial institutions that reaped rich profits by lending money as high as 12 per cent the past summer will also reduce their bonus. The dismissal of employees is explained by Wall Street's activities "resuming normal proportions."

Many employees were also bitten by the employees' stock ownership scheme, as these values floated into thin air.

During the past several years there has been joy in Wall Street because of Christmas bonuses that reached large figures, but this year the contrary will be true.

Poor House Prospect Fearful to Old Age

New York.—The plight of the aged couple or individual who have descended from comparative prosperity to poverty, and who revolt at the prospect of entering an almshouse, was presented to the New York State Commission on Old Age Security by social workers.

The commission was told that these cases have become too numerous for voluntary agencies to handle.

Mrs. Matilda Levinson, who has been engaged in old-age relief work for the past two years, said that persons of this type prefer suicide to charity and can be helped only by elaborate subterfuge when "charity" is the source of that help.

Old-age pension advocates refuted the claim of insurance companies that group insurance and pension annuities in industrial concerns can solve the problem. It was pointed out that no business man has appeared to oppose old-age pensions. The estimate by Frederick Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, that the proposed pension plan would cost \$75,000,000 a year was declared a guess.

The commission concluded its hearings and will prepare a report to the state legislature on February 1. It is understood that the majority of the commission favor some plan of state old-age pensions, such as Governor Roosevelt urged when the commission was appointed.—News Letter.


Nation Is Injured by Working Kiddies

New York.—"America has not even had the intellectual curiosity to try to find out what industry does to her children," declared Miss Anne S. Davis, director of vocational guidance, Chicago Board of Education, in a conference on child protection.


"We do not know how scientifically bad industry is for children nor the effects of different kinds of work upon their development," said Miss Davis.

"All intelligent people know that child labor is not economical; that it is fatal to labor because it lowers wages; that it is not in harmony with efficiency for the manufacturer; that it is not conducive to the education or to the physical health and vigor of the nation. Yet child labor goes on and children are permitted to enter industry at fourteen with relatively few exceptions.

"We have in the past worked for an eight-hour day for children in industry. But an eight-hour day has been set for adults in many lines of work and if eight hours is a long enough working day for an adult it is too long for a growing child."—News Letter.



EDITORIAL



By D. J. TOBIN

THERE USED TO BE an old fellow, a friend of mine, who was president of Truck Drivers' Local Union No. 25 of Boston, whose name was Bill Hartnett, and, although Bill, in those days away back in 1902 and 1903, may have lacked some of the technique necessary for a presiding officer, he certainly had oceans of common sense and good judgment, as well as the courage to disagree with the membership when necessary. Whenever a motion was made that the local appropriate one, two or five hundred dollars, Bill would start in to tell a story and it usually ended up with the statement, "I know a lot of men in this union who would vote away every dollar in the treasury, but if the hat were passed and they were asked to drop in twenty-five cents to save the union, they would want to sneak away before the collector reached them." He usually carried his point.

The same is true of our unions today, because the greatest weakness is the lack of courage on the part of the men, and especially the officers, to protect the funds of their union against the rampage of all those who are endeavoring to "dig in."

I do not mean to be miserly or penurious on legitimate propositions, but I do mean this: The funds of the local union are entrusted to the care of the officers by the membership and they should scrupulously guard such funds. There are some in our unions today, and some outside of our unions who are members of other unions, who just burn up when they know there is a substantial sum in the treasury, planning some way by which they can spend that money. The same is true as to the International treasury. They think that if the International Union has a million dollars in its treasury, that that money ought to be dished out to them whether or not there is any law governing the proceeding. For instance, ever so often I receive a wire reading: "One hundred sixty men locked out this morning. Send man in here." In a few days we find out that they presented a wage scale which was not submitted to the International for approval, in accordance with the law, that they just pushed the wage scale up to the employers, who refused to sign it, and they pulled out their men. Then they try to bluff the International that the thing was a lockout. Well, they don't very often get away with it. Then, again, there is the unlawful strike, or the strike which the General Executive Board or the International has not been given an opportunity to sanction, wherein the men go on strike, sometimes against the wishes of the officers. They are going to win in a day. Well, they don't win in a day, or a week, or a month, but about the end of the second week they commence to cry for benefits, or for money, and try to tell us that the money in the International treasury is there for the purpose of helping them. Of course, the International officers who are obligated to carry out the laws of the International Union and preserve its funds, or to distribute said funds only in accordance with the law, are not carried away by such blatherskite. If we were, we would not have an International Union and it would be better not to have an International Union than to do business in that way.

The International officers are elected and obligated to carry out the constitution, which is made or drafted by the delegates to our convention. They are compelled to carry out those laws. They have no alternative. And this we intend to do in the future as we have in the past. If our members

want those laws changed so that the funds may be spent whenever a condition as mentioned above arises, then let them come to the convention and establish a law of that kind and build up a substantial fund with which to take care of cases of this kind, by increasing our per capita tax. To meet those conditions our tax must be more than one cent a day per member, as it is now. It would have to be five cents a day per member, and that would not be enough.

The General Executive Board of the International has the same status as the board of directors of a corporation, elected to carry on the affairs of that corporation or union between meetings of the stockholders, or conventions of the union. The executive officers who, in our International Union, are the salaried officers, are chosen by our organization just as the executive committee is chosen in a large corporation, and don't get the idea into your head that those executive officers can distribute, or are going to distribute, money in direct violation of the International constitution. We have scrupulously guarded the honesty and integrity of our International for the past twenty-three years; we have raised the standard of our people in the eyes of the trade unionists of America, as well as in the eyes of the public. We intend to carry on in the same manner in the future.

An act of our International Union is entirely different from the act of a local union, and the position of our International Union is entirely different from the position of a local union for the simple reason that a local union holds meetings once or twice a month and they may pass certain motions and rules which do not conflict with their local by-laws or the International constitution, whereas the International officers are tied hand and foot and obligated and bonded to observe the International constitution and laws between conventions. Any act on the part of the International sanctioning unlawful acts would immediately destroy that prestige which it has taken years to build up, besides unlawful acts are repugnant even when performed to gain a temporary victory. If we have to build up our union or continue to exist through unlawful practices, such as the unjust tying up of employers by representatives who will not listen to reason, who, forgetting that this trade union of ours is an American institution, then it would be better if we did not build it up. Better to dissolve and go out of business.

Of course, when strikes are forced on us, we must offer every resistance within our power, but the day of winning strikes by physical force is a thing of the past and gone forever. Today we must win our strikes and a betterment of our conditions by exercising our brains and our intelligence.

Build up your treasuries and your unions and maintain them in accordance with the standards of law and order and scrupulously guard your expenditures. Let every man become interested in his union. Don't be penurious in the payment of proper salaries for service rendered. Don't be too tight when it means the furtherance of your union, but be sure that each expenditure or appropriation is going to redound for the best interest of your local union. Today, because the treasuries of our local unions are not surpassed by those of other unions, they seem to be the common playground for all those collectors who are continually imposing on the trade unionists. Sympathy and sentiment are splendid and the human family would be like a barren waste without them, but common sense and business judgment are much more necessary in properly conducting the affairs of our local unions and our International.

HAVE YOU EVER been near the threshold of death? Have you ever gone through a serious sickness during which it looked as though the odds were against you? Have you ever watched a person die and witnessed the struggle of that human being against the inevitable?

These are not very pleasant thoughts but, after all, they are human thoughts and only cowards refuse to consider and to understand that there is nothing so certain as the ending of this existence. From a supernatural standpoint the Creator intended us to be born, but from the natural or material standpoint there is nothing certain about our birth, but from both standpoints, death—the ending of this life—is a certainty. All nature dies.

At the ending of the old year and the beginning of a new one, thoughts of this kind, although somewhat repellent, are humanizing and wholesome, because the man who fails to live so that he may die in peace, or the man who fails to make an honest effort towards living a just life, is certainly to be pitied, because, as stated above, the end is bound to come. Every day we look around us and see those we love and those we have known passing away and still we try to bluff ourselves that we will not follow on the same road, which is more or less actual weakness of the man or woman who refuses to see life as it is.

Youth, in all of its health and strength and beauty, is not expected to realize or to stop and think of such things as life's ending the same as those of us who have traveled some distance on the road of existence, but, even in this age of flapperism, the life of youth is being eliminated more quickly through accidents and from disease than are the lives of those in middle age. Medical experts account for this because of the fast living of the present-day youth and their absolute disregard of the simple precautions and necessities which life and nature demand, such as proper sleep, restful hours of relaxation, immediate medical attention when necessary, abstaining from the unnecessary luxuries so much indulged in, such as smoking and drinking and the absolute determination to refuse to practice self-denial until the proper age has arrived and under the proper laws which govern us both from a corporal and spiritual standpoint. The middle-aged of today were not, in their youth, surrounded by the present-day methods of enjoyment, but were trained in a different environment, whereas the youth of the present time seems unwilling to realize or fail fully to understand that the human machine must be conserved in its early stage and cared for and preserved scientifically as it continues along the road of existence.

While the average length of life has been increased in recent years, this increase is not due entirely to the fact that the generation from eighteen to twenty-eight is living longer or that there are a greater number who have reached old age living healthy lives, but is due entirely to the saving of the lives of very young children, or those under two years of age. Not so very many years ago almost fifty per cent of the children born each year passed away before they reached the age of seven, from some malignant or contagious disease such as diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, etc. Medical science has conquered those diseases and as a consequence has saved millions of lives of children. This, as explained by medical science and boards of health, is the principal cause responsible for lengthening the average span of life.

Getting back, however, to the subject we were on when we started this article—that of facing death—it is said when one is facing death that everything which happened during one's life passes before him in a few

brief seconds; every unjust act or crime committed appears vividly in one's thoughts during those moments and one's great desire is to live so that he may right any wrong for which he was responsible. The conscious mind, in moments of that kind, suffers most excruciating agony, especially when the doctor informs the family that there is not any hope. On the other hand, the individual who has never been unjust and whose conscience tells him that he was just and honorable, before his mind are brought the good things he tried to do, sometimes failing and other times successful. The dormant cells of the brain become active and that mentality, which is the soul, awakens and one is guided and encouraged to face the unknown future confident that in the struggle through life he endeavored to help all and did not willfully injure anyone.

I heard a preacher say, the other day, that the men of Labor who were working and struggling in the battle to help lift up the workers and who were responsible for those toilers obtaining more money for their families, thereby enabling them to keep their children in school, giving them heat and some of the comforts of home, were doing God's work. He further emphasized his statements by saying that the men of Labor were doing work equal, if not greater, than the missionaries of the church; that in the church certain kinds of men were needed for its work, but that the missionary work done by the men of Labor also had its spiritual as well as its corporal beneficial effect. Because, as he explained, when you destroy poverty in a family you kill discontent in that family and with privation and discontent removed, especially the discontent caused by poverty in our modern life, you make the family more contented and more Godlike.

I understood fully the meaning of that man's words because I have seen men on strike whose families I knew were starving; I have known men to be blacklisted and driven from post to post; I have seen men who became criminals as a result of such conditions. I have also been present when a strike was settled, I have visited the families of those strikers after the trouble was ended and have witnessed the joy and happiness which permeated those homes.

After being engaged for a quarter of a century in work of this kind it indeed makes one feel happy to know that they have, in a small way, been somewhat responsible through their endeavors in helping in the uplift of the toilers and in bringing happiness and greater comfort into their homes.

We are on the edge of a new year and every member of the union can become a missionary for the union by helping to spread happiness and content among the families, by helping to build up the union, by bringing in new members and making it stronger so, as time goes on, through the strength and wisdom of the local union, wages may be increased and working conditions made better.

Every officer of our union should make a vow to himself that, beginning with the new year, he will absolutely and conscientiously carry out his obligation to serve faithfully in the office to which he has been elected, and part of that obligation is that he will do all in his power to build up the membership of the union, so that, at the end of the year 1930, all officers may look back over the year's service as one of the most wholesome and useful of their lives. By doing this work, we are storing away for ourselves acts of service which will surely bring their reward and their consolation when that last hour comes when we are compelled by God and by nature to give up our existence in this world.

DURING THE PAST MONTH you have been reading in the newspapers of the country about the conferences called by President Hoover in Washington of the representatives of big business and of industrial interests for the purpose of encouraging or endeavoring to impress upon them the need of opening up work and expending money so that the stagnation and paralysis threatened as a result of the Wall Street disaster might be relieved, especially during the winter months.

You may rest assured that the President understands—if you do not—how serious the situation was, otherwise he would not have gone to such extremes. He undoubtedly did not decide upon calling those conferences without consulting his associates in the cabinet and other leaders outside of the cabinet, or without them unanimously agreeing that the situation was dangerous and that extreme measures had to be adopted.

It was not millions that were lost in the stock market; it was billions—if the average human mind can grasp how much a billion dollars represents. It is all right enough to say that industry did not suffer, but when considering that industry had its stocks reduced to less than one-third of their then market price it is a serious condition which surrounds that industry, whether or not they were compelled immediately to sell said stocks.

The calling of those conferences prevented a further demoralization of the stock market, the ruining of hundreds of thousands of individual investors, the breaking down of the courage, the morale, the confidence and the faith of the entire nation. Everyone understands that when the courage of the army becomes weakened, no matter how quickly reinforcements might be expected to follow up, the front-line columns are easily wiped out. It is said of the late World War that the French and English armies were defeated so many times that it was impossible for the average general, or military-trained mind, to understand why it was that they did not give up unconditionally. Since the death of Clemenceau many things have been written about him, but nothing which has been written proves the man as much as the statement he made: "There is no such thing as defeating the men of France because their courage is unlimited," and he led a defeated and discouraged army back into confidence, fighting to win the war. This was before the United States entered the war and at a time when there was not much hope of the United States getting in.

The same is true of a nation industrially. When the great bulk of the people of a nation believe that its industrial foundation is tottering, it is the first step towards industrial disaster, because men and women horde the few dollars they have, afraid to spend a dollar because they do not know what the next day may bring, and when people refuse to spend their money and buy the things they need, then the manufacturing wheels of the nation are forced to stop, and, as a result, thousands—hundreds of thousands—are thrown out of employment.

This is the condition which threatened us at the time of the stock market disaster and which prompted the President and his advisors to call into conference the great big business men of the nation. Due to this big financial disaster caused by the break in the stock market, it was only a question as to how many banks would be driven to the wall or forced to close their doors. If banks failed as a result of the shrinkage in collateral stocks and bonds, which had become reduced in value, then, surely, would we meet with a condition which is almost impossible to fathom or understand, and when our great economists, men who seemed to understand something of

the inside of conditions, say that, had the crash continued a few days longer after the 13th of November, it was only a question of just how many banks would go down, especially in the great money center, New York. So, let people say what they may—those who disagree with the policies of the Republican Party, President Hoover and his associates—in the judgment of the writer, performed a very great service to industry and the working people of the nation, when he called together the representatives of business and capital.

The reduction in income tax was a wise stroke, and in my personal opinion, was done for no other reason—one month before the regular session of Congress—except to give confidence to the business interests of the nation. That action of President Hoover and Secretary Mellon was done for the purpose of pushing down the throats of the pessimists the fact that the government had explicit confidence in the industry of our country when they promised to reduce the income revenue over \$160,000,000 for the present year. The Democratic leaders were wise to consent to this program. Their opposition to it would be taken by the public to mean that they were acting from a party political standpoint and not in the interest of the people; in other words, "playing politics."

Among those who were called before the President for consultation and asked to help in the situation were several labor men, headed by President Green. Those labor men were asked to co-operate to the extent that no disturbance, in so far as labor is concerned, would take place resulting from the request for an increase in wages which might bring about a stoppage of work, until after this industrial stagnation and the breaking down of confidence has passed over.

I have before me now the statement made by President Green, which was that the men of labor promised only that they, individually, were in sympathy with the request and desires of the President in this matter, but that they could not make any promises except as individuals. Of course, they told the exact truth in this matter, but the trouble is, a labor official is not an individual, much as he might desire to make himself one, under such circumstances, and it was the understanding of those men of labor who were called before the President, that wage scales and controversies then pending, would not be affected by the promise made by them.

The trouble always has been, and always will be, that labor gets the worst of it, because the newspapers of the country everywhere have elaborated in large headlines that labor has entered into an agreement with the government pledging that it would not do anything to disturb the present status of affairs and that there would not be any demand for an increase in wages.

Of course, this is a deliberate and willful misinterpretation of what took place, but a lie published in a newspaper has the same effect as the truth, even if that lie is contradicted afterwards by an explanation, and no contradiction has appeared in the press of the country.

Take our case, for instance. Over one-third of our wage scales expire during the month of January each year, especially in the coal hauling end of our trade. Even now we have repeatedly been told by employers in several districts that we could not call a strike if we wanted to, and if we should do so we would be taking action against the desires and wishes of our government and disobeying or breaking the pledge of the labor leaders who promised the government there would not be any disturbance in industry caused by a demand for an increase in wages. Yes, let me say this to you: Those

employers know how they can send the story to the inside diplomats, to the detriment of labor, and they can paint the picture in such a manner that the officers of the government listen to and sympathize with said employers. The result is, our organization will be placed in the so-called, not-willing-to-go-along class in Washington and it may be, in some way, we will find ourselves hampered, as time goes on, the same, as I believe, action was taken during the war, against certain organizations and certain labor individuals whom I know were absolutely innocent and who never knew why they were being suspected by the government.

The position of our organization is that we sign wage scales sometimes for two or three years, and at this particular time of the year when we are expecting to negotiate for an improvement in wages and conditions, we will be prohibited because of the condition as explained above.

Let it be understood right here that the writer of this article believes absolutely that President Hoover, in calling this conference of capitalists and business men, played a master hand and rendered splendid service to the nation, but it is unfortunate that the expressions of the men of labor who met with the President have been so misinterpreted and misconstrued, and there is not any question but what our organization and several other organizations are going to be handicapped as a result of that conference.

In view of the conditions surrounding us, I say to our members, proceed in regular order with your wages scales, do the best you can towards bettering your conditions as to wages and hours. It is our duty to try and better conditions, but when we finally get up against a stone wall and have failed to reach an agreement, then proceed very carefully and do not do anything that may bring about a stoppage of work, which may place your local union in a false light in the eyes of the government just now or until this condition passes over, as I hope it will inside of the next six months.

Remember that the Department of Justice has many means at its disposal for chastising those they feel are not playing the game fair. Recently in certain districts the federal courts are issuing injunctions under the interstate traffic law against our members who are moving freight from one state to another, across the line, such as from New Jersey to New York, from St. Louis to East St. Louis, and so on down the line. It is a new innovation, a new interpretation of the laws governing our craft, but it is one of the methods the government, through its federal courts, has recently resorted to in certain sections of our country.

It is our intention, as it always has been, to live within the law and to help in every way we can, but I believe we also owe a duty to our membership, that we are organized for the purpose of raising the standard of living, to help lift up those who may not be able to help themselves and endeavor to make the day better and brighter for the people coming under our jurisdiction, and if we cannot do that, if the American Labor Movement is so instituted that it cannot go on functioning along those lines, then the beginning of the end is here for Labor as a helpful institution for the workers of the nation.



JAMES P. NOONAN, one of the fine fighting characters in the Labor Movement and for many years General President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' International Union, was burned to death in his apartment at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday morning, December 4th.

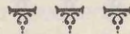
We attended his funeral in St. Louis as a mark of respect to his family and to pay tribute to the spirit of this man who had given the greater part of his life to serving the workers of the nation.

Life is strange and surrounded by mysterious problems quite impossible to understand. Here was a man who fought many battles in the trade union movement where it necessitated the taking of dangerous chances, but he escaped and came out the victor in every instance. As a young man he volunteered and served in the Spanish-American War and remained in that service until he was honorably discharged, after making many sacrifices in the interest of his country. Although not entirely surrounded by shot and shell as were the heroes of the World War, he was, however, surrounded by disease, by pestilence, by unhealthy and unsanitary conditions, yet he escaped it all and lived a healthy life, and on the last evening of his life he presided at a banquet at the Cosmos Club in Washington, given by the railroad organizations, with several United States senators, friends of Labor legislation, as guests, and displayed talent, wit, energy and resourcefulness unequaled by him on any previous occasion. At about ten o'clock he returned to his apartment, lighted a cigarette and laid down on a couch. He fell asleep and the cigarette dropped, setting fire to his clothing, burning him beyond the power of medical science to save him.

A large number of Labor leaders and many members from his own organization attended the funeral, a strong testimonial as to the love and esteem in which he was held. When his body reached St. Louis on Friday afternoon, December 6th, the building trades organizations of that city quit work and about five thousand of them marched to the railroad station and escorted the body to the undertaker's establishment. Over two hundred International officers, and several organizations, were present and in silence and sorrow paid their last respects to this man they held in high esteem and as a mark of respect and sympathy for the bereaved widow and two children.

The funeral services were held in the Catholic Cathedral in St. Louis, and the clergyman who delivered the funeral address over the body at the cathedral made, I think, more friends for religion than any man I have heard preach for a long time. His eloquent and splendid explanation of the position of the church and his thorough understanding of the struggles made by labor in the work in which Christ was engaged during the greater part of his life while on earth, was so easily understood and so clearly brought out that it was to this large gathering of men of every religion and no religion an educational treat long to be remembered.

To his widow and children our International Union extends its heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one, who, at the time of his death, was preparing to return to his home in St. Louis to spend the Christmas holidays with them. Had he died after a long illness, we might not feel the shock so keenly; but to have him taken, as he was, is hard to understand, but He who rules the universe understands and it is safe to say in His justice, for every sorrow we experience and encounter, He grants us, disguised, perhaps, some blessing or some joy.



The total yield of crops this year will probably run about six per cent below the ten-year average, because of the severe drought during most of the summer, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said in its October 1 report on the agricultural situation. —The Chronicle.

I HAVE REPEATEDLY informed our members, through the columns of our Journal, that the International Union will not do business over the long-distance telephone, nor will it do business on strikes and other matters of importance through telegrams.

Everything pertaining to a strike should be sent into the office in written form with the seal of the local union on the communication. While the telegraph company is fairly reliable, at the same time all telegraph offices will accept a telegram from anyone and they do not know the man nor the name signed to it, and we, in the general office, have no way of knowing that the signature is legitimate.

Don't wait until the last minute if you are liable to have trouble. Send in a communication saying that there is a controversy going on which may bring about trouble. We can get letters now, even from the western coast, in thirty-six hours by air mail.

Again I repeat, we cannot lawfully transact business over the long-distance telephone nor can we legally recognize telegrams on matters of great importance.



SOME SEEM TO THINK that they are the only ones who have what is commonly called hard luck. However, the greatest minds and men of history had, perhaps, the darkest clouds overhanging them; had the greatest reasons, at certain times, to be discouraged, but because they were great men they had the strength of character and determination to overcome those obstacles and reach the goal of success. The standard of a man's victories in life is not how much money he has saved up, but it is the amount of good he has done for his fellowmen, the quantity and quality of the service he has rendered to society or those dependent on him.



ALWAYS REMEMBER that you are only a passing atom in "the game of life." Remember it is the good that men do that lives after them. Be ever mindful of your duties to others. When the time comes to settle up at the end of our existence (as it surely will come), it is not the threatening remarks we have made that counts, it is the words of kindness and encouragement that we have uttered that will help us on to the unknown land.

Official Magazine of the
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
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STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America**

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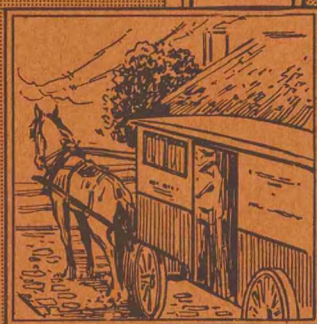
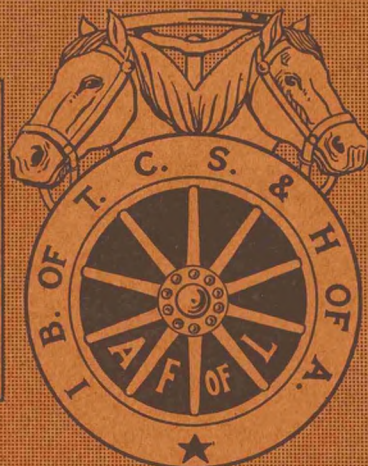
THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

FEBRUARY, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



IT IS JUST about time that I should again remind you, as I did last year, to prepare now for our convention which will be held in September in the City of Cincinnati.

Every local union in the International should be represented. Each local should have some one there to help make our laws. Select only your most intelligent men; individuals possessed of common sense and the power of reasoning and who are determined to strengthen our International Union by the adoption of the proper kind of laws.



FROM WHAT I HEAR from the Cincinnati boys, there will be a wonderful time for those who attend. However, in addition to the pleasure we anticipate having, it is an education to meet and exchange thoughts, one with the other, and the good that we can do by enacting laws and adopting rules which will strengthen this old fortification of ours—the International Union.



IF YOUR TREASURIES are depleted, begin right now to assess your membership fifty cents a month extra. Don't tell me this cannot be done, that you have a hard time getting your present dues. Did you ever try, or are you just afraid to mention it? The local unions throughout the country which charge the highest dues—and some of our local unions charge as much as \$5.00 a month—are the strongest unions in affiliation with our International.

The trouble with local unions whose members are paying low dues, barely permitting the local to crawl along, is that you did not, as you should, begin this work in time. However, it is never too late to begin, so start just as soon as you finish reading this, and get up your courage to go into your union and advocate higher dues so that your local's representatives may be with us at the convention.



TIMES ARE BAD; plenty of men out of work. So be careful. Watch your step.



KEEP THE home fires burning by helping to build up your union.



ALL THE WORLD is a stage, and we are but the actors. But all real actors try to make the play a success.

So it is with the real union man. He tries to make his union a success.

—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

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Human Rights Must Yield When Equity Guards Dollar

A Wisconsin legislative historian,
in discussing the labor injunction,
says:

"There can be no compromise
with lawlessness. And let me say
to my labor friends, if you want
relief from injunctions you must
interest yourself actively in the
preservation of law and order in
labor disputes."

The labor injunction is not intended
to preserve law and order. Proof of
this is found in the rare cases where
strikers are convicted of criminal con-
tempt (an act that would be criminal
if no strike existed).

Violence is rebellion, in greater or
less degree. Any government worthy
of the name quickly accepts this chal-
lenge to its existence.

To infer that organized workers
even secretly encourage violence is to
test one's charity toward men who
pose as students of the labor move-
ment.

The purpose of the labor injunction
is not to usurp police officials, but to
secure government aid in quickly
breaking strikes by outlawing legal
acts. This aid can not be secured in a
court of law, where constitutional
rights are assured. In equity courts
the judge is guided by his conscience
and guarantees are ignored.

Equity, originally, did not interfere
with personal rights. Control of the
workers, however, is secured by the
simple trick of ruling that good will,

property, income, sales value and prospective profits are "property." The next step is easy—enjoin any one who interferes with the modern equity judge's definition of property.

No statutory law prohibits workers from speaking to strikebreakers. An equity court decrees that such action is illegal on the ground that if the strikebreaker ceases work this will limit output and income is reduced. "Property" is thus affected.

It may be asked: "What becomes of the unionist's constitutional rights?" The answer is: "He has no such rights. He is in a court of equity that makes its own rules. It is guided by its conscience."

In no injunction that has stripped labor of its rights has this court process been based on fear of violence. Workers are charged with "conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce"—a diplomatic way of informing the court that the strike lessens profits.

Any truth seeker will note that the purpose of these decisions is not to enforce law, but to assure income and profits. This can not be done in a court of law, but the equity judge is above and beyond all law, constitutions and guarantees. His one guide is his conscience.

The scheme is cloaked by shouts of "law observance," while government by law is replaced by government by injunction.

And men who profess to be legislative students are victims of the trick. Or they understand the game and join in the shouts for reasons they can best explain.—News Letter.

\$1,316 Annual Wage is Weak Foundation

Minneapolis.—The secretary of a local business organization is jubilant over statistics which show that industry in this city, during 1929, produced goods to the value of \$370,000,-

000 and employed workers with a pay roll of \$50,000,000.

"Minneapolis is building on a firm foundation," says the secretary.

This view is not accepted by Editor Cramer of the Minneapolis Labor Review. "This report appears to be a weak foundation," says the labor editor. "With 38,000 people working for \$50,000,000 means that the average yearly wage was approximately \$1,316.

"The United States Government finds that \$2,308 a year is necessary to support a family of five in health and decency. So that every worker employed in Minneapolis factories received for the year \$992 less than was necessary to support their families in health and decency.

"It is probable that conditions are even worse than these figures disclose, for high-salaried officials and executives are included in the pay roll.

"Local industries will only be on a sound foundation when workers in these industries are organized and obtain a living wage.

"It is folly to cover up this dangerous situation."—News Letter.

Phrase Coiners Dazzle Public; Basic Facts Are Sidetracked

New York.—Financial writers, in reviewing 1929, agree that newfangled market theories were shattered and that in every instance old precedents have triumphed.

The public were lured into the stock market by the claim that we are "in a new economic era," and that old theories that served as warnings in former years should be abandoned. The recent market upheaval, it is now declared, has justified the old rules.

This viewpoint should be of interest to workers who are led to believe that clever terminology will solve industrial problems. The purpose of these publicity-seeking phrase makers is to

acquire a standing as "economists," which can be capitalized.

Stock market tipsters assumed the same pose. They called themselves "investment counsellors," and assured patrons that the new financial system, known as "investment trusts," would stabilize the market. These trusts are organized to "buy the best stocks" and sell as profits accrued. They are backed by powerful groups and were supposed to be immune from selling waves.

When the market got top-heavy and the crash came, investment trust holdings went down with the rest. The "best stock" dropped as far and as hard as blue-sky stuff. The extent of these drops is shown in General Motors, which sold for \$403 a share on August 20 and \$168 on November 13. This is a loss of \$325 a share. United States Steel dropped from \$261 on September 3 to \$150 on November 13. The J. I. Case Company (threshing machines) sold for \$467 on September 16 and \$130 on November 11. Proportionate losses are recorded in every other stock.

The prophets of "a new economic era" are silent, just as "industrial advisers" pass from the scene when workers face wage reductions after they placed their trust in the company "union," welfare schemes and employees' stock ownership.—News Letter.

Slick Lobbyist Gets Easy Money

Washington.—The ease with which "paper" organizations, carrying high-sounding titles, can filch money from so-called "hard-headed business men," is shown in a report by Senator Caraway, chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee.

The report deals with the activities of J. A. Arnold, well-known lobbyist, who is declared to be "utterly without regard for veracity."

Arnold collected more than \$1,000,-

000 through his Southern Tariff Association, his American Taxpayers' League for "wise revenue legislation" and his National Council of State Legislators for repeal of the Federal inheritance tax.

All of these organizations, the report said, were "aliases under which one J. A. Arnold operates, ostensibly to influence congressional legislation, but in fact for the purpose of making a living for himself and a small group associated with him."

After annual audits of the books, all evidences of Arnold's financial transactions were destroyed, only the auditor's report being preserved.

The report said there was "no such thing" as a Southern Tariff Association or an American Taxpayers' league, as neither had a constitution, by-laws or membership, except "contributors."

John H. Kirby of Houston, president of the tariff association, and noted anti-unionist, was classed by the report as the "come-on man" who contributed nothing, but whose name, the report states, "gave only a fictitious virtue and value" to the organization. Kirby is rated as worth \$30,000,000.—News Letter.

Large Net Income Shown by Railways

New York.—Last year was the most prosperous for railroads since the World War, according to the American Railway Association. Net profits totaled \$1,282,000,000, that were made possible, it was stated, by the "highest operating efficiency and economy ever attained."

More powerful locomotives are used, cars have a greater capacity and trains of greater tonnage are speeded up. This process includes the displacement of thousands of workers.

Reduction of employes and increase

of freight handled is shown in the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The average number of rail employes during 1928 was 1,656,411, and their total pay was \$2,826,590,000. This is a drop in round numbers of 79,000 employes and of \$84,000,000 in wages, as compared to the year 1927.

At the same time, the reduced force of workers in 1928 handled 4,073,000,000 more ton-miles of revenue freight than the larger force handled the previous year.—News Letter.

Asks Six-Hour Day as Aid to Jobless

New York.—Organized plasterers in this city inform employers they will work six hours a day for two months to care for unemployed members.

The union, last August, won the forty-hour, five-day week and a ten per cent wage increase. The plasterers have no intention of violating their contract, but appeal to employers to aid them in relieving idle members, who total forty per cent of the union's 10,000 membership.

The contractors ignore the humanitarian request. The fear of a six-hour day in the future looms before them.—News Letter.

U. S. Pension Urged to Relieve Distress

Washington.—A federal old-age pension system was urged by speakers at a conference on old age dependency. Hon. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, presided.

Congressman Swing of California declared that "the future will look upon the present machine age as the most brutal and cold-blooded in its treatment of old age."

"The Federal Government ought to be the leader in all humanitarian movements, instead of which it is a

laggard," Mr. Swing said. The speaker asserted that a number of states have old-age pension laws, and that if it is not socialistic for them to have them it should not be socialistic for the Federal Government to have such a law.

Senator Dill of Washington declared that an old-age pension law is "the most needed humanitarian legislation that can come before Congress."

"It is a tragedy of our civilization," he said, "that so many of our people find themselves in poverty at and after the age of sixty years. With all our wealth and productive power we should be able to establish a system that will properly care for people who find themselves in that condition."—News Letter.

Second-Hand Opinions Not Education

When all is said, the ignorance and folly of men are things that institutions cannot cure. Each must discover the path of wisdom for himself. One does not "get" an education anywhere. One becomes an educated person by virtue of patient study, quiet meditation, intellectual courage and a life devoted to the discovery and service of truth.—Everett Dean Martin, in "The Meaning of a Liberal Education."

Unemployment Problem Looms; America Must Face This Issue

Washington.—Unemployment during the next ten years will be the greatest problem in the United States, according to members of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association at their meeting in this city.

"Rationalization of industry and improved technique"—new names for adjusting output to market demands, eliminating waste, automatic machinery and scientific processes—will result in a more or less chronic state of

unemployment in the next ten-year period, according to Robert B. Warren of New York.

"Unemployment, now the nightmare of five out of every ten Europeans, has never been a problem for a sufficiently long period in the United States to influence our political thought, but it is doubtful if this blissful state will continue," he said.

The ten-year period of unemployment, he continued, will be marked by demands of workers for social insurance and other forms of relief, similar to appeals for government aid for the unemployed in Europe.

"The outstanding feature of the economic life of society in the past decade was the loss by the individual of control over his own economic salvation."

"France is the only country in Europe untroubled by unemployment," said Professor Marcus Nadler of New York University. Increased production in the past decade is the outstanding phase of European recovery from the war, he said. The existence of unemployment "on a scale unknown in the pre-war period" he attributed to the adoption of American methods of mass production.

Mechanization of industry and agriculture, with consequent dangers of unemployment, were viewed as a challenge by the economists who agreed with Henry S. Dennison of the Denison Manufacturing Company that while "the chances of defeat must be admitted, the theory of progress as a working hypothesis of life may also be adopted."—News Letter.

Southern Organizing Campaign Calls for Stout Heart

Support of labor's southern organizing campaign should be a high resolve by every trade unionist.

The "news" feature of this movement will shortly be replaced by other first-page attractions, but this is no

reason why workers should likewise lose interest in a cause that vitally affects them. The fight will continue, though it will no longer be considered "news" by the daily press.

Deep-seated wrongs are not righted by a few weeks' sensational publicity.

The power of privilege is a knowledge of the value of "long pulls"—steady, unyielding, persistent effort to undermine, dishearten and divide opponents.

The southern campaign is a "long pull" fight. We are invincible and have ample resources for the work at hand if each one does his part.

Our opponents do not delude themselves. They are awake to their uncertain position if an intelligent public opinion is developed through the solidarity of labor.

This uncertain position is secure, however, if labor is easily discouraged, lacks vision and grit and believes that unionization of the South is impossible.

Privilege, to hold and enlarge its power, reaches into every phase of our social and political life. It controls business men through bank credits, newspapers through advertising and would sway churches and fraternal organizations. Its spy system in the unions is well known.

No organization or institution is immune from these overlords, who would silence criticism and check rebuke.

Profiteers, thus entrenched, raise the cry "radical" whenever workers would improve living conditions or wrest control of their lives from those who hold, as Louis of France, "I am the State."

If trade unionists recall the forces against them, they are equipped for combat. The present contest differs only in degree from other battles won by labor, assisted by those who have been swept to their cause when the issue was understood.

Southern mill owners are not invincible. Their boasted power is but on

the surface. Their lines can be broken by intelligence and determination.

In this campaign trade unionists will not be in a "hostile" country. They will be welcomed by thousands of southern men and women whose proverbial warm-heartedness and sense of justice can be depended upon if we but prove worthy of our historic mission.—News Letter.

Women Chain Clerks Paid Pauper Wages

Washington.—Wages for women employes in chain department stores range between \$12 and \$15 a week, according to a survey by the United States Women's Bureau. Nearly one-half are paid less than \$12. In six states the rate is as low as \$9.

The study included 6,000 women employed in eighteen states. Seventy per cent of the total receive less than \$15 a week and over forty per cent less. California pays as high as \$16.

Industrial Spies Create Unrest

Washington.—A resolution to investigate industrial spies and other private detective agencies has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wheeler of Montana.

These elements, the resolution declares, "are detrimental to peaceful relationship between employers and employes."

Court proceedings and investigations tend to show, the resolution states, "that a large number of private detective agencies are obtaining large sums of money from business concerns and organizations by falsely representing movements among their employes by joining labor organizations and advocating revolutionary methods for the purpose of discrediting said labor organizations, and by manufacturing scares concerning radical propaganda and alleged plans for the use of violence in industrial conflict."

These agencies set up a system of espionage in industry, thrive on the unrest and fear they create, spread false rumors and often bring about strikes in order to maintain their alleged services.—News Letter.

72 Cents Out of Every Dollar Is Used for Military Purposes

Washington.—National defense and the cost of past wars will use 72 per cent of the federal government's budget for 1931 and but 13 per cent will be used for social services, research, public works and similar functions, according to a tabulation issued from the White House.

The budget totals \$3,830,000,000, of which \$2,733,213,283—or 72 per cent—will go to national defense and the fiscal burdens of previous wars. The 13 per cent, totaling but \$511,193,000, is for every social service. Only 8 per cent of the budget—\$300,307,000—will be required for the normal departmental government functions, including \$50,000,000 for the postoffice deficit.—News Letter.

Cry for Rigid Law Enforcement Is By Fanatic Who Has Pet Law

New York.—If Nicholas Murray Butler were friendless, he would be deported. Possibly he would be "exhibit A" at a lynching party, staged by "100 per centers."

But nothing will happen to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. He is president of Columbia University, a leading educational institution in this country.

In his annual report, just issued, he jeers, gibes and scoffs at the claim that all laws should be enforced.

"This cry," he said, "usually reflects merely the demand of the fanatic for the punishment of the violators of some particular law in which he is interested."

Dr. Butler stamped as a "hallucination of false democracy" the theory that a majority has rights and that by their voice the majority matters of principle are finally determined.

"This is utter nonsense," he declared. "No majority has any rights whatever. The individual has rights and a majority has privileges. It has the privilege of determining who shall be chosen to serve it in public place, and it has the privilege of determining what policy or course of conduct shall next be entered upon, but it has and can have absolutely nothing to do with the determination of true or false, right or wrong, moral or immoral, beautiful or ugly.

"If law enforcement meant the enforcement of all law, then the social order, at least in the United States, would quickly be afflicted with paralysis, partly because of the absurdity of many of these laws and partly because of their open conflict with each other.

"There is no ground whatever for the conventional statement that violation of one law, or disrespect for it, leads to the disregard of all law. The contrary is the case."

Dr. Butler repeated a former statement that everything which comes clothed in the garment of law is not really law.—News Letter.

Anti-Union Shipowners Lead

American shipowners, taken as a whole, are entitled to first place as greedy, hypocritical anti-unionists.

They are preparing to build a score of vessels under the Jones-White Act, passed by the last Congress. Under this law the government loans them seventy-five per cent of the cost of the vessel, which is afterwards paid a mail subsidy that covers operating expenses and the seventy-five per cent loan. The shipowner has freight and passenger income as clear profit.

These shipowners, together with their shipbuilding allies, are with rare

exceptions, hostile to trade unionism, and are leading the fight against organized labor's effort to secure wage increases in government navy yards.

They have the same disregard for common decency when their vessels are afloat. Skilled seamen are not employed and sufficient life-saving appliances are uncommon.

If the vessel is lost the shipowner collects insurance on his boat and cargo, the charge being placed on operating expenses. Limited liability laws make it possible to pay nothing, or an insignificant sum to heirs of passengers who are drowned.

This system of low wages, government assurance of every expense and guarantee against damage for loss of life is called, by the shipowners, "Building up an American merchant marine."—News Letter.

Unity of Wealth Means New Order

Washington. — "Centralization of business goes hand in hand with centralization of government, whether government be a democracy, a monarchy or a dictatorship," said Senator Wheeler of Montana in a radio address on the purposes of the Progressive bloc in Congress:

"You may talk about state rights, but that talk by politicians and business men will fall upon deaf ears when consolidations upon consolidations continue to pile up, with the nation's wealth being concentrated into fewer and fewer hands."

Senator Wheeler said he detested bureaucracy, but "Federal regulation by a bureaucracy is the price these great combinations are going to pay.

"And this is not only going to be demanded by the people in the case of power, of radio and other public utilities, but it will be demanded of our chain stores, our chain banks and in every line of endeavor."—News Letter.

Small Business Men Want Chains Probed

New York.—Independent tobacco dealers are caught in a cigarette price war, started by chain stores, and they talk like trade unionists. The only difference is that the dealers ask government aid, while the unionists ask that the government do not aid employers by means of the injunction process.

The dealers have forgotten their old war cry: "No government interference with business." The chains are driving them to the wall, and they want the Federal Trade Commission to investigate.—News Letter.

Idleness Starts Vicious Circle

New York.—"Idleness starts a vicious circle," declared United States Senator Wagner in explaining why old age pensions must become an accepted policy of state governments to alleviate the trouble caused by automatic machinery displacing middle-aged workmen.

"Men discharged in one plant invariably mean more men, discharged in another plant," said Senator Wagner. "Men without jobs have no purchasing power and it is that power which makes the wheels of industry go round and brings the farmers' products to market. Unemployment is contagious. It cannot be isolated. How long must the tragedy of unemployment continue in a land of plenty? Once the man without a job was indolent and a ne'er-do-well. That is no longer so.

"We must come to realize that if unemployment is sinful, it is a sin not of the idle but of society."

Mr. Wagner has introduced three bills in the senate which, he said, "represent a modest beginning in the solution of this problem within the sphere of the government."

The bills provide for long range planning of public works, for the co-operation of Federal and State em-

ployment agencies and for the enlargement of the functions of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics." —News Letter.

Machine Will Bring Profit to Few, But Unemployed Will Show Gain

New York.—The year 1930 will be satisfactory for business but "employment will not be equally satisfactory," according to B. C. Forbes, publisher Forbes' financial magazine of this city.

Mr. Forbes explains his paradoxical prediction by showing that mergers, automatic machinery and scientific processes will reduce production costs to a minimum, although the situation is "the supreme problem challenging America's industrial, financial and business statesmen."

"Unemployment, involving political and other agitation, threatens to be the bete noir of America's future," says Mr. Forbes. "Science, chemistry, invention, managerial skill, cheap electric and gas power have combined to effect tremendously increased production without corresponding increase in human labor. Endless mergers also release employees of all ranks—executives, superintendents, salesmen, technicians, rank-and-file workmen.

"The task does not call for a chamber of commerce committee, but for an institute of industrial co-ordination headed by an organizing genius and wholeheartedly supported by the brainiest leaders in every walk of our economic life."

The Forbes' prediction that large corporations will make more money with less employees is similar to the Standard Statistics Company's statement that various railroads can afford to pay higher dividends. Last year the railroads of this country employed 79,000 less workers than in the previous year, although the railroads

handled 4,000,000,000 more ton-miles of revenue freight than in 1927.

Many railroads, the Statistics Company declares, could pay an extra \$2 dividend "without endangering the maintenance of such payments under a prolonged traffic slump."—News Letter.

Crime Is Fostered by Low Wage System

New York.—Low wages breed crime, declares Ranulph Kingsley, writing in the New York Times. He is an official of a crime insurance company.

"According to the United States census," said Mr. Kingsley, "25,000-000 clerks, bookkeepers, factory hands, mechanics and day laborers average \$25 a week. This is a subsistence wage for a single man, but precludes marriage.

"The reason that four-fifths of present-day American crimes are committed by youths between 18 and 25 years of age—as the Times recently stated—is that the wages paid to unskilled, unorganized young workers do not permit a sufficiently attractive normal life.

"So long as we Americans have exploitation we shall have crime. So long as we continue to wring dollars out of the starved and suffering human bodies we shall continue to have hold-ups, theft, burglary, embezzlements and forgery."—News Letter.

Harvard University Ousts 37-Cent Women

Boston.—Aristocratic Harvard University, the richest school in America, with an endowment of more than \$90,000,000, discharged twenty cleaning women because the State Minimum Wage Board asked that their wages be increased from 35 cents an hour to 37 cents.

The women were replaced by men

for whom there are no minimum wage requirements.

The dismissals, some on November 1 and some on December 21, the Saturday before Christmas, came to light when two of the women applied for work at an employment office.

The discharges were confirmed by President Lowell of the university in a letter to Rev. William H. Duvall, Methodist Episcopal clergyman at East Cambridge.

"I find," said President Lowell, "that the State Minimum Wage Board has been complaining of our employing women for these purposes at less than 37 cents an hour and hence the university has felt constrained to replace them with men."

The minimum wage law for women was enacted in 1912. The only penalty for failure to comply with the wage board's decisions is publication of the name of offending employers in the advertising columns of newspapers. The board made the 37-cent rate on December 30, 1920, effective the following February.—News Letter.

Farmers Must Unite to Solve Problems

Trenton, N. J.—Farmers must organize to solve their problems, declared Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in an address to the New Jersey agricultural convention.

"You farmers have it within your own power to meet and solve the farm problem, but first of all you must organize," said Mr. Hyde. "Then, through your own organizations, it will be possible to set up an instrumentality that will enter the markets of the world in the sole interests of agriculture."

The secretary's speech sounded like advice that a trade unionist gives to a group of unorganized workers.—News Letter.

"Borers-From-Within" Seek Unionists' Funds

New York.—Trade unionists are being deluged with pleas for financial aid by the International Labor Defense, whose headquarters are 80 East Eleventh Street, this city.

The International Labor Defense is a group of "borers-from-within" who seek funds from trade unions they would destroy.

Organized labor should give the widest publicity to these "red" money-getters whose sob publicity conceals their purpose.

Communists are also behind the Trade Union Unity League, the National Textile Workers and the National Mine Workers. These "paper" organizations continually appeal for funds from trade unions.

Perhaps This Is the Patriotism of Business

About \$5,000,000 worth of automobile bodies are to be built in Australia this year for "a large American motor car company," says an Associated Press dispatch from Adelaide. Ninety per cent of the work on these bodies will be done in South Australia. About \$1,500,000 in wages will be involved.

The dispatch does not say whether these bodies are to be imported to the United States and whether they are to be only partly finished and brought here for the balance of the work. Many articles, when only partly finished, enter duty free.

It is regrettable that the Associated Press, in this case, did such miserable reporting. It is important to know how many American motor bodies are to be manufactured abroad; it is equally important to know which company is to have the work done and to know where the bodies are to be shipped.

Not many American companies will need so large a quantity of bodies.

News about all of the motor car companies constantly appears in print, the output of motor car publicity departments. Only in such cases as this is the company name ever allowed to escape print.

Which company is going to send a million and a half in wages out of the country this year?—Exchange.

Philadelphia Union Jabs Senator Grundy

Philadelphia.—Senator Grundy was raked fore and aft by delegates to the Central Labor Union. He was portrayed as a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in his advocacy of a high tariff to "protect" labor while employing the cheapest labor possible in his textile mill at Bristol, this state.


Delegates voted their condemnation of Grundy "because of his unsavory labor record, despite newspaper eulogies."

William F. Kelly, vice-president United Textile Workers, told the delegates of conditions in the Grundy mill.


"I saw in his employ only two kinds of labor—old women and young girls, mostly Italians, who are paid a mere pittance," said Kelly. "Grundy prates of a high protective tariff. Protection for whom? Not low-paid workers. And yet we hear that these workers are satisfied. Yes, because Grundy owns the town, and they must be."

The discussion revealed that for twenty years Grundy, who has served as president Pennsylvania manufacturers' Association, opposed workmen's compensation, child labor legislation and every other remedial proposal urged by organized labor.

Grundy's contempt for the common people was shown at a senate committee hearing in Washington when he declared that wealth should write the nation's tariff laws and that "backward states have no chips in the game."—News Letter.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

IT IS QUITE DEPRESSING to receive reports such as are coming from our local unions about the number of men out of employment. It is too bad that men who are willing and able to work and who have spent the greater part of their lives working at our craft cannot find sufficient employment to keep body and soul together during the winter months.

Each year this condition is becoming worse. The auto truck which has proved such an advancement in the scientific world is also responsible for more unemployment each winter. Millions of tons are now being hauled by the auto truck with a whole lot less men than were hauled in the days when horses were used, consequently there is not enough work to go around, especially in the winter months, when building operations have slackened and other outside employments, such as road building, are at a standstill.

There is nothing which makes a man so unhappy as that of being out of employment and having to move from place to place each month trying to get work and unable to find any. This honest toiler, who, as a rule has a family, hates to return to his little home in the evening only to report that he is unable to find employment, perhaps not having a dollar and with very little hope for the morrow. Although his good partner in life endeavors to cheer him up as best she can, down in his heart he feels the awful uncertainty of his position, and the pity of it is he cannot do anything to help the situation. During such periods it is hard for men to keep up their courage when they see hunger and privation in their families, and they go out looking not so much for wages as for a job by which they may earn a little to keep their families from starving and their landlord from throwing them out.

It is much worse in the unorganized industries, where they do not earn sufficient wages during the summer and fall to keep them over the winter. It is pitiful and heart-rending to pass through the coal mining districts and witness the suffering existing among the fathers, mothers and little children. It seems, in this land of plenty, that conditions should be otherwise.

This condition has been brought about by the onward rush of machinery and by the great scientific advancements of our modern civilization. The captains of industry and governmental managers tell us that for every advancement made in science and for every new machine introduced in industry, that such progress creates more employment. In a sense, that is true. The radio has been the means of employing thousands of people, and so it is with the automobile, but those inventions again tend to and have been responsible for taking away the earnings of the individual.

The trade union movement must face—and that soon—this problem of unemployment. It is absolutely out of the question, until conditions become much worse than they are at the present time, to expect our government to establish the dole system, such as they have in Great Britain. Until unemployment becomes a standard condition the year around in this country of ours, and it will be many years before there is continuous unemployment such as prevails in the British Isles, we cannot look for our government to establish the dole system. This condition of unemployment, however, will be gradual and will increase each year. That is an established fact which we cannot laugh off no matter how hard we may try, so the remedy for this situation must be found by the trade union movement, and the

remedy I see which must be put into practice immediately before this condition becomes worse, is the establishment of a fund, both within the local union and the International, to take care of worthy cases, especially fathers of families, by giving them monetary relief and aid during those unemployment periods.

It is all right to say, let men save up something during the months in which they work. Of course that is all right, and in many instances it is done, but there are cases of men with large families who cannot possibly save anything, and again there are cases where sickness prevailed during the months of employment which depleted the family's little treasury.

The dues of a local union should be made sufficient to take care of a fund of this kind, which would pay a man \$10.00 or \$12.00 a week, which might be enough to keep his family from starving during the weeks he is unemployed. Such relief should be given only to those who are absolutely in need and it should not be in the form of charity. The International Union should also have sufficient money paid into its treasury to establish a fund of not one million, but five millions, to take care of worthy cases of individuals scattered throughout the country during periods of unemployment. Some will answer by saying, we always have unemployment in the winter. I have lived for a number of years and know it is true, in a certain sense of the word, but we have never had as much unemployment as has prevailed in recent years, especially this year, except in years of so-called panics.

The unemployment question, however, is becoming a chronic condition throughout the United States and Canada every winter, except, perhaps, on the western coast where the climate is mild and moderate and where outside employment can continue on during the winter the same as in the summer. But, men living East of the Rocky Mountains cannot flood the West and make employment conditions bad for the men in that district. Besides, the money necessary for the trip is not always at hand.

This condition has been so serious this year that I am going to call it to the attention of our members in the hope that they may formulate a plan to be adopted at the next convention so that something may be done for the members of our union who may be out of work through no fault of their own. Don't be so selfish as to pass this off with a laugh. Remember our union is a business institution and the adoption of such a plan would mean the strengthening of our union, because there is many a deserter from our ranks and many a scab created as a result of the poverty and privation existing in their families.



IT IS THE DUTY of every set of officers of our local unions to have a fairly decent treasury. A local union that is broke or does not have any finances is like a load of sand around the neck of the International organization. There are many, many expenses during a strike which cannot be taken care of by the International Union. All that the International is obligated to do is to pay a strike benefit of \$10.00 a week, at the end of the second week, to local unions whose strike has been legally approved, but those of you who have ever participated in a strike know that there are other expenses, such as court costs, cases of extreme necessity, going bonds for men who are arrested for no reason whatever except that of soliciting others to join their

ranks, extra printing, extra hall rent, and innumerable other expenses which must, and should, be taken care of by the local union.

Don't fool yourself that you will never have a strike. You never know when the employers are going to decide that you must take a reduction in wages. You never know when you may be drawn into trouble by the employers kicking over the traces and refusing to pay your wage scale. If you are compelled to take a reduction in wages of \$2.00 a week, that is much more than you would have to pay into the local in order to build up your treasury. Whining to the International after you get into trouble is not going to get you anywhere. The independence and self-reliance of a local's membership is established principally through having a substantial treasury.

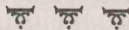
The sum of one cent a day on each member paid to the International Union as per capita tax is not sufficient to allow the International to pay any more in benefits, etc., than what the Constitution calls for at present. Therefore, I again advise you to build up your treasuries by raising your dues, if necessary, or by levying an assessment so that your union may be represented at the next convention.

The General President does not make the laws. He is only one delegate in the convention and usually remains scrupulously neutral and votes only when there is a roll call. But, the General President is obligated to carry out the laws as made by the delegates. Again I say to you, if, after the convention, you are dissatisfied or not pleased with the laws that have been enacted, you are to blame because you were not there to help make them.

You owe it to me, as General President, you owe it to the General Executive Board, you owe it to your brother members throughout the country, and you owe it to yourselves, to see that your local union is represented at the convention to help make the laws.

A cheap suit of clothes, a cheap doctor and a cheap union, are not much good for anything. I always believe in paying a reasonable price for anything I purchase, so I cannot expect my union to function properly on a miserable allowance, paid as dues each month, nor can it be expected that the International can perform miracles on a per capita tax of thirty cents per member, per month.

The great pride that a man takes in being an American citizen should be the only thing to exceed his pride in being a union man, imbued with love for and a desire to help his fellowmen. Union means strength, love for one another and a determination to help ourselves and those dependent on us through legitimate and legal methods.



HENRY FORD made the greatest Socialist speech that has been made in many years when he appeared recently before President Hoover, as one of the big business men of the nation, when they were asked to get together to try to do something towards relieving the unemployment which was bound to obtain as a result of the great crash in the stock market.

Mr. Ford, when he made the statement that the whole solution of the problem then confronting industry and the prosperity of our nation was to pay the working people of our country better wages than they were then receiving and to shorten their working hours, hit the nail on the head. He went on to explain that the more money the workers received in wages the

greater would be our prosperity, for again, it is the workers of the nation who keep the wheels of industry moving by their purchases, or through their purchasing power as a result of higher wages, thus consuming the products manufactured, resulting in the employment of millions in the industries of the nation.

Where starvation wages prevail, there is not any prosperity. In cities in China, and other countries, where the men are receiving twenty cents a day, the merchants and the manufacturers do not do very much business and you do not see any working men driving their automobiles in those poverty and famine stricken countries.

Henry Ford just preached to the President, and the business men of the nation, that same doctrine which the trade union leaders have been preaching for the past twenty-five years. Ford believes, as we do, that men should not be paid just enough to live on, but that during the years of their ability to earn, they should be able to live not only in accordance with American ideas, but that their salary should be sufficient to enable them to lay aside enough to take care of them in their old age, and today, in many employments, men are considered old as soon as they reach the age of forty.

I have no warrant to advertise Mr. Ford, but it is only fair to give credit where credit is due, and Mr. Ford has been the greatest booster of high wages and shorter hours we have in America. Not only has he advocated better wages and shorter hours, but he has put it into practice and in his plants all employes are now working the five-day week and the eight-hour day and they are receiving the same wages they were paid for the six-day week, to which has been added a substantial increase to all employes, amounting to almost one dollar a day. Furthermore, he has improved his manufactured product and reduced the price, all of which has been done through establishing greater efficiency and by reducing the profits of the middleman.

The trade union movement, since its inception, has been advocating as a solution for poverty, based on the principle of justice, a higher wage and a shorter workday, and Henry Ford, of all the men who appeared before the President, had the courage and nerve to tell Mr. Hoover the exact facts and to say to Mr. Hoover that he was going to put his doctrine into practice the first of the year when his plants, which were closed down temporarily for alterations, would again be opened for business.

There is no need of calling this doctrine anything except a trade union doctrine. It is not Socialism. It is not anarchy, nor is it at all founded on Communism. It is real Americanism, advocated by an American employer, based upon actual results and copied from the preachings and doctrines of the Trade Union Movement. It has done a lot of good towards stabilizing financial conditions and towards stabilizing wages. In fact it has done more good than any statement made by any other set of individuals.

The employers in American industries, and others, despise and hate Mr. Ford for advocating higher wages and shorter hours, but he does not care what they think of him. He speaks out his mind and he puts into practice and carries out his own ideas, and as a result of his action along these lines he has become one of the richest men of the nation.

Who of us, when we started out twenty-five years ago, ever imagined that we would find one of the richest employers in America making the statement that the proper thing to do to create and promote industry and prosperity is to keep on raising the wages of working men and to shorten their working hours.

If the majority of employers would act as Mr. Ford has acted there would not be much need for trade unions, because he has put into practice what union leaders have been preaching—the doctrine of justice and square dealing.

Let us hope and pray that as time rolls on there may be others who will follow and put into practice the theories advocated by the trade union movement—higher wages and shorter working hours.



I SUPPOSE YOU have been reading in the newspapers of the country about the epidemic of Spinal Meningitis in Indianapolis.

The epidemic amounts to about one hundred cases of the disease with about seventy-five per cent of them proving fatal. The alarm has not been so much over the number of cases reported but over the number that have resulted in death. It seems a most baffling and puzzling disease. Although physicians have been able to isolate the germ of meningitis, they seem unable to cure it, or find a toxin which will overcome it.

It has been stated by physicians that a person may be loaded down with the germ and still not have the disease. A neighbor of mine told me recently that she had a young colored man working for her who was working his way through school, and she permitted him to sleep in the basement of her home. Becoming somewhat nervous over this epidemic of meningitis, having read in the newspapers that a number of colored persons, in fact, a majority of the cases which resulted in death were among colored people, she advised this young man to go to the Board of Health office and have an examination to learn whether or not he was a carrier of the germ. To her surprise, she received a report that he was loaded with the germ, that his throat and tonsils were filled with this meningitis germ, but it was also stated that he was immune from the disease himself although he could very easily transmit it to others. He was, therefore, somewhat isolated and properly treated, for medical science has discovered that while a person may be a carrier of the germ he does not have the disease himself.

The doctors of the Board of Health say that one of the surest and easiest ways for taking the disease is that of getting too close to other persons who may blow their breath in your face, or, of course, doing anything which may bring one in close contact with the mouth of another person.

The peculiar thing about the disease is that it may be transmitted by a carrier and the other person become infected although the carrier does not. Sitting in large gatherings and close places, such as picture shows, street cars and crowded buses, are some of the sure ways of becoming infected with the germ. Fresh air, breathing plenty of oxygen through the nose and throat as well as through the lungs, thus stimulating the blood, helps keep away the disease.

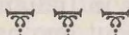
Heretofore this disease seldom affected persons fifty years of age, but in this epidemic in Indianapolis, there were a number of that age, and over, who suffered from it.

Ventilation in the home, without bringing on a cold, exercising in the open air, such as walking, and prohibiting the putting together of too many persons into close quarters, are the surest safety valves against this terrible disease which is such a mystery to the medical profession.

There is not much need for worrying about it, for when you consider

that in a city of 400,000 population there are only one hundred cases—which, although out of the ordinary, is not a large number considering the size of the city—there is no great cause for worry.

The great danger, and the principal cause for worry and anxiety, rests upon the fact that the medical profession has not yet found a remedy for killing the germ, and also the fact that it has proved fatal in more than seventy-five per cent of the cases. However, get back to nature's cures; don't worry and get plenty of fresh air; should you not feel well treat yourself immediately and don't let the sickness get too much of a hold on you, lay off for a day or two when you have a severe cold in your head. These precautions are the surest remedies against this disease.



Textile Barons Are Alert to Union's Power

A prominent southern newspaper reports that Marion textile mills are being cleaned of their filth, working hours are slightly reduced, small wage increases granted and mill village sanitation discussed.

Organized labor should consider these statements as a tendency, just as a physician's tube records a slight recession of the patient's fever.

The physician knows he will win if he is vigilant and his orders are obeyed.

The reported change in Marion is but a tendency that will subside if workers cease their aggression.

These changes are nothing in themselves. They are a concession to workers because of organized labor's presence. They would be withdrawn if it were possible for organized labor to retire from that field.

It is a tribute to trade unionism and is a denial of the claim of mill owners and their political agents that happiness abounds in these villages.

Southern workers will not be satisfied with such unstable conditions. They must be guaranteed by trade unionism.

Human aspirations will not be checked by running water in the homes of mill villages that are owned and controlled by feudal barons.

Southern workers will win if they scorn crumbs tossed to them for divi-

sion purposes by modern Divas who give only as they are forced.

The curve toward better industrial conditions in the south is upward. That area is ripe for unionization, but this will not be an automatic process.

Every national and international union is affected by this awakening that will expand as trained trade unionists and financial resources are placed at the disposal of not only textile workers but to wage earners in every craft and calling.

There are numberless men and women in the south outside our movement who will aid us. We must prove worthy of this aid by ceaseless and intelligent effort.

The world has little time for the whimpering weakling and the pleader for sympathy. Courage and power—be it intellectual or physical—are alone respected.—News Letter.

Human Pulse

The pulse gradually slows down through life. A new-born infant has a pulse of 130 to 140 beats per minute. An adult's pulse ranges from 70 to 75 under conditions of normal health, while in old age the rate is from 60 to 75.

If we did not have imagination to foresee something better than we now possess, this would be tragedy indeed.—Elbert Hubbard.

BE OF GOOD CHEER no matter if things are not breaking right, or as you would wish. Remember you do not know the other fellow's troubles.



GIVE ME THE MAN who smiles when all looks black for him. Oh, I know how tough it is to do so. But that's what proves the real man. The tough breaks. Anyone can laugh when all is well.



SELF-RESPECT occupies a position very near the throne of the great words of life, it is a prime among the virtues. It never advertises. It is not for show-window display. Its quietness, its modesty, its claim of unpretentious strength, have obscured from many its real dignity and value like a diamond buried in its native quartz.



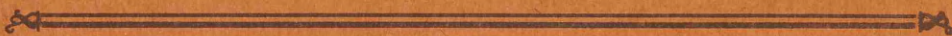
THE WAGE SYSTEM works when the workers are strong enough to make it work. When they are weak, that is, unorganized, the system still continues to work, but only one way.



DON'T BE a one-idea man. Get above it. If the members of your union by a majority vote think different than you do, don't accuse them of dishonesty of purpose. The fad of one cannot be the faith of all.



IF YOUR UNION is not run to your satisfaction, then it is your fault if you are not an attendant at the union meetings. If you do attend these meetings you will have full opportunity to make your views known to your brother members, and if your views are sound, they will, to that extent, effect the policy and attitude of your local union.



Official Magazine of the
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America**

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222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MARCH, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



WELL, I SUPPOSE you have given some attention to my suggestion in last month's Journal and are making arrangements to have your union represented at the Convention which will be held in Cincinnati next September. If you have not done so, begin now when you read this and don't put it off. It is part of your obligation to help carry on the work of the International Union.



UP AND DOING should be our battle cry from now until our Convention meets. Let us go into the Convention one hundred thousand strong. We now have 90,000 of the best and most loyal trade unionists on the American continent. So you, and you, and you bring a new or an old-time member. Help, help, help, of course you will help. You never refused to do your share.



JUSTICE AND HONOR are the foundation stones for a happy life. Justice towards others, refusing to do any man a wrong, whether inside your union or on the outside, dealing fairly with all men, are the things, if carried out, that make life worth living.



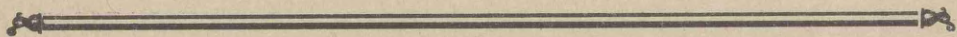
YOU MAY HAVE all the things of the world—money, position, title—everything—but unless you have peace of mind they avail you nothing, and peace of mind is founded on the principles of honor, decency and justice.



TO HELP ONE ANOTHER is the principle upon which our union is founded. The man who refuses to carry out his obligation is not the man he promised us he would be when he became a member of our union. Of course, this does not mean that the laggard, or those who are continually begging, or those, seemingly, who will not help themselves, are the class to be helped. They do not come under that part of our obligation which says we shall help one another. It means that we shall help a union man who is a union man and not one who is always looking for charity or imposing on the friendship of his acquaintance.



IF SOMEONE is down and out and in need of the assistance of a helping hand and has not the power to help himself, who may be sick and without money to keep his family, someone who has always played the game square, who may have been stricken through no fault of his own, to that man we should reach out the hand of fellowship and render substantial help. A little money given in the hour of need is the thing which really counts, and, don't forget, you will get it back, in some unseen way, a thousand fold. Even if it does not come back, the thought that you have done a wholesome and helpful act to one in need is worth the money.



~[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]~

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Annual Meeting of the General Executive Board

The regular annual meeting of the
General Executive Board was held at
the Tampa Terrace Hotel, Tampa,
Florida, opening at two p. m. Wednes-
day, January 15, 1930.

General President Tobin, at the
opening of the meeting, made a report
and statement on conditions within
our organization, which, taking ev-
erything into consideration, especially
the fact that unemployment prevails
everywhere among working men and
women at this particular time, was
very encouraging. President Tobin
stated that at no time since the end-
ing of the war had so many of our
members been thrown out of work, but
conditions were improving and, in his
opinion, by the 15th of March things
would be much improved, as a great
deal of outside work was contem-
plated. In addition, business represen-
tatives, generally, seemed much more
optimistic as to industrial progress,
during the coming year, than they
were two years ago. There is no de-
nying the fact that the crash in the
stock market set business back every-
where throughout the country. It af-
fected our trade somewhat although
it would be rather hard to explain, to
the average member, how it did affect
us. However, banks everywhere were
very much frightened and refused to
make legitimate loans to industry as
a result of the shrinkage in the assets
they held due to the substantial reduc-
tion in the value of stocks as collateral.

The General President further stated for the benefit of the members of the board that the financial condition of the International had increased some during the last year, but not as much as during the preceding year, owing to the fact that we had some trouble, here and there, and that while we did not have any large strikes of a serious nature, a great deal of unrest obtained and a great many small strikes took place. Besides, he added, the International spent more for organizing during the past year than in previous years and that each year we were increasing our organizing expenses.

The first matter to come before the board was a letter received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, which was sent out to all International Unions, as per the action of the Toronto convention, asking for a donation to be used in helping to organize the workers in the South and also to be used in cases of extreme necessity among the southern union men and women who had been on strike for some time. The General Executive Board voted, in answer to this request, to appropriate the sum of \$500.00 immediately and that if conditions continued and necessity warranted it, in the judgment of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, that an additional \$500.00 be sent later on; this to be left to the discretion of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

A request coming from Local Union No. 212 of Philadelphia for an extension to their charter title to include Building Material Chauffeurs and Drivers, was read to the board. Local Union No. 470 now holding in membership a large number of this class of workers and whose membership is made up of general teamsters, coal and merchandise drivers and chauffeurs, protested against this request. A letter received from General Organizer

O'Brien on this matter was read to the board. The board discussed the situation from every angle and all the information possible was given by the General President to the board members on this subject. It was decided that the General President appoint a representative of the International Union who would call together the representatives of both organizations in an endeavor to bring about an agreement in this controversy; that if the representatives of the local unions failed to agree, the International representative is to render a decision which shall be binding on both sides.

A communication coming from General Organizer Thomas P. O'Brien, dealing with a tentative agreement drawn up between Operating Engineers' Local Union No. 508 and Local Union No. 212 of our International, wherein it was agreed that both sides would help one another in controversies and that both sides would refuse to handle material, etc., from non-union men of the opposite side, was read. The General Executive Board referred the matter to the General President with full power to use his own judgment and discretion in matters of this kind, understanding, of course, that our local unions could not expect to receive assistance from sister organizations without reciprocating wherever possible. It was, however, to be fully understood that there was not to be any violation of existing agreements with employers.

A communication was received from Secretary Groth of the Teamsters' Joint Council No. 25 of Chicago, stating that the council recommended the revocation of the charter of the Garage Workers' Local Union No. 758 and that jurisdiction over garage workers be granted to Local No. 727. The General President explained to the members of the board that the charter of the Garage Workers' Local No. 758, had automatically become revoked because at the time the council

letter was received this local union was in arrears for per capita tax for over a year. The General President further notified Brother Groth that the action of the Joint Council was approved by the General Office subject to the approval of the General Executive Board.

It was further brought out in the discussion of this matter by the board that all garage workers, who are not mechanics, would be entitled to take out membership in the respective local unions having jurisdiction over the drivers and chauffeurs who put up their trucks—of whatever description—in the garages where these workers are employed. For example, the garage workers, who are not mechanics, but who do washing, oiling, cleaning, tire removing, etc., employed in garages owned by dairy concerns employing dairy workers, milk drivers, etc., that these garage workers should take out membership in the local union whose members put up their trucks in that garage; that truck and merchandise drivers would have jurisdiction over the garage workers where they put up their trucks; that it was to remain with those local unions to decide whether or not they should take them into their unions, depending upon conditions surrounding the local union.

It was the consensus of opinion of the members of the General Executive Board that if a move of this kind at this time would be liable to cause trouble for our local unions or in any way interfere with the work of the local unions that it need not be done until a more opportune time presented itself.

A communication was received from Belleville, Illinois, relative to jurisdiction dispute between Local No. 50, Journeymen Drivers and Local No. 74, Individual Team Owners. The matter was referred to Vice-President Murphy to look into whenever it was possible for him to get to the matter. It

was, however, the general opinion of the board that Local Union No. 74, composed of owners, was not acting fair with Local No. 50, the Journeymen Drivers, and although the board did not render any decision on the subject matter under discussion they were more sympathetic with Local No. 50 on the entire question.

A telegram was received from President Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners inviting the General Executive Board to visit the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, which is only a few miles from Tampa. The General Executive Board unanimously accepted the invitation and decided to visit this home, which the carpenters' organization has built for its aged members, on Saturday, January 18th.

A request for a charter for the Taxicab Drivers of New York was read before the board. The members of the board decided, for reasons best known to them, not to take any action on the request.

The General President called attention to the fact that our convention would take place in September and he asked that the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer be empowered to make full arrangements for the convention. The request was granted by the board and the General Officers were instructed to make the necessary arrangements for everything pertaining to the convention, such as securing a hall, hotel quarters, printing, and all other necessary arrangements.

Vice-President Cashal made a detailed report on the strike of the oil wagon drivers of New York, which was very interesting and contained a great deal of information which the individual members of the board did not have before. In view of the fact that the men returned to work after making a gallant fight, no action was taken by the board, but Vice-President Cashal's report was received and his

actions in the entire affair were approved.

A communication received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor asking that our International instruct our Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Butter and Egg Drivers' Local Union No. 772 to take in affiliation, or permit the amalgamation of Egg Inspectors' Union No. 8705 of Chicago, with this local. The Egg Inspectors have been chartered direct from the American Federation of Labor for a number of years. The men comprising that union made this appeal to President Green stating that the teamsters was the only organization that could render them substantial assistance. Brother Goudie, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 772, and President of the Teamsters' Joint Council, appeared before the board on this matter and made a lengthy statement pertaining to the whole situation. After duly discussing the matter and considering it from every angle, it was the sense of the General Executive Board that while we want to help the egg inspectors all we can, at the same time it meant a considerable stretch of the imagination to say they properly come under our jurisdiction. It is the desire of the General Executive Board that we confine our jurisdiction exclusively to journeymen teamsters and chauffeurs and to local unions coming directly under our charter, as specified in our certificate of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The General Executive Board decided to give the matter further consideration, as it was rather an important question, and also requested Brother Goudie to give the matter further consideration and investigation. The board decided to postpone definite action until the first meeting of the board which will be held immediately upon the adjournment of the convention in September. Surrounding this question are many other angles to which the board had

to give careful thought and consideration. There are one or two other egg inspectors' unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor which undoubtedly would also seek affiliation with our International or amalgamation with some local in their district. There are also others right on the edge of our jurisdiction who would avail themselves of the opportunity had favorable action been taken on this request and they would, without doubt, have the same right to make application for amalgamation or affiliation. These things being taken into consideration by the board, it was decided, as above stated, to postpone action until additional information could be obtained and more thought given the subject.

A communication was received from John J. Raskob asking for a donation to help the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in a campaign being made by this association to have the law amended in some way or have the Volstead Act modified. The board, after discussing the subject matter pro and con, refused to make a contribution, believing it best for the board not to participate in contributions of this kind; that while the American Federation of Labor had expressed itself as favorable to this association, and its attempt to remedy the situation, the board felt it would not be good policy to contribute to any fund, for or against, the prohibition question at this particular time.

The members of our General Executive Board visited the Carpenters' Home for their aged members at Lakeland, Florida, and to say the least it is a wonderful and splendid undertaking, although very expensive, having already cost their organization about \$3,000,000, but the comfort and pleasure experienced by those aged members now in the home makes the officers of the brotherhood feel quite hopeful that the expenditure of this large amount of money will bring

ample returns to the organization as time rolls on. Our board members were entertained in the building by President Hutcheson and a splendid luncheon was served. On being shown through the building the board members noticed that several organizations have furnished a room in the home, paying for the furnishings, a plate over the door of the room indicating the organization which had paid for furnishing the room. Mr. Tobin called the matter to the attention of the board members and a motion was made and carried that the International Union furnish a room in this home the same as many other organizations had done. The expense attached to furnishing such a room is about \$350.00. The brotherhood owns 1,700 acres of land, a large part of which is now bearing citrus fruit. It is expected that the revenue obtained from the raising of this citrus fruit will amount to a substantial sum in a few years. There were eighty-five inmates in the home, all over sixty-five years of age and each one of them seemed to be perfectly happy and contented. Under the rules governing admittance, the person entering must have held continuous membership in the brotherhood for thirty years and must be sixty-five years of age. The institution has a housing capacity of four hundred, but as time rolls on that number of rooms will not be sufficient, for the brotherhood has a membership of 400,000. It is the intention of the brotherhood to continue adding to the building to meet the necessary requirements, from time to time. It was wonderful to look into the faces of those old men who have been trade unionists for a number of years and realize how happy they are in their declining days and to know that this wonderful institution, located in one of the most beautiful spots in America, has been erected and is being maintained by the dues-paying members of the brotherhood. It is, however

a great responsibility and entails an enormous expenditure of money and necessitates careful management and guidance of the best minds in the brotherhood in order to make it successful and to bring about the possibilities it was intended it should bring to this splendid organization.

It was moved and seconded, that any of the members of the General Executive Board desiring to pay a visit to Havana, for a few days, being in close proximity thereto, they could do so and their expenses would be paid by the International Union. I might say here, it was impossible for the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer and for Vice-Presidents Casey and Hart to go there. They had to return to their respective districts as a great deal of unrest seems to prevail in many sections of the country, especially in the district covered by Vice-President Casey.

A communication was received in the General Office from our Butte, Montana, Local Union No. 2, advising that they had received a communication from the State Highway Commission, which if put into effect would mean a reduction in wages for some of the men in that local. Vice-President Casey was requested to stop over in Butte on his way back to California, as he was to go through Seattle, and look into the matter.

Vice-President Casey made a detailed report on the situation surrounding the bakery drivers in Oakland and also the taxicab drivers of San Francisco. The Executive Board decided to refer the handling of those cases exclusively to Brother Casey, with the understanding that no action be taken by the board until he had returned to his district and had made a report on the situation surrounding the controversies in both locals. The General President, and members of the board, advised Brother Casey to endeavor to impress upon the minds of the members of our unions in his

district, as well as in all other districts, the necessity of endeavoring to keep their men at work during this period of unemployment and general business depression.

One of the Vice-Presidents called to the attention of the board the situation in Chicago where certain undersirables were endeavoring to break into our local unions. That situation was very carefully and thoroughly discussed by the General Executive Board.

The matter of expense incurred by the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer while in attendance at conventions of all descriptions, was taken up by the board and a motion was made and seconded, that any expense incurred by the General President in entertaining visiting members of our organization at conventions of the American Federation of Labor, where he is in attendance, that this additional expense should be paid by the General Organization. This also applies to the General Secretary-Treasurer. Vice-President Geary stated that action of this kind had been taken by the board some years ago and that he believed said action had never been rescinded. The General President stated that it was true that action of this kind had been taken but that the privilege was never abused by either officer. Motion, however, was put and carried unanimously, after which it was again stated by the President that the board need not worry that the privilege would be abused.

A great many other matters were brought up by members of the board, which did not come in written form, pertaining to conditions generally in our organization and questions that were arising each month between our membership and their employers. These matters were thoroughly discussed and while no official action was taken on any of the subjects, it was the consensus of opinion that the Gen-

eral Organization, although in a healthy condition, needed now more than at any time, eternal watching, and it was decided especially that great care should be exercised in the handling of wage scales; that the officers of local unions should guard carefully against anything which might bring about a stoppage of work; that the feeling existing among the officers of the trade union movement of America was, until conditions in industrial circles change, every step taken should be guarded, as we can continue to win and hold what we have gained only through diplomatic and very careful action.

The Board adjourned, in regular form, after transacting all business coming before it for attention.

Respectfully submitted,
General President.

Workers Should Awaken to New Industrial Revolution

The significance of pleas by the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board and state agricultural colleges for farmers to reduce output may well be noted by trade unionists.

Chairman Legge of the Farm Board stated that agriculture is the only industry that has not been "stabilized."

Industry no longer attempts to conceal its policy of "stabilization." It is, in fact, considered "good business" to limit output to demand.

Abandonment of unchecked production is linked with automatic machinery and scientific processes that invade every field. No industry or calling is immune from the silent revolutionary forces that swell the ranks of unemployed.

Skill acquired after long years is useless; semi-skill is not necessary and the forty-year-old mechanic is replaced by nimble fingers and a mind that can be trained in a few hours, days or weeks.

Mergers and combinations have the

same effect on so-called "white collar" workers.

Far-sighted business men are alert to the new system, yet in its infancy, and are suggesting that the people's purchasing power be increased. A few business men frankly declare that the present low-wage system must be changed if disaster is to be averted.

Organized labor, for years, has claimed that high wages is the one guaranty of continued prosperity. Only now is this being accepted—as a theory.

Instances are rare where wages are voluntarily raised. Higher wages are resisted as stoutly as when employers insisted that low wages lessened production costs and when communities advertised their "low-wage, contented labor."

Workers can only raise wages by uniting. They can only shorten hours by the same policy. The present work day must be reduced. There is not a basic industry that dare operate 100 per cent now or at any time since the end of the World War.

Workers should not be lulled by unsupported optimism or by chloroforming economists who assure them that this machine era will cause but temporary inconvenience.

These economists are invariably wrong. History shows they erred whenever they challenged organized labor on a question of fundamentals.

The present industrial revolution is without parallel.

Never before has government aided business in limiting—"stabilizing"—output. Never before were farmers, dairy producers, cotton growers and horticulturists publicly called upon to reduce output.

Men who refuse to see are blind to the new revolution. Opiates and helpless hope will not affect its onward sweep.

The trade unions alone will create a new social concept that can cope with the new revolution.

Let organized workers present these facts to non-unionists. The unions were born out of grim necessity. Never before was their need so urgent.—News Letter.

Corporation Profits Soar

Corporation profits, reported by these concerns and the Federal Government, should stir the imagination of workers.

In its latest "Monthly Survey of Business," the A. F. of L. shows that from 1922 to 1929, according to government reports, the combined profits of all corporations in this country nearly doubled. Profits were \$5,183,000,000 in 1922 and \$7,538,000,000 in 1927. Profits in 1929, it is estimated, will total \$9,900,000,000, or ninety-one per cent over 1922.

While profits were soaring in these years, wages in manufacturing advanced but nineteen per cent. Gains by railroad workers were less.

The steel trust quietly announces that profits last year total \$258,659,889—more than a quarter of a billion dollars. This smashes all peace-time records.

The R. J. Reynolds Company, one of the "cigarette kings," reports a profit last year of \$32,210,000, as compared with \$29,080,000 the previous year.

The government's preliminary report on income tax returns for last year shows that the number of millionaires increased from 290 in 1927 to 496 the following year.

Workers must keep in mind the difference between wages and profits. The worker uses wages to buy food, clothing and shelter. The upkeep of his home, education of children, maintenance of family and uncertain provision for unemployment, sickness and old age are included.

When a corporation figures profits, this does not mean total amount received, as with wages. The corpora-

tion first marks off all costs. These include liberal amounts for depreciation, replacement, interest, sinking funds, taxes, advertising, wages paid, princely salaries to officials and managers, lawyers' fees, welfare work, private detectives, all strikebreaking ventures, etc.

After skilled accountants exhaust their ingenuity in disposing of income, the balance, generally speaking, is called "profits."

It is against human nature to expect these corporations to boast of their earnings. That would mean higher wages, excess profit taxes and inheritance taxes. A "poor mouth" is the invariable rule.

Reports of huge profits are found in obscure corners of the financial section of a comparatively few newspapers, away from the eyes of workers who often do not appreciate their significance.

They are being watched, however, by the A. F. of L., and that organization says in its latest "Survey of Business":

"Huge increases in corporation profits show that American firms have the means to raise wages."

There is but one way to secure a higher wage. To win that objective workers must organize and do their own thinking. They should not accept the views of so-called economists who strive to maintain the status quo.

If these profits are unchallenged a greater concentration of wealth and the pauperization of additional workers is inevitable.—News Letter.

Chicago's Distress Due to Tax Dodgers

Chicago.—"Chicago is bankrupt not because of politicians, but because of business men and hotels in the Loop," said H. Wallace Caldwell, president Chicago Board of Education, in a talk over labor's broadcast station, WCFL.

Within the Loop district is located this city's large hotels and retail establishments.

Mr. Caldwell told a sordid tale of tax evasions by men who pose as model citizens, while municipal employes are unpaid, the education of half a million school children retarded and Chicago is advertised as responsible for these conditions.

Mr. Caldwell showed that Loop business men secured decreased valuations on their property of more than \$300,000,000 below the 1927 figures, although many millions of dollars of new buildings have been erected in that area since then. This reduction means an annual loss to the city of more than \$1,000,000 in taxes.

The chairman of the board of education declared that his board will not turn over their affairs to the Citizens' Committee, a self-constituted group of Loop business men who are responsible for present conditions and who now offer to loan the city money provided they be given the power to direct its expenditure.—News Letter.

More Millionaires; 40 Per Cent Gain in 1928

Washington—Preliminary figures on income taxes paid last year, made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, disclose that the number of persons paying taxes on annual incomes of \$1,000,000 or more in 1928 was nearly twice that of 1927. This is a gain of forty per cent.

The bureau's figures, based on collections for the eight months ending August 31, 1929, listed 496 in the million or more class as against 290 in the year before.

The reports show that 4,050,959 individuals made returns, and that the income of 1,616,319 were so low that they did not come within the taxable list.

EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

ONE WOULD IMAGINE from reading the statistics recently published by the Department of Labor that a wonderful improvement had taken place in the unemployment condition. This, of course, is not the case. We find that there is just as much unemployment prevailing at the time of writing this article as there has been at any time during the winter. We do not say that the statistics as sent out by the department contain deliberate false statements, but we do say, and we do understand, that the system employed by the Department of Labor in obtaining statistics relative to the unemployment situation is such that the information is not absolutely reliable. We also understand that the administration is desirous of creating or establishing an optimistic view in the minds of the people along this line.

That is very good, because publishing information which may have a depressing effect on the minds of the people would be very bad for the individual as well as for business conditions. To keep men looking forward and onward, especially in the business world, will bring about much better results than will the driving home of the dark side of things, but the purpose of the administration in sending out these optimistic statements is not so much to help business as it is to endeavor to get the people to look with a little more favor on the party now at the head of our government in Washington.

There has been so much adversity in business since the advent of the Hoover administration, it is questionable whether or not the majority of the people now look so favorably upon the party in power. Hoover or his party is not responsible for the condition existing. The writer believes that, had the Democratic Party been placed in power, conditions might be worse, but what the writer objects to is the misrepresentation of actual conditions by the press of the nation and by governmental reports, all of which is not very helpful to the men who represent the Trade Union Movement.

Our members read these false reports and they become keyed up, in the belief that things are much better than they really are, and are filled with a desire to secure substantial changes in their present conditions, as many of their wage scales are now expiring. Of course, the trade union movement was established mainly for one purpose, that of making the lives and the homes of its membership better than they were. I understand also that there is such a thing as men losing their heads and going too far, refusing to use calm and cool judgment and to see the conditions which obtain all around them. I say to you also in nearly every section of this country there are three men looking for every vacancy there is on a truck. In other words, we have more men now out of work, men who are able and willing to work, men who have families and are in need, than we have had at any time since the ending of the war, when two million soldiers were thrown on the labor market and when industries which were engaged in the manufacture of war materials were shut down by the hundreds all over the country.

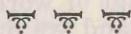
The Labor Movement is not anywhere near as forceful, in my personal opinion, as it was some years ago. I am now speaking of the Labor Movement in general, not about any one organization. Why? Because machinery

is displacing men, because young men are becoming of age, making a greater number looking for work, because girls have been drafted into all lines of industry, displacing men, and because we can produce as much in six months as will supply the entire nation for one year. Over-production through speed-up machinery is the cause of so much idleness and low wages. When the mills are not working and men are not earning anything they, of course, cannot spend anything, and when they do not have any money with which to make purchases, the wheels of industry refuse to turn.

Dun's financial report, just issued, shows that there were 696 failures of corporations during the previous week, 100 more than during the same week last year. This may not interest you, but if you are of the penetrating mind I think you are, you will realize that men in business are having a hard time to get along. I know master truckmen who are operating less than one-third of their trucks, with the other two-thirds of their force hanging around hoping for two or three days' work a week. I am not exaggerating. I can prove what I say. This condition may not apply to your part of the country, but it does apply, perhaps, to the greatest portion of the industrial nation. The boss is discouraged because he sees his good men looking for work. He is human and understands that these men have families and are in need, but it is impossible for him to relieve the situation. He has, perhaps, two or three hundred thousand dollars of his capital tied up in these trucks which are standing idle. This may not be as bad as when he had horses eating their heads off in the stalls, although this condition still obtains in many places. However, when a man has about one-half million dollars tied up in trucks and in industry and he is paying interest to the banks on a substantial part of that amount and does not have any business, you can take it from me that it costs him almost as much as it did to feed the horses.

Yes, I agree with you, there are a number of big concerns which are making money. That's the trouble. There are a few big concerns which are eating up the medium-sized and small corporations and industries, and that is making the situation worse.

Don't let anyone make you believe that all you have got to do is to ask for an increase in wages at this particular time and you will get it. The writer of this article is as happy—almost as happy as you are yourselves—when your local union is successful in raising your wages and bettering your working conditions, but the writer also knows the dangers which surround your union and its members, in periods of business depression, and, perhaps, the writer is better informed, as he should be, on the industrial conditions of the nation. My advice to you is this: Go slow, proceed carefully, especially with your wage scales, and, above and beyond all, do not bring about any condition which may throw your men out of work until this cloud now hanging over the entire industrial nation passes away and the sunshine, which is bound to follow, will again brighten the lives, the homes and the industry of our nation.



NO DOUBT YOU have been reading in the newspapers of the country about the resignation of William H. Taft as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

I know the man; had some dealings with him during the war and found him to be a very congenial individual to talk with. As a member of the War

Labor Board, representing the employers during the war, he was very helpful in bringing about agreements between employers and employes, and, generally speaking, rendered first class service in that position, knowing full well that concessions had to be made by the employers due to the scarcity of labor.

The writer of this article is quite hopeful that Judge Taft may fully recover from his present illness and that he may live to enjoy many years of happiness and health. Socially, he is as fine a gentleman as I ever met, having none of the narrow religious or fanatical ideas that one so often finds among men who have filled high positions in the councils of the nation.

There is also another side, speaking of his life as a public official and his dealings as well as his decisions towards the working masses of America. Mr. Taft, at the time he occupied a position on the Federal bench in Cincinnati, because of his attitude towards Labor in granting injunctions, earned for himself the title of "Injunction Bill." At that time, he was never known to refuse an injunction to any set of employers who were praying for said writ against a trade union, or a body of working men, struggling for a betterment of their living conditions.

He was rather a unique character, having filled many positions but never an elective one until he was elected President of the United States in 1908. Theodore Roosevelt appointed him as Governor-General of the Philippines and Secretary of War, and Harding appointed him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Roosevelt defeated him in 1912, splitting the Republican party, due to the fact that Roosevelt believed that he had not played the game fair with him. By that, I mean, that he had not been guided by the counsel of Roosevelt in his selection of many of those he appointed to office. It was rather an ignominious position to be placed in; elected as President by the Republican party and then defeated by them for the second term, as all individuals within the last fifty years who were elected President by the Republican party, were successful in being re-elected.

At the end of Taft's administration in 1912, the Republican party was split worse than at any time in forty years, and although Roosevelt was somewhat responsible for the creation and formation of the so-called Bull Moose party there were millions of Republicans who followed him, believing he was justified in his action. Had Roosevelt lived until 1920 he would have received the nomination from the Republican party in the convention in Chicago, at the time Harding was nominated, and there would not have been any question about the election of Theodore Roosevelt, which should prove conclusively that the Chicago convention, in 1920, believed more firmly and strongly in the fearless ability of Theodore Roosevelt than they did in the good natured and harmless fellow, William H. Taft. Harding was elected in 1920, overwhelmingly defeating James Cox, ex-governor of Ohio. Of course, the money of the capitalists of the nation was dumped in to accomplish that election and the employers of the country, almost to a man, supported Harding and his platform, so one of his first acts was to appoint Mr. Taft as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, a position having much more power, in its influence on fundamentals, than even the presidency of the United States.

As far as I have been able to find out, there has not been one decision rendered in favor of Labor, since Mr. Taft became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In nearly every decision in which Labor has been involved, the vote has been seven to two, or, six to three. Usually the dissenters on

the decisions, or the judges who have been in favor of Labor, are Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis with, once in a while Justice Stone voting with them. Justices Holmes and Brandeis are recognized as two of the greatest legal minds which this country has produced in the last half century.

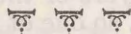
While we again repeat, we are extremely sorry that a big, good natured, loving and kindly soul like William Howard Taft should be stricken with bad health and while we hope he may fully regain his health and be happy for many years, from the standpoint of Labor, it is not any loss to have him resign from the position as Chief Justice.

What can we say about his successor, now Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes? I think we can say, while he was governor of New York, he was as nearly decent as it was possible for him to be in his decisions, recommendations and actions towards Labor. In his defense of the United Mine Workers in a case at Indianapolis before the judge of the Federal Court, he perhaps, acted superior to many men in the handling of that case. He was one of the very few lawyers in this country who told Judge Anderson—a man who hated Labor—just what he thought of him and just where to get off, explaining to him the law dealing with the question involved.

Since Judge Hughes resigned from the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court, he has been a large corporation lawyer, defending corporations in the courts of the country, and through his technical interpretation of the laws, has been successful in convincing both judges and juries as to the justice of his claims in behalf of his corporation clients. Personally, I believe that he is a more able lawyer than Ex-chief Justice Taft, and it can safely be said in the interpretation of corporation laws there is no man who excels him. He is also possessed of a personality which is diplomatic and smooth and he does not hesitate to say what he thinks. However, regardless of all this, ninety per cent of his practice since entering private practice as a lawyer, has been with corporations and defending the policies and purposes of the Republican manufacturers of the nation. But, as stated before, Mr. Hughes is a courageous man, otherwise he would not be brave enough to give up a legal practice amounting to a half million dollars a year for a position paying only \$20,500 per annum.

Chief Justice Hughes is sixty-eight years of age but he is in the pink of condition, full of life and vigor, as was proven by the great help he rendered, through his speeches in favor of President Hoover, during the last Republican campaign.

In summing up the situation, we believe, that if anything, Labor has gained by the change in the office of Chief Justice. However, it remains to be seen whether or not Chief Justice Hughes becomes contaminated through a certain environment in Washington, which has been, and is not now, very friendly towards the aspirations of the working people of the nation. Through the change, at any rate, I feel that Labor has nothing to lose. In fact, it can't lose.



DON'T FORGET that the women folk of our country today have equal rights with men, as per the action of the United States Government. In every governmental department women are entitled to the same consideration as the men. They vote the same as men, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, they may be elected or appointed to any office within the gift of our government.

It would not be at all surprising if, within the next quarter of a century, a woman should be elected as President of the United States, due to the fact that women take a greater interest in the things of life and ninety-nine per cent of their sex play the game square.

As our conventions are held but once every five years, and men generally are receiving better wages than they used to receive, and as the wives of wage earners spend ninety-five per cent of earnings: What's the matter with bringing your wife to the next convention? Surely every five years you can afford to give her a little trip. She is entitled to some consideration aside from being just the housekeeper. Besides, it will be helpful to the union to have her there if you can possibly spare the car fare.

There is nothing which has greater advantages from an educational standpoint, or towards improving the mind, than traveling. Meeting different people, understanding the different customs which prevail in different cities, gazing out over the great expanse of our beautiful country is an education that will be helpful to any one.

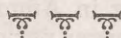
Our convention is never closed to lady visitors who accompany their husbands. Listening in on the deliberations of the convention would have a tendency to strengthen our union with those women when they returned home.

There has been a greater number of women present in our conventions in recent years than formerly, and I do not know of one who was not a real advocate of trade unionism after they returned to their respective homes.

So, you see, the writer has two things in mind, first, if you can at all afford it and are a delegate to the convention, you should bring your wife if she is able to come, because she is entitled to some recreation as a result of the advances which our membership have obtained through their union. In the old days she had to struggle perhaps more than you did to make both ends meet. Now that the Sun is a little brighter try to repay her for the struggle she made in helping you to keep the wolf from the door.

Second, from the standpoint of building up our union and making real substantial advocates of those women who would believe in the organization and help it, I am sure that our International Union would reap substantial and helpful benefits on the return home of the party of the second part.

Seats will be provided either in the balcony or somewhere inside the hall for the ladies who accompany their husbands to the convention and they will be participants in all the entertainment, so all of you who feel that you can at all afford to do so, I wish you would wake up and be a little more generous. You will find it will bring you substantial and beneficial results to have your wife along with you at the convention. Besides keeping many of you regular attendants at the sessions, the good wife, which we all have, keeps many a strong man from getting weak. When those ladies see the high class of delegates we have they will think more of you and of us.



ON FEBRUARY 12, 1930, the Chicago Journal of Commerce, in its editorial columns, called United States Senator Norris a Socialist.

This paper is one of the leading financial publications in this country, and is read chiefly by the business, the banking and the wealthy classes.

The title "Socialist" was given to Senator Norris because he had the courage to say what he thought on the appointment of Mr. Hughes as Chief

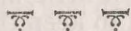
Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Norris, at least, has the courage of his convictions. Whether or not we agree with him in his opposition to Mr. Hughes, his convictions are based upon his honesty, his sincerity and his scrutinizing justice.

Socialists, as we have always understood them, usually vote for their own candidate for office. In fact, they are pledged to do so. We never heard that Norris voted for a Socialist candidate. In addition, Norris is strictly "dry" while the platform of the Socialist party is "wet." He also is a religious man, while Socialists, generally, scoff at religion. They are inclined to be atheistic, except in individual instances.

I think the Chicago Journal of Commerce would be more justified in calling writers such as Arthur Brisbane and those on the Hearst newspapers Socialists, because they seem to be somewhat sympathetic with the Soviet government of Russia, but, of course, Arthur Brisbane and William Randolph are not Socialists. They have, perhaps, other reasons for preaching the glories and advantages of the Communist or Soviet government of Russia, with its utter disregard for all laws and its aim and desire to destroy the legitimate trade union movement as well as religion of all kinds in their country. There are few men in our country who believe in the destruction or confiscation of property whether honestly or dishonestly acquired. That seems to be the foundation of the Communist or Soviet doctrine, spiced with the destruction of all religion.

Soviet is only another name dressed up for "Socialist." It is true Soviet is a little more advanced than the doctrine of Carl Marx, but Trotsky, Lenine and Stalin love and honor Marx, and all regard him as their inspiration.

I know Senator Norris. I don't know of one particle of Communist doctrine that he would subscribe to.



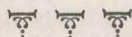
YESTERDAY, on the New York Stock Exchange, the stock value of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company, advanced about ten points, or \$10.00 a share. If you owned one share at \$100.00 in the morning, at three in the afternoon it was worth \$110.00. One man in Cleveland owned 200,000 shares. He made two million that day.

There is a reason for this, and no doubt the reason will interest our membership, because it will seriously affect the general public. The Good-year Rubber Tire Company is one of the largest manufacturers of rubber goods in the world. It is rumored that control of this company has recently been obtained by Cyrus S. Eaton, and his associates, capitalists in Cleveland, Ohio. It is the intention of the Eaton outfit to get full control of Goodyear, then merge other rubber companies which, eventually, will give them control of rubber tire manufacturing in America, and "There hangs a Tale."

We are in the midst of the merger period. Trusts and combinations and mergers are looked upon now as being just the thing that our country needs. Our country, at one time, was bitterly opposed to the formation of trusts. Now the only organizations looked upon as trusts to be prosecuted and persecuted and considered as dangerous combinations in restraint of trade, are the Labor Unions of America.

Of course you realize that all corporations are controlled by a board of directors, composed of ten or twelve men, whose whole aim and object is to

increase profits, and the only substantial way to increase profits is to raise the price of the manufactured article. Consequently, look sharp and watch your step on this point for without a doubt, in a year to two, the twenty-four million automobile owners in America will be paying more for rubber tires.



Labor Again Justified

Advocates of employees' stock ownership are as silent as the proverbial clam since the recent Wall Street collapse.

The extent of the crash will not be told—or even referred to. People forget and employees' stock ownership will again be trotted out as a panacea for industrial disputes.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly warned workers of the danger of investing their savings in such schemes, but this advice was overwhelmed by glib-tongued artists who talked of "depression-proof" investments. The crash showed that such stocks, even though they have a record of dividend payments, dropped as hard and as far as "cat-and-dog" stocks, that have nothing behind them.

Workers should keep in mind that there is no difference between stock owned by them and similar stock owned by the general public.

There is no dividend guarantee behind common or preferred stock, despite contrary claims. An employer may assure workers he will protect their holdings, but this promise is worthless in a Niagara of falling values, such as Wall Street just experienced.

It is against human nature for any man to throw money into a pit whose bottom is unknown.—News Letter.

Group-ism Replaces Old American Ideal

Madison, Wis. — "Farmers must abandon individualism or play a lone

hand in this corporate age," declared Glenn Frank, president University of Wisconsin, at a meeting of agriculturalists in this city.

"The American historian of the future will, I suspect, say that the decade from 1925 to 1935 saw the death of an old individualism in the birth of a new group-ism throughout the economic life of America," said Prof. Frank. "The symbol of the Old America was the Pioneer with his emphasis upon individualism. The symbol of the New America that is in the making is the corporation with its insistence upon group action. I do not attempt here to pass judgment upon this tendency. I simply record it.

"Evidence of this transition from individualism to group-ism lies so plainly on the surface of American life that he who runs may read.

"Gigantic mergers are the order of the day. Popular opinion regarding the Sherman anti-trust law his indulged in a right-about face. Factories, utilities, railways, banks, stores, theaters, newspapers—all head toward larger and larger units through merger and syndication. And where direct merger is impossible, a hundred and one indirect means of interlocking the fortunes of smaller units of enterprise are resorted to.

"The upshot of all this is that American life daily drifts away from the Old Individualism to a New Groupism. Some of the most astute and liberal intelligences of our time are convinced that this drift is inevitable and that legislation will do no more than heckle and harass its advances."—News Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE

Brother John Callahan Fatally Injured in Auto Accident

Jersey City, N. J.,
January 23, 1930.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,
222 East Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with the deepest sorrow I am writing to you to inform you that upon arriving home from our last board meeting I learned of the death of Bro. John Callahan, one of our trustees, who met his death in a railroad accident on Saturday, the 18th inst. I was pleased to be home in time to help arrange, with the other members of our Executive Board, his funeral.

Bro. Callahan has been a member of Local 641 since 1912, and was a fine type of man. He was employed for thirty-seven years by one of our largest retail furniture stores, this firm having branches in several cities throughout New Jersey (J. W. Greene). I know, Bro. Tobin, that you and all the General Executive Board regret the loss of any member of any of our affiliated locals, and I also know that you do not expect a long drawn out sympathetic letter, eulogizing every member that we lose throughout the country, but, Bro. Tobin I feel and I believe you will agree with me, that with our late Bro. Callahan there is a vast exception. I ask you, Bro. Tobin, have you ever in all your experience heard of a firm of any size closing down their business even for one minute for a truck driver? Well, that is just what happened in this case. The firm of J. W. Greene Company did not only shut down their business for a minute, but they shut down for a half day, and along with sending flowers as well as attending Bro. Callahan's

wake and his Mass, every employee of this firm, consisting of about two hundred and fifty men and women, led by their employers, marched through sleet and snow in respectful silence behind the hearse that contained the body of our late brother, while six of our Executive Board acting as pallbearers, walked alongside the hearse. I know, Bro. Tobin, that if you were in this vicinity you would also take part in this last tribute, the like of which was never known. All our leading newspapers printed eulogies, a few clippings of which I am sending you.

Bro. Tobin, in the death of Bro. Callahan, Local Union No. 641 has met a great loss.

May his soul rest in peace.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM F. HART,
Secretary-Treasurer, Local Union No. 641.

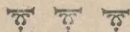
Insurance Asked for the Unemployed

Boston.—A system of unemployed insurance is provided in a bill presented to the state legislature by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, representative from Ware.

The bill calls for a maximum payment of \$2 a day, not to exceed, however, two-thirds of the person's wages, for adults who are laid off until they find other work. Payments would be limited to a maximum of thirteen weeks in a single year.—News Letter.

Great Britain and Russia, on October 1, agreed to an exchange of ambassadors, thus paving the way for the full resumption of trade and commercial relations between the two nations.—The Chronicle.

ALL OF US need the co-operation of each other. No man can stand alone. He that lives only for himself does not get much of the real joy of life.



CAN YOU? Will you? Won't you bring in a new member into your local union within the next ninety days? Prove to us that you are willing to help build up our union.



OUR UNION NEEDS the co-operation and help of every member and no member is doing his duty towards himself and his fellow members unless he is striving, helping, struggling to build up and strengthen our union and giving the best there is in him in seeing that the union is run as it should be and in accordance with law and order. Being conservative and having the courage to say within the union the things that should be said in the hour of need are the qualities which bespeak the real trade unionist. The member who is continually finding fault and knocking is the fellow who never sees any good in anything. No one questions his right to complain or his right to disagree with other members if things are not right, but the man who is always knocking and finding fault seldom has any constructive or helpful criticism to offer or in any way help the union officers who are doing the best they can for the greatest number.



DON'T MAKE the initiation fee in your local union so high that men cannot afford to pay it. Remember, high dues and moderately high initiation fees are the conditions which will build up your union. I don't mean by this that you should have a five or ten-dollar initiation fee where the salaries of the members have been raised, through the union, thirty, thirty-five or forty dollars per month. I don't mean that you should have your dues \$2.00 a month where you are paying a death benefit. The dues and the initiation fee should be in proportion to the power, strength and influence of your local in the district and in keeping with the conditions prevailing in the community.



ACHEAP UNION gets cheap results; makes no progress.



GIVE YOUR AID and assistance to the officers you elect. Remember they are your men. Treat them like you would wish the boss to treat you. They take all the abuse for the union. So help them by a word of encouragement.



Official Magazine of the
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America**

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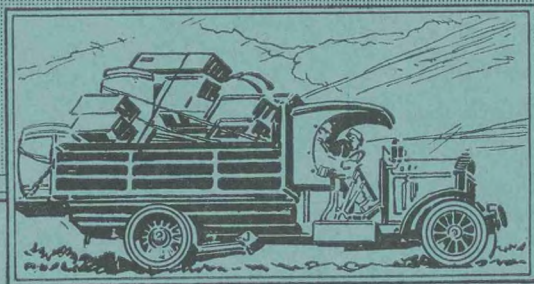
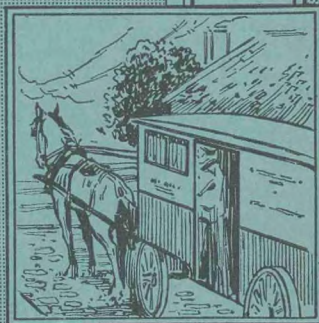
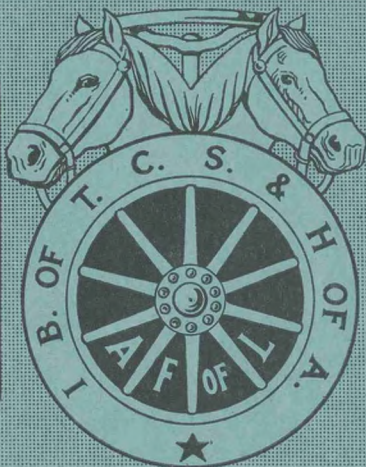
THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

APRIL, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



OF COURSE it is unnecessary for me to remind you again, as I have been doing, month after month, as to the absolute necessity of your local union being represented at the Convention in Cincinnati next September. In addition to the good things which will be provided for us in the way of entertainment by our splendid unions in Cincinnati, under the guidance and leadership of our general organizer, T. J. Farrell, it is a necessary and important duty, rightfully fulfilled, through your helping and aiding the International Executive Board towards having proper laws enacted and needful conditions adopted or eliminated, which will guide the membership of our union for the ensuing term. Every local union affiliated with the International Union is morally bound to have a representative at the general convention. Your best men should be selected. Men with experience and men with a fair and reasonable knowledge of the affairs of life. A member who never attends your meetings or who never takes any interest in the affairs of your local should not be elected, because such a member is going only for the trip, for the jollification and for the purpose of making the local pay for a good time for him. This should not be permitted and the men who do not attend the meetings or help in the affairs of the local throughout the year should not be selected to represent the union at the Convention. At least the faithful workers should be given the preference, everything being equal. Some locals have a by-law that unless members attend every meeting for at least six months before election that they cannot run for delegate to convention. International Union does not object to such a provision when same is necessary. Of course if member is sick he is excused at meeting.



IF OUR UNION means anything—and it certainly does, as it is all we have for our protection—it surely means that it is our duty to set aside our individual positions, whether they be local or international, and be farseeing enough to uphold the policies of the organization and do everything possible to help our membership throughout the country. A rich and influential local should not be so selfish as to say to a local that is not as strong or as well off financially: "Why don't you do as our local is doing?" The reason, perhaps, they are not doing as you have done is that they do not have officers such as you have, that they are not as strongly organized as you are, or, perhaps, they are located in a district where it is impossible to organize the men working at our craft or do as you are doing. It is, however, your duty, because you are stronger, to help them, and you should also remember that no matter how strong your union is today, you may be weak and in need of friends tomorrow, or next year.

None of us is so rich or powerful in life that we don't need friends. If you possessed the whole world and had not charity you are as a "Sounding brass or a tinkling symbol," so states the Bible.

I think we can safely add to that the following: If you had all there is in life, riches, position, influence and health, and had no real true friends in whom you could not rely and trust, and open your heart to, and as the old song goes, "Sharing each other's troubles. Sharing each other's joys," then you have nothing. Life is a sour blank. Better be dead. But remember, it is never too late to make friends. You are to blame if you are bereft of friends. Change over today.

[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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insurance for their employes they
would place the employes under a cer-
tain obligation which would result in
docility and in a readiness to accept
employment conditions or wages that
otherwise would be rejected.

But in few cases has the employe
got something for nothing. The long
end of the bargain has been for the
employer.

Usually, when the employer has ar-
ranged group insurance for his em-
ploys it has been under a system in
which the employe contributed. In
other words the employer said, "I will
insure you as a group, I will pay a part

and you will pay a part"—and the employe has paid the big part. About ninety-five per cent of group insurance taken out by employers has been carried that way, with the employe paying most of the premium for his own insurance, though he probably has generally been unaware of how large a proportion he has paid.

Frequently it has worked out that the employe paid \$7.20 as compared with \$2.00 or even less from the employer exclusive of the costs, which were unimportant when worked out to the individual case. The worker has carried most of the burden, while thinking he has been getting something for nothing. The employer, in most cases, has believed himself richly repaid for his small investment. Every union official knows that many a worker's wife has insisted that he stick to the job that provided insurance.

The union asks of the employer merely that he pay a proper wage. The union knows that the workers have a right to their full wages and that they then have a right to decide for themselves how they shall spend that money. That is one of the reasons unions have assured the life insurance function through group insurance policies with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. And the Union Labor Life Insurance Company was formed by organized labor so that labor itself might undertake its own insurance functions, free from employer coercion or influence.

The union man who is fortunate enough to belong to a union protected by a group insurance policy with labor's own company can quit one job and go to another without in any way changing his insurance status. When the employer furnishes the insurance policy it is the job that keeps the policy intact. When the policy is through the union the policy remains in force for the individual as long as the individual keeps himself in good standing in the union. Whatever effect the in-

surance has in the way of creating loyalty, that effect is in favor of the union, where there is union group insurance.

There is one more factor. Employer insurance subjects the worker to a form of paternalism, even though the employe himself pays most of the cost. The workers have a right to stand on their own feet, to do things for themselves, to be free from any obligation to the employer, other than the obligation implied in the employment itself. They cannot be free while they are the beneficiaries of life insurance partly paid for by the employer.

The unions that have provided union group insurance for their members have richly proven the rightness of such insurance. They have taken one more weapon away from hostile and sometimes tricky employers; they have forged one more link of loyalty to the union.

MATHEW WOLL,
President.

In Memoriam—J. J. Rusk

WHEREAS, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union Local No. 226 of San Francisco, through the death of J. J. Rusk, its business agent, has suffered the loss of an esteemed officer and member; and

WHEREAS, Brother J. J. Rusk joined this organization in 1903, and ever since, with the exception of one year when he transferred to Local No. 256, served this union in various capacities, such as trustee, delegate to the Labor Council, president from 1917 to 1927, and finally as business agent from 1927 until his death, February 17, 1930, and during all the years of his membership proved himself a good trade unionist and officer, faithfully performing his duties and working steadily for the improvement of the conditions of the membership, to the satisfaction of all concerned and with credit to himself; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Milk Wagon Dri-

vers' Union, Local No. 226, of San Francisco, California, that we mourn deeply the loss of Brother J. J. Rusk, and that we tender our deepest sympathy and condolences to his bereaved widow, daughter and son, and to his many friends in organized labor; and, further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, the San Francisco Labor Council, the Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, and to the family of the deceased.

Adopted and correct copy attest:

FRANK STANNETT,
President.

M. E. DECKER,
Secretary.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 226.

Profits on "Watered" Stock

Washington.—Investigation by Senate committees and the Federal Trade Commission show a golden stream of profits flow into public utilities.

The Montana Power Company, it has been shown, places sixty-three cents of every dollar paid for electricity in its interest and profit fund. Or in other words, out of every \$48.20 paid by customers, \$30.56 is available to the company for interest and profit.

A favorite trick of these utilities is to organize subsidiaries, sell the utility to themselves, increase the "value" by watered stock and demand rates that will pay interest on this water.

"These colossal power trusts report higher and higher profits while farms are mortgaged, business lags and unemployment is general," said Senator Black of Alabama in a radio address.

"Special groups, known as 'power millionaires,' are created as if by magic. Cash amounting to \$1,500,000 invested in power stock in 1906 pays dividends of \$12,500,000 in twenty-two

years' time, and that same stock now has a book value of \$44,500,000.

"Another company, formed as a holding company in April, 1926, with \$3,500,000 common stock, today shows that same stock on its books to be valued at \$50,000,000. Customers are supposed to pay a price for electricity sufficient to pay dividends on this book value.

"A tragic tale of nation-wide deception has been revealed in the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission."

Rail Officials Flout Federal Court Order

Houston, Texas—Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., of this district, more than two years ago, ordered three officials of the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana to dissolve a company "union" that was set up to block a wage movement of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The officials appealed without success to the Court of Appeals in New Orleans. Since then they have ignored the order and the brotherhood has asked Judge Hutcheson's court to hold them in contempt.—News Letter.

Corporations Pay Pauper Wage

East St. Louis, Ill.—Local branches of well-known corporations are living up to the "no-wage-cut" agreement made by business men to President Hoover—for the simple reason that their rates are now at pauper levels.

The Central Trades and Labor Union compiled a list of these low-wage concerns and forwarded a copy to President Hoover.

The Aluminum Ore Company, a unit of the aluminum trust, owned by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his brother, are leaders in the low-wage list. Rates are as low as thirty-one cents an hour.

Rates at other plants are: American Steel Foundries, 31 and 40 cents; Ster-

ling Steel Casting Company, 27½ cents; Lewin Metal Corporation, 27½ to 30 cents; Continental Can Company, 16 cents for females and 27 cents for males; National Carbon Company, from 27½ to 40 cents; meat packing industry, 34 to 40 cents; American Car and Foundry Company, 40 cents for skilled workers.

Wages paid in retail chain stores and by Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Kresge and Piggly-Wiggly are lower.

"We could continue this list until it became tiresome reading," the unionists declare. "After a careful survey, extending over sixty days, we find actual want among American people in this day of prosperity."

Old Industrial Evils Gone

New York.—"Our industrial world of thirty years ago is gone, but what of the next thirty years?" asked Miss Florence Kelley at the anniversary meeting of the National Consumers' League.

"The sweating system of thirty years ago has been abolished through the extraordinarily intelligent organizations of workers and the evolution of machinery," said Miss Kelley.

"The sweater stood between the owner of the goods and his tenement workers and concealed the identity of the owner from the public so that his social and moral responsibility for the sufferings of his victims could not be fixed upon him.

"Industry today is virtually as anonymous as was the sweating system. Who owns the railroads? The insurance companies? Steel? Power? Oil? Newsprint? The hundred best known, hugest industries?

"Industrial administrators, acting for myriads of unknown stockholders, feel responsible only to them, not to the communities where the workers live, not to the workers themselves.

"So the slogan of organized, scrupulous consumers now and for the

near future is not 'anonymous industry must go' as it used to be 'the sweating system must go.' Today it is inevitably 'How can industry be made to pay its social costs?'

"If anyone thinks our task is accomplished, let him ponder these questions: Is fatigue and diseases attending it no longer characteristic of mass production? Are the effects of new poisons tested before they are used in industry on unwarned workers? Are children under sixteen effectively barred from work exposing them to contact with power-driven machinery? Is the eight-hour day and no night work the legal standard everywhere for women and children? Is a living wage the rule? Do our free employment services meet the need of unemployed?

"Worst of all oppressions since chattel slavery is the latest mass production's accomplishment, the deadline, the age limit for work, set (in a famous chain of restaurants) at twenty-five years for waitresses; in strenuous occupations at thirty-two years for men, and at thirty-five and forty in ordinary occupations.

"The enormous increase in the use of chemicals in industrial processes has created a new cost in sickness and death, the extent of which cannot yet be measured.

"To leave these questions to the good will of employers is a will-of-the-wisp."—News Letter.

February Idleness Breaks A. F. L. Record

Washington.—More than one-fifth of all union members reporting out of work in February, according to the Monthly Survey issued by A. F. of L.

"Unemployment has increased since January and in February reached a point of serious danger," the Bulletin states. "The January figures were higher than ever before in the three winters for which we have records, and February brought it higher by

four per cent than in any other year.

"In February forty-three per cent of building tradesmen were out of work. This is more than two in every five, and is a large increase from January when thirty-eight per cent were unemployed. In metal trades eighteen per cent were idle in February (preliminary figures), as compared to fifteen per cent in January.

"Relief organizations are literally swamped with appeals and are sending urgent requests for funds. March usually brings some improvement in employment, but seasonal recovery is not fully under way until April.

"The present widespread suffering must be met by emergency measures. All possible assistance should be marshalled to meet this problem in a constructive way. Public works should be hastened and public relief provided where necessary."

A. F. L. Makes Record in Pension Fight

Washington.—For the first time in the nation's history old-age pension hearings were held by a committee of Congress.

This record was made at the request of the American Federation of Labor, which years ago indorsed the principle of old-age pensions. When Congressman Kopp, chairman of the House Labor Committee, arranged for hearings, President Green informed individuals and groups that have been interested in this question.

Mr. Green's publicity resulted in the largest crowd that has attended any hearing in this Congress.

Pension advocates generally agreed that the government should appropriate money for the states that would match this money dollar for dollar. Congressman Sirovich of New York and Senator Dill of Washington have introduced old-age pension bills.

The Senate will hold hearings on this proposal.

At the House Labor Committee

hearings, the A. F. of L. was represented by Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative.

Others favoring the bill were: Rabbi Edward Israel of Baltimore, Dr. John A. Ryan of Catholic University; W. M. Clarke, vice-president Order of Railway Conductors, and Wm. M. Doak of the Brotherhood Railway Trainmen.

James A. Emery, attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers, presented his usual stand-pat argument that the proposal is "confiscatory, un-American and unconstitutional."—News Letter.

Auto Employes' Stock Plan

New York.—An employes' stock ownership-trust plan, announced by the Chrysler Automobile Corporation, benefits "ninety key men and about four hundred department heads and other supervisory employes."

These men are permitted to join the Chrysler Management Trust. They will participate in profits of the corporation after substantial reductions are made. Bonuses in the form of common stock are also awarded certain of these supervisors and key men "for individual effort, personal achievement, co-ordination, intelligent planning and such other manner of performance as may make for the success of the corporation's business."

A different arrangement is made for the ordinary wage worker. He will have no part in the profit division or Management Trust. Under another scheme he may pay into a fund up to twenty per cent of his wages (and not over \$200) in any year. The corporation will pay into that year's fund fifty cents for each dollar the employe has in it. The total amount is invested in Chrysler common stock, which is held for four years and then distributed pro rata to the participating employes.

An analysis of these schemes show that the key men and heads of depart-

ments actually get profits. If the ordinary wage worker contributes the maximum (\$200) in any one year the corporation adds fifty cents for every dollar, or \$100. This is less than fifty cents a week. These wage workers do not receive actual money, but are given common stock, which may pay dividends—and then again it may not.

The key men and supervisors are assured profits that may accrue, but ordinary wage workers take the same chances with dividends as any one else who buys this stock.

If wage workers understood the intricacies of finance, they would hoot at the claim that employes' stock ownership has the slightest value as a solution for industrial problems.

The Chrysler employes are given fifty cents a week—not in cash, but in stock—if they save \$200 a year. If these employes were organized, they could raise wages many times fifty cents a week and they would be paid in real money.—News Letter.

Profits Double in Eight Years

Washington. — "Enormous increases" in profits during the past eight years are reported by the A. F. of L. in its "Monthly Survey of Business" for current month. These profits, it is declared, "show that American firms have the means to raise wages."

The profits are exclusive of taxes, wages, depreciation and other fixed charges.

From 1922 to 1929 the combined profits of all corporations in the United States nearly doubled. Corporation profits, after taxes, wages and all other expenses were paid, total \$5,183,000,000 in 1922 and \$7,538,000,000 in 1927 (U. S. Treasury reports), \$9,900,000,000 in 1929 (estimate by David Friday). The 1929 estimate is ninety-one per cent above 1922.

During this period wages of workers in manufacturing increased but

nineteen per cent. In railroads the figures are much less.

"The large profits left after wages and other expenses were paid have made possible enormous increases in dividend payments to stockholders," the Monthly Survey declares. "In eight years dividends have more than doubled. Total dividends paid in 1922 were \$3,436,000,000, in 1927 they were \$6,423,000,000 (U. S. Treasury reports) and in 1929 about \$8,000,000,000 (estimate by David Friday), an increase of 133 per cent. In 1929 dividends increased thirty per cent over 1928 and earnings were two per cent higher."—News Letter.

Labor Is Displaced by Machine

Washington.—"The advance of machinery has never been so swift as here in the United States during the decade of the nineteen-twenties," said Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a radio address on the "machine age."

Dr. Klein is hopeful that eventually new wants and new "service occupations" will care for workers displaced by the machine. While "technological unemployment" brings distress, he said, the difficulty may be bridged with the aid of government officials and employers.

Dr. Klein did not list "service occupations" which will care for displaced workers whose number can be indicated by the following statement:

"Taking American industry as a whole we find that the average wage earner produced more than half again as much merchandise in 1927 as he did in 1919."

The federal official called attention to a plant in a middle western state that turns out completed automobile frames almost untouched by human hands.

"Each frame remains on conveyors nine-tenths of the time," said Dr. Klein. "To supervise this vast 'auto-

mat' about 200 men are employed. The plant turns out between 7,000 and 9,000 automobile frames every day. The almost incredible efficiency of our new American machinery could scarcely be illustrated in a more striking fashion.

"Let us look at a few other specific instances. A calculating company speaks about a new high-speed gear shaper that brought about an increase in production of 418 per cent. In the plant of a company manufacturing printing presses one new bending machine paid for itself in three weeks through the savings it effected. Another firm put in ten new machines and nearly tripled the output in the operations involved. These examples could be multiplied 10,000 times."—News Letter.

Steel Trust Profits Is Peace Time Record

New York.—The steel trust's profits last year aggregated \$258,659,889.

Even hard-boiled Wall Street, that accepts huge net earnings as a matter of course, was surprised at these figures, which have been surpassed in only two previous years, 1916 and 1917, when World War business was taxing the capacity of the country's steel mills.

The trust's report of various quarters during the year shows that last fall's slump in the stock market was not unexpected by close observers. Earnings for the last quarter—October, November and December—amounted to \$33,667,438, as compared with a total of \$45,270,431 for the third quarter. The "big money" was earned in the first nine months of 1919.

Many stockholders are dissatisfied because the trust's board of directors have not declared an extra dividend, and thus divide these immense profits that have been sweated out of thousands of unorganized workers.—News Letter.

Cigarette Profits Break All Records

Winston-Salem, N. C.—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company profits last year totaled \$32,210,000, as compared with \$29,080,000 the previous year.

These profits are built on the enormous sales of "Camel" cigarettes and "Prince Albert" smoking tobacco. The net earnings are reported after every conceivable device can conceal profits. These include deduction of "all charges and expenses of management," and provision for interest, taxes, depreciation, advertising, etc.

Wages paid by this concern are among the lowest in the South. Rates range from \$7 to \$11 a week with a maximum of 48 cents an hour. One-half of the employes are Negroes.

Unionism is not tolerated, and spies abound in the plant, with speed-up systems a feature of production.

Farmers in eastern North Carolina who supply raw material for the Reynolds Company are exploited as mercilessly as are the workers.—News Letter.

European Auto Plants Grabbed by Americans

New York.—General Motors Corporation has control of the two largest auto plants in France. Similar action has been taken in Germany and England.

Mass production systems and American sales methods will be introduced in these countries, which will build their own autos, rather than be a market for the American output. This policy will reduce the market abroad for American-made autos and lessen output in this country because increased foreign demand can be supplied at home.

General Motors, it is stated, has a different policy from Ford, who erected assembling plants abroad. High tariff walls are liable to prohibit

entry of Ford's material into these countries, which will be dominated by his outstanding rival.

Strikers Can't Walk on Certain Streets

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Judge Reid of the common pleas court issued an injunction against striking taxi drivers that brings joy to anti-unionists.

The edict prohibits a striker from going within 250 yards of the home of any strike breaker or any person who has made application for one of these "free and independent" positions. If a striker comes within the prescribed zone he is cited for contempt and can be fined or jailed.

It may be asked what becomes of a striker's constitutional right to walk on a street. The answer is: "There are no constitutional rights in a court of equity."

No police officer or court of law would dare issue such an edict, but an injunction judge is not hampered by human rights, constitution, law, court decisions or precedents.

The fact that the strike lessens profits is sufficient cause for the injunction judge to act. When profits are reduced, this is "an attack on property" and the purpose of equity is to protect property, even though human rights are ignored.

Judge Reid's order shows to what extent an injunction court will go to defeat the workers' right to take collective action against an unfair employer.—News Letter.

Poverty in Capital Unknown to Nation

Washington.—"The nation's capital has more dependent children, relative to its population, than any other city in the country," said Rev. Dr. John O'Grady, director of Catholic charities, in a radio address on the need for large contributions to the community

chest. The clergyman said there is as much dire need among the citizens of Washington as in any large industrial city.

"Ordinarily the citizen of Washington sees only the bright side of its life. The community chest will present you a Washington that the artists and the city planners have been so successful in keeping out of sight. You will have called to your attention Washington's alleys, its homes of poverty, its large numbers of families whose incomes have been cut off by sickness, accidents or unemployment and who must depend on you for the bread of life.

"How often one hears it said, 'We have no poverty in Washington. This is not an industrial city like Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or Cleveland.' The only difference between Washington and the other cities is that Washington is more successful in concealing its poverty."—News Letter.

Foxy Farmers Fight Child Labor Relief

Philadelphia.—New Jersey farmers are using the age-old tactics of employers in fighting labor legislation, according to a statement by the research department of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

The farmers are charged with indulging in "hypocritical evasions and shoddy camouflage" to resist legislation regulating child labor on truck farms and in cranberry bogs.

"These farmers," it is stated, "will attend conferences and 'co-operate' with anyone sending them an invitation, but the plan under consideration is always a new idea to them, and will require deliberation and gradual experimentation so that 'hardship will be worked on no one.' The fact of the matter is that this pose is completely unreal. The farmers know all about the child labor problem and have maintained an effective but concealed

lobby for several sessions of the legislature to defeat any bill that will limit their exploitation of little children. The farmers know what the child labor organizations are doing, but assume an attitude of bland ignorance of the problem to conceal their stubborn determination to prevent correction of this evil."—News Letter.

The Gompers Creed

What does labor want? It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more school houses and fewer jails, more books and fewer arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright.

The Southern Campaign Is On!

The southern organizing campaign is on!

No trade unionist acquainted with southern conditions will delude himself that this movement can be quickly brought to a triumphant end.

Many sections of that vast domain are dominated by a social outlook whose historical reasons cannot fit into an industrialized community.

Old cultures, inseparable from slavery, are serviceable to the industrial autocrat. He would use this theory for selfish purposes. It is the work of trade unionists to demolish this theory and vitalize the doctrine of individual freedom that is given but lip service by those who oppose labor.

The new outlook cannot be wrought overnight. Doctrines that are woven

into a social fabric can only be replaced by long, tedious effort that will often be marked by discouragement and disillusion to non-thinkers.

Let no trade unionist imagine this struggle is merely "a fight for textile workers." It affects every trade and calling. Our success will not necessarily be judged by the number of members we gain in the South, but rather by the persistent effort and grit that a continent-wide movement backs the men and women who are carrying on down in Dixie.—News Letter.

Early Company "Union" Wrecked; Employes Reject Alluring Scheme

Danville, Va.—Textile workers employed at the Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mills are joining the United Textile Workers, and the employers' first venture in "industrial democracy" is wrecked.


The workers notified the mill management that this alleged "industrial democracy" is a snare and they have accepted the principles of organized labor.

The mill scheme was launched after the World War by one of the scores of "industrial engineers" that swarmed over the country and who capitalized war emotions and catch phrases.


The machinery of government was used as an organization base. Workers elected representatives to a house and senate. The mill's leading official was "president," with power of veto.

Newspapers were jubilant over this solution of the capitalist-labor problem, just as they were with the first company "union," started by Rockefeller in Colorado and with Governor Allen's anti-strike law in Kansas.

The Danville "industrial democracy" scheme now quietly passes from the stage, just as did the other schemes.—News Letter.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE UNITED STATES Government is reputed to have lost a million dollars in one day in the grain pits of Chicago as a result of the Government desiring to help the farmers. The situation is as follows:

During the last campaign the Republican platform called for the enactment of legislation which would help the farmers of this country through the stabilization of prices on grains, thus enabling the farmers to make some money on the crops they produce.

The Government in Washington whittled legislation around until they finally put through a bill establishing a Farm Loan Board. This Federal Farm Board has the power to loan money to co-operative organizations of farmers, and within a short time after its establishment the price of wheat in the Chicago pits started to go down and the co-operative organizations borrowed money from the Federal Farm Board in order to buy up the surplus wheat and stabilize the price. The result was that the wheat which the Government had indirectly purchased, through its loans to the co-operative farmers' organizations, had dropped so low in price that the Government, within two or three days lost several millions of dollars.

Of course if the price of wheat comes back and the Government then sells at a certain price, that price may perhaps bring back the money, with interest, and the Government will not lose anything. But, here's the situation in a nutshell.

If nature is kind to the farmers of the world—as it is certainly hoped it will be—then there will be a bountiful wheat crop, and with the market glutted with grain, as a result of a bounteous harvest, purchasers will buy as low as they can, and those in need of money will sell, and wheat will fall in price. It is again a question of supply and demand, with more wheat than can be consumed.

There is this angle to the question: If wheat is cheap the great baking establishments of the country rejoice for then the price of flour is substantially reduced while, at the same time, their profits will be considerably increased for the reason that they very seldom increase the weight of their loaf of bread even if the price of wheat is greatly reduced.

Another angle to the question is: With a bounteous crop the farmers' prices come down and the working people of the nation are benefitted even if the loaf of bread is not increased in size, resulting from cheap wheat.

At any rate, with wheat at \$2.50 a bushel instead of selling as \$1.09 a bushel the master bakers would either have to reduce the size of the loaf of bread or they would have to charge more for it. With a great wheat crop the price of wheat is reduced and the Government can't buy up all the wheat of the country due to the over-generous return as a gift of nature, so, there you are! The Government is caught holding the bag with millions and millions of bushels of wheat on which they have loaned money and on which they are unable to recover the amount paid through the selling of same.

There is another angle to this question. Stabilizing the price of wheat is done for the purpose of helping the farmers of the United States. Canada is a large wheat-producing country as is the Argentine, and so is Russia. In other words, there are other countries besides the United States engaged in the raising of wheat. Last year, in every wheat-producing country in the

world, there were enormous crops for which, I again repeat, the whole world was thankful.

There is still another angle: With our improved farm machinery the farmer, today, can plant five hundred acres of wheat as easily as he could, fifteen years ago, plant one hundred acres. They need but two or three men today to man this almost perfect farm machinery in order to plant innumerable acres of wheat.

Again, if the Government was successful in holding the price of wheat at \$1.50 a bushel, what then would become of the laborers who are the purchasers of the loaf of bread? It would all sift down to this: If you rob Peter to pay Paul, you are not doing justice to Peter. The whole question again comes back to the one point—someone must pay the piper, if you tax the people to pay farmers for wheat. We are not prejudiced in any way, shape or manner, against the farmer.

But, suppose the orange grower or the grape producer of California should have an enormous bumper crop and the market becomes glutted with fruits, is not the Government as much justified in helping the fruit raisers in California as it is the wheat farmers of Indiana and Wisconsin?

Again, there is no industry in this country which has been so thoroughly demoralized since the ending of the war as the coal industry. Millions have been lost by both Labor and Capital in that employment but the Government did not make any attempt to stabilize the price of coal. Why? Because the railroads of the nation and the manufacturers of our country would not stand for the stabilizing of the price of coal. Should the Government attempt to do so, the argument that would be used to stabilize the price of coal would cripple the railroads and cripple industry.

After all, the sum and substance of the whole situation is as follows: The Government, through playing politics before the last presidential election, was driven into a promise to stabilize the price of farm products and it now finds itself almost unable to cope with the situation. The truth of the matter is that since the Government indirectly got into the grain business the price of grain has fallen much lower than it was previous to that time.

Every country in the world that is raising wheat has had improved machinery in recent years and if a stabilized price should be established by our Government it could be broken down by other countries that profit by the raising of wheat. Again, if the government is going to attempt to stabilize the price of wheat and it sets the price at, say \$1.25 a bushel, and decides it cannot go lower than that, how about the number of acres that each farmer will use in producing wheat? The higher the price, the more wheat the farmers will raise and this would mean eventually that each farmer would have to be told by the Government, or compelled by the Government, to plant only a certain number of acres of wheat. Again, how is that going to be decided? Will the man with one thousand acres be told that his allowance will be two hundred acres of wheat? And the man with one hundred acres cannot raise one hundred acres of wheat but must confine his acreage to twenty-five, and so on.

The confusion in the entire situation is the result of the chicaneries practiced during the last presidential campaign and are so far reaching that it is almost impossible to imagine how a sane and businesslike Government ever became involved in such a muddle.

The same is true of the cotton crop in the Southern States. Cotton, this year, as a result of over-production, is down to a very low price and

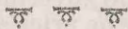
other countries that raise cotton are selling much below the price of the American cotton raisers.

It is claimed by some well informed on the subject, that the market for cotton in this country per year is about sixteen million bales. This year we had between seventeen and eighteen million bales, leaving a surplus of two and a half million bales. Next year, should there be a failure of the cotton crop, these two and a half million left over bales can be sold to advantage. But, supposing there is another surplus next year, what then? Also, the cotton raisers need their money and cannot afford to wait until next year, and are compelled to sell their cotton this year for the best price they can get, thereby forcing down the market price.

The Government has gone into this industry also and has loaned money to the co-operative cotton organizations that are endeavoring to buy up the surplus cotton and store it away until better prices obtain.

The whole thing is a jumble of poor business in which millions of dollars will be expended without bringing results and it was all done for political purposes, but, should the starving working people of the nation ask that an out-of-work pension be established to help those who have been out of work during the winter months, many of them with families, with nothing to eat, threatened with eviction, and other conditions, which are incidental to a poverty-stricken class, the howl would be raised immediately by our present Congress, and by the manufacturers of the nation, that would be Socialism and could not be considered. It is Socialism to help the starving unemployed, who have dependents, but it is not Socialism for political manipulators to enact laws calling for the spending of millions of dollars to help those raising cotton and wheat. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Don't be alarmed. Those who slumber for a while usually awake much renewed in strength, with greater vigor and determination to win that justice to which they are entitled. The working masses of the nation are awakening, they are instructing and educating their children as to the conditions which have obtained during the past winter months so that they will understand that this Government of ours which can provide millions for the aid of the producers of wheat and cotton refuse to make any provision for a pension with which to buy food, clothing and shelter for the starving millions of unemployed, who are willing to work but are unable to obtain any.



IT IS RATHER laughable to hear some of the statements which are being made relative to the unemployment prevailing in this country by government representatives and by some Labor men who ought to be better informed.

Secretary of Labor James Davis has now raised his ante from one and one-half million to about two million, while certain representatives of Labor say that there are about three million men and women out of work. As a matter of fact, no one actually knows the exact number unemployed because there are thousands of men and women who are idle and who do not make a report of it to anyone.

From the contact I have with other organizations and men of labor, from my talk with men on the streets, with merchants and grocers in different districts, I have no hesitancy in saying, in my honest judgment, there are between four and five million men and women, able and willing to work,

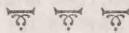
who are out of employment or were out during the months of January and February.

When men are hungry it is easy to make Socialists, Bolsheviks, or anything else, out of them, and the pity of it is, there does not seem to be much hope of preventing this condition from occurring each year and especially during the winter months.

The only agency which is doing anything towards relieving the situation is the trade union movement which believes that one of the remedies is the shortening of the work-week and the work-day, but they are being hampered on every side by other agencies. Therefore, the only hope is for the trade unions to organize and build up and strengthen their organizations so they may endeavor to reduce the hours of labor and the number of days which each man shall work each week.

If the painters of Chicago are successful in putting into effect the five-day week for 14,000 men working at that industry in Chicago and vicinity, you can readily understand that this can spread to other industries and will be the means of more men being employed, which employment may tide them over the winter months.

If Henry Ford can produce two million cars in one-half the time it took him to manufacture one-half million some years ago, and if Henry Ford can also make money—many millions in profits each year—then other employers can do likewise. But no, the grasping, grinding employers, such as the steel industry, and on down the line of other industries, that are hoarding up their earnings for the purpose of distributing same among their stockholders, are the people who are trying to get every drop of blood out of the human system they can, and pay as little for it as possible.



THE TRADE UNIONISTS of our country sometimes seem to lose sight of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, in its rulings, is even more important than the laws passed in the halls of Congress, because of the fact that the laws for which the workers fought for years and were eventually successful in getting through Congress and the Senate, can be set aside by the Supreme Court declaring them unconstitutional.

Although the appointment of Charles Evans Hughes was finally confirmed by the Senate, there was, before the confirmation, such a merry howl raised about it, and some of the Senators made so many remarks in reference to his connection with wealthy corporations—as referred to by me in the last issue of our Journal—that even the experience, usefulness and influence of the Chief Justice will be somewhat dampened.

Nearly every one thought that the United States Senate would immediately and unanimously confirm Mr. Hughes for the position of Chief Justice when his name was presented by President Hoover. But, instead, considerable comments and arguments were brought forth in reference to his former connections and an inquest was held over his actions, his dealings, his connections, his expressions and his decisions, during the past fifteen years of his life and it appeared for a while as though his appointment would not be confirmed.

The result of this diagnosis of Mr. Hughes will have a sobering effect on the President of the United States when he has to make other nominations and this is really going to be a great help to the people.

No one can over-value the services rendered by the independent group

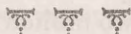
of Senators in Washington for their courage and for their perfect sincerity and fairness in considering cases such as that of Chief Justice Hughes and for the information they gave the public during their deliberations.

Find fault with them, if you will, for delaying the tariff, and other matters, but they are the watch-dogs of the safety of the nation.

We, the common working citizens of the nation, owe a debt of everlasting gratitude to such men as Senators La Follette, Hiram Johnson, Norris of Nebraska, Walsh of Montana, and others of that fighting group.

Would to Heaven that the Labor Movement of our country was strong enough, as it should be, and as it was a few years ago, to tell President Hoover that we wanted and were entitled to men on the Supreme Bench that had a heart, that understood the rights and sufferings of the common citizens of our great country. Men on that court that would not say that Labor was a dangerous trust. Men like Brandeis and Holmes (two great jurists) who would see that the rights of the masses was as important as the rights of the few millionaires and big corporations.

Some day even that will come to pass.



THE FOLLOWING is a report of the earnings of the Borden Dairy Company as submitted by the company officials to the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange in accordance with the rules of that body. Said report has been published in the financial columns of all of the leading daily newspapers and the financial papers of the country:

The Borden Company, which acquired about fifty companies last year, reports 1929 net income of \$20,403,724, a gain of \$9,049,393 over 1928, and equal to \$5.50 a share on the \$25 par value stock outstanding December 31, compared with \$4.54 in 1928; gross sales at the new high record of \$828,466,989, an increase of \$147,616,994 over 1928.

The income statement includes the earnings of acquired companies subsequent to the acquisition dates.

In connection with the present dividend policy, President Arthur W. Milburn told the stockholders:

"It seems probable that in such years as earnings and conditions warrant, further extra dividends shall be declared at such rates and in such form as then seems justified."

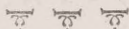
The company last December declared a first extra of 3 per cent in stock in addition to the regular cash dividend at the annual rate of \$3.

You will notice that this company which employs union men in Chicago only, as far as we can find out, has increased its earnings and its net profits during the past year considerably over the previous year. The company earned \$4.50 per share for each \$25.00 par value share of their stock, which would make a total of \$18.00 a share earned for each \$100,000 invested by the promoters, or the original purchasers of this stock.

Of course, the company is not paying out all of this amount. They are putting it into a reserve fund so they may have money enough to fight the trade union movement, as they did in New York, should the drivers and employes begin to ask for a square deal.

The ramifications and interests of this company now extend from coast to coast. They are paying \$3.00 per share per annum on their stock. The rest of the earnings go into the surplus fund. In addition, they paid three per cent stock dividend and apparently will continue to do this.

If at any time within the next year any of their employes were to ask for an increase in wages, in spite of the profits they are dividing among the stockholders, they would tell them how hard-up the company is, and President Arthur W. Milburn would tell the managements, who are only tools, or cogs in the wheel, including Milburn, to refuse to consider the request of the workers under any and all circumstances. But, if the position of the workers, through a complete organization, was sufficiently strong to get the increase, the company would tax the public by levying an additional cent on each quart of milk. This company is also financed by a group of bankers in New York.



ANOTHER LARGE COMPANY, organized not so very long ago, dealing in dairy products, is the National Dairy Company, who are establishing and purchasing ice cream and cheese-producing factories in different places, and from reports at the present time, is as large, if not larger, than the Borden Company. As far as we know, this company does not employ any union men in ninety-five per cent of their locations. This company, we are informed, was promoted, or financed, by Lehmann Brothers, bankers in New York. This same banking concern, in conjunction with Goldman, Saks & Company, were the people who, when they got control of the Jewel Tea Company, caused us so much trouble throughout the country and very nearly put the stockholders of the Jewel Tea Company on the rocks, although that stock has come back considerably within the last year or two.

Of course there are hundreds of corporations whose employes are not in the union, but we mention these two dairy companies, because, a few years ago, they were operated by local managements, and they were doing business with us in certain localities. Today, we are dealing with men behind screens, sitting at their desks in New York, bankers who have no more use for the masses of working people than they have for so many flies.

The same is true of Kroeger and the A. & P. Company, and the New York bankers now have control of the Yellow Taxicab Company, which was formerly owned and controlled by John Hertz and associates. The Parmalee people of Chicago are supposed to be part owners of the Yellow Taxicab Company, that is, in the operating end of it, not the manufacturing end. They went down to New York and got money to finance this institution, when purchasing control from the Hertz interests.

In nearly all of this chain business now their policies are dictated from New York, so that our people when contemplating fighting those institutions must understand and realize that they are fighting a giant octopus, with never a chance to see those who are financing the different companies, as in the case of the taxicab drivers of Pittsburgh who are on strike and have been fighting gallantly for two months in order to establish their union. They were not organized when they went on strike.

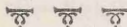
In former days, those men would not have gone on strike if they were dealing with employers who belonged in Pittsburgh, but today, they are fighting an impossible enemy hidden in the banks of New York.

Bear this in mind, you men who are working for those chain interests, that they are not afraid to shut down their business, if necessary, in a certain city and make their profits in other cities, and they are almost unanimously determined to have nothing to do with Labor Unions.

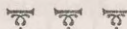
The milk and dairy products distributing companies sell their goods

to the poor people. The mass of their products are consumed by the workers and the money collected from the workers for those products is shipped down to New York. It seems a pity that, at least, the products consumed by the workers cannot be purchased from a source, or a management, which deals humanly with the working people.

There is an opportunity for our people in most places when purchasing milk, cream, butter, and other dairy products, to deal with a union milk man. The workers should always deal with those who deal fair with them. And any non-union firm or concern without union milk or bakery drivers should not have the support of union men or their friends. Boys, call this matter to the attention of the Central Labor Union every once in a while.



THE GREATEST GOOD we can do in our mission in life, next to honestly striving to better our own conditions and the conditions of our own families, for whom we are responsible, is to reach out the hand of friendship and assistance to one who was perhaps unfortunate in the battle of life.



Rich Getting Richer; Less Labor Employed

Washington.—There has been an amazing increase in wealth in one year for those with incomes of \$5,000 a year and over, according to President Green, writing as editor of American Federationist, March issue.

Mr. Green bases his statement on preliminary income tax figures filed to August 31, 1929, and made public by the Treasury Department.

"There were 936,473 persons who reported incomes of \$5,000 or over," said Mr. Green. "This is an increase of 49,108 since 1927. These persons received nearly two and one-half billion dollars (\$2,474,000,000) more in income than the year before.

"The larger part of this huge increase in income went to those who already had \$100,000 a year or more. They received \$1,562,000,000 more in 1928 than the year before, while those with incomes over \$5,000 and under \$100,000 received an increase of \$912,000,000.

"The number of persons receiving large incomes also increased. There were 496 millionaires—that is, 496 who received more than a million dol-

lars a year—as compared to 283 the year before, and 4,713 more who had increases of over \$100,000. Those with incomes over \$5,000 and under \$100,000 added 44,392 to their number."

Wages during this period advanced a pittance of 1.5 per cent in manufacturing and 1.8 per cent on railroads. President Green shows that this small increase actually was a reduction in the total wage bill, as fewer persons were employed in 1928 than in 1927.

When Our Courts "Frown"

Superior Court Judge Blodgett of Providence enjoined moving picture operators from picketing an anti-union theater.

"Picketing is a system that is frowned upon by the courts," said this learned judge.

Well, suppose they do "frown." Or suppose they actually smile. What of it?

No legislature has outlawed picketing. In fact, Congress and many legislatures have legalized this practice.

If workers act in a lawful manner are they supposed to waive their rights when it displeases a court?

Must free men tremble before a frowning—or scowling—judge?

UNEMPLOYMENT was at its lowest ebb during the months of February and March for, at this writing, things are picking up a little. Our excavating and building material drivers are gradually obtaining employment, here and there. In all my years as a labor official I have never seen, at this particular time of the year, so many men and women looking for work; actually looking for something to do in order to make a little money to pay necessary living expenses and buy the things they are absolutely and extremely in need of, without ever thinking of getting any luxuries.



ONE OF THE GREATEST results obtained by the Labor Movement, is the splendid fraternal spirit which has for so many years existed among the membership. No doubt some who may read this may question the sincerity of my statement and will point to the fact that bitterness and jealousies exist in the union, here and there, as well as intense and bitter feelings and hatred between individual union officials. However, there are some among us who remember in the early days the religious bigotry and political hatred existing between the different races which made up our country and among the different sects and denominations, and who now very well know, that although jealousies and disturbances of all kinds arise within the union, that the question of religious, political, social, as well as national bigotry, has been almost entirely eliminated from within the ranks of the organized toilers.



SOME ORGANIZATIONS of labor make it compulsory for their local unions to send delegates to the convention. Our International does not have such a law or such power. Some day I hope it will have such a law. It is the law of some international unions that a special per capita tax be paid month after month, between conventions, to be set aside by the international union, and this fund is to be used in the payment of the expenses of the delegate that the local sends to the convention. As I said, we do not have any such tax or any such law and our per capita tax is very low. However, we hope that sometime our membership will see the wisdom of adopting such a law.



STANDING FORTH, facing the rising sun, lifting one's eyes to the elements, knowing within your heart you have endeavored to be fair with everyone, is the greatest blessing life can bring to anyone.



AGAIN I REPEAT, the man who lives only for himself has missed the greatest mission of life. Selfishness is a serpent which destroys all the joys of living. Money, prosperity—everything—amounts to nothing in the end—and to the end we all will one day come—and when the end comes all that will count is whether or not we have been just and fair to those with whom we have been associated; that we have been sincere and have performed our duties as God gave us the light to see, and that we have never wilfully injured a human being.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
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of America

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222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MAY, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



JUST RETURNED from Cincinnati, where, with Secretary Hughes, we made arrangements for the hall in which we will meet during our convention. Cincinnati, like a great many other cities, is pretty short on good halls for holding conventions with a delegation numbering between four and six hundred. At any rate, we got the best hall that could possibly be found. It is in the Elks' new building. We were delighted with our good luck in making arrangements with the Elks' Club.

The hall is about three blocks from the hotel in which we intend to make our headquarters and is very convenient. It has splendid wash rooms and a first class restaurant where any of our delegates, who desire to do so, may obtain their meals at reasonable prices.



DURING THE CONVENTION the International Officers will make their headquarters in the Metropole Hotel, Cincinnati. We know the people in that hotel. They have always treated our people fine and the rates will not be unreasonable.

This does not mean that the delegates will be compelled to stay in that hotel. All delegates have a right to select their own rooms and accommodations in any hotel they see fit during their stay in that city.



WHEN CREDENTIALS are being sent out from International Headquarters there will be enclosed a circular with a list of two or three Cincinnati hotels, with the rates. As soon as delegates are elected, the duplicate credential should be forwarded immediately to the General Secretary-Treasurer and the delegates should immediately make arrangements for hotel accommodations, so that the management of the hotel may know how many want rooms, because the International Union is not guaranteeing any number of rooms, not knowing how many of our members will have members of their family with them.

—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

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To All Organized Labor

Washington, D. C.

Greetings:

The Immigration Committee of the
House of Representatives of Congress
has reported an immigration bill (H.
R. 10343) which is of the most vital
interest to the organized labor move-
ment of the United States. It pro-
vides for placing immigrants from
countries of the Western Hemisphere
under a quota law.

We are particularly interested in
the provisions limiting the immigra-
tion from Mexico. Sometimes as high
as 70,000 Mexicans have entered the
United States in one year. Besides
many smuggle themselves into the
country.

Most of the immigration is assisted
and its purpose is to break down the
wage standards in our country. This
has added to the acute unemployment
situation.

The bill provides that four times
the number of American citizens en-
tering other countries in the Western
Hemisphere for permanent residence
can come as immigrants into the
United States from those countries.
The number that can come annually
from Mexico after July 1, 1932, is
2,900. Each country in Central Amer-
ica, South America and the West In-
dies are given a definite number rang-
ing from 129 from Ecuador to 860
from Cuba.

The hearings on the bill brought
out some of the most insidious propa-
ganda in favor of unrestricted immi-
gration from Mexico. Chambers of

Commerce of the southwest and employers' organizations opposed restriction. Some of them telegraphed to the Department of Labor for permission to bring in as high as 4,000 Mexicans to work in the fields. When the Department of Labor made an investigation they found that not twenty-five workers were needed and there were many thousands of unemployed Mexicans already in that locality.

The policy adopted by these employers is to bring in new groups every year. After they have been here a year they demand higher wages, which are refused. They then leave the South and migrate into the Northern states where they work in the mines, on railroads, in steel works and other occupations in competition with our citizens. Very low wages are paid them.

Evidence was placed before the committee that in January there were 15,000 Mexicans unemployed in San Antonio and Houston alone. The same reports came from all the states in the Southwest from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean.

To bring about this legislation we need the aid of every labor organization in the United States.

We want you to send a telegram or a letter to the Congressman of your district and to the Senators from your state urging them to vote for H. R. 10343, introduced by Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the Immigration Committee.

We hope you will lay particular stress on the question of immigration from all the Latin countries and adjacent islands.

It is estimated that there are more than 2,500,000 Mexicans in the United States at the present time and they work for wages far below the standard received by the wage earners of this country.

This injures the efforts of the workers to maintain a proper standard of living.—Wm. Green.

"Yellow Dog"

Senate confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as an associate justice of the United States supreme court may be refused, on the ground that his injunction decision in the Red Jacket mine case upheld a "yellow dog contract."

The American Federation of Labor and many liberals insist that is sufficient reason for denying Parker a seat on the supreme bench. We agree.

We believe that a majority of senators and American citizens will agree, if they understand the meaning of a yellow dog contract and the significance of an anti-labor injunction upholding such a contract. Surprisingly, however, it appeared at the senate hearings on Parker that some of the subcommittee of investigation did not know the nature of this notorious form of contract.

A yellow dog contract is one in which an employer forces a worker to agree that he will not, while employed, join a labor union.

Well, what is wrong with that? If a man signs a contract, shouldn't he stick to it? Isn't a contract sacred, and aren't the courts obliged to uphold a contract? If a union comes along and tries to get members from among workers who are under contract not to join, why shouldn't the employer request and the judge grant an injunction against the union?

Those questions can be answered by other questions: Why shouldn't a white slave contract be valid? Why shouldn't a peonage contract be valid? Why shouldn't a contract made under duress be valid? In other words, there are contracts and contracts; some are valid and some are not.

The reason a yellow dog contract has no place in a free country is that it is a form of peonage. It is made under duress. It says to the man who is out of a job and whose wife and children are hungry: You shall not

work nor eat until you sell your liberty.

It abridges the God-given and Constitution-given rights of the American citizen. And it destroys the established legal right of labor unions to organize.

Even if a contract is valid, only in rare cases can it be enforced legally by an injunction.

No judge who enslaves workers with a yellow dog injunction should be appointed to the supreme court by the President or confirmed by the senate.

Parker's friends advance an alibi. They say that in upholding an injunction against the United Mine Workers in the Red Jacket case, he merely was following the supreme court decision in the Hitchman case, which he, as a lower court, was obliged to do.

There is very good legal opinion denying that the Hitchman and Red Jacket cases were analogous. There is very good legal opinion that Parker went far beyond the supreme court decision.

But even though this legal opinion is brushed aside and Parker is given every benefit of the doubt, the fact remains that he did uphold the yellow dog contract. And the fact remains that he did not express disagreement with the Hitchman decision, which he might have done, even though he could not overrule the supreme court.

There should be no doubt, therefore, of where Parker stands. But if the senate committee has any doubt, let it call Parker to explain in his own words what he meant by his yellow dog injunction.

Important as this case is, it should not be allowed to obscure the wider issue. As we pointed out when he was named, he is essentially a political nominee who lacks the legal eminence required for the high position to which he aspires. There is nothing in his undistinguished record that fits him for the supreme court of the United States.

There is no evidence that Parker would refuse to join the supreme court majority, which has put its personal opinions above the Constitution and the laws of congress and protected property rights at the expense of human rights.

The curse of this country is that there are too many Parkers on the supreme court already—Indianapolis Times.

High-Salaried Men on Chattel Basis

New York.—“Never before were so many salaried men looking for positions,” says Forbes Magazine, financial spokesman, published in this city.

“Men formerly receiving \$10,000 to \$30,000 are now anxious to start at half salary,” says this publication, which frankly declares: “Thus, many ‘bargains’ in human material are available.”

“Since the financial panic struck, many corporations immediately instituted drastic housecleaning,” it is stated. “Even before then an unusually large number of minor executives—as well as high-up executives—had been dropped as the result of the endless series of mergers.”

The magazine says large organizations have a system of handling “ordinary applicants for employment,” but no such system exists for salaried men.

“It is extremely desirable that victims of our economic revolution should be treated with every courtesy and encouragement,” says this magazine. —News Letter.

Machine Brings New Evils

Hartford, Conn.—The Hartford Courant is not enthusiastic over automatic machinery, mass production and mergers that have wrought a silent revolution.

This daily newspaper is one of the oldest in America and is among the

Nation's ultra conservative publications.

In a sensational editorial on the social effect of the new system the editor points out that his revolution is bringing a train of evils that include unemployment, destruction of craftsmanship, revolutionary sentiment and all sorts of paternalistic schemes to care for the unemployed.

So much work is being done by the machine that labor finds it difficult to secure employment, says the editor. Mergers in various lines and the spread of chain stores increase the workless.

"Just how these conditions will right themselves nobody seems to know, although various remedies have been suggested. Certain it is that if people can not find work and can not earn enough to support themselves and their dependents, we shall hear more and more of paternalistic schemes to take care of them.

"Does not this situation make it worth while to consider whether we are really on the right economic track?

"May it not come about that we are paying a too high price for our much vaunted efficiency? Is there not, after all, something to be said for the more leisurely processes of an earlier day?

"Will we really gain anything if we bring about a situation where industry and society find themselves heavily taxed to support those who are turned out at forty and forty-five because their productive capacity has diminished?"

Outlaw That "Open" Shop Term

Anti-union employers understand psychology—the science of the human mind. This is why they no longer make frontal attacks on organized labor. They invent window-dressing terms that are used to confuse.

The "open" shop term is effective gas warfare because it appeals to man's inherent sense of fairness while

concealing the anti-unionist's objective.

Collective bargaining is the standard by which these employers should be judged. In denying this process, they resort to trickery.

The "open" shop term should have no place in the lexicon of trade unionists and sympathizers.

Such a shop is anti-union and should be referred to as such.

When a friend of organized labor uses the term "open" shop he would obscure and mystify. This defeatist policy is an aid to the anti-union employer who strives to evade a clear-cut issue.—News Letter.

"Dole or Work for Jobless"

Washington. — "Unemployment in February this year was the most serious we experienced in the three winters we have collected figures," said President Green, in urging a Senate committee to favor Senator Wagner's bills on the unemployment problem.

These bills provide for long-time planning of public works, establishment of federal employment agencies and collection of employment and related data on a more extensive scale by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. President Green presented several amendments to the bills which were accepted by the author.

The A. F. of L. executive insisted that present out-of-work conditions must be faced and that unemployment insurance is the only alternative for work.

"Our February figures indicate that approximately one worker in every four was idle," said Mr. Green. "In the building trades forty-three per cent, or approximately one out of every two were unemployed. Wage payments in manufacturing industry dropped fourteen per cent since the stock crash and twelve per cent to railroad employees."

The trade unionist declared that this is an impossible situation and

that no section of our country can escape the far-reaching consequences that follow such widespread unemployment.

"We have recently been learning more of the interdependence between employment, wages, maintenance of production and prosperity," said Mr. Green. "Steady increases in wage earners' incomes are necessary to provide buyers for increased output of industries and agriculture. In other words, wages become an aspect of business credit on which the producer must calculate. High wages are a sustaining element in prosperity and prevention of unemployment.

"Unemployment is a problem which has plagued workers and communities for decades and is beyond the power of individuals or groups to cope with. It is a social as well as an industrial problem and requires the joint efforts of every organization or element concerned with it."—News Letter.

Needed to Meet Workless Issue

Chicago.—General unemployment, because of the machine, must be met by drastic wage increases and drastic hour reductions, declared Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president and editorial writer, The American Photo-Engraver.

"These changes should not be made by little dribblets of a few pennies, or a half an hour here and there, but generally, in great sweeps," said Mr. Woll.

"The mad rush of the machine has thrown everything out of balance. There must be a rush toward balance. To say this cannot be done is to admit a timidity with which our movement was not born and which would have never got it out of its swaddling clothes.

"Unless there is a breadth of action, militancy, boldness, we shall go on having unemployment, a harder blow each time, a more devastating slump each time, a more helpless feeling on the part of the victims.

"Millions of workers are earning \$15, \$18, \$20 a week. Many get less, some get a little more. That great mass of underpaid workers is mostly unorganized. It must be organized and it must battle for wages, higher and higher and higher. And it must fight for fewer hours of work per week.

"Employers, if they are wise—though they seldom are—will not wait for battle. They will see the truth of the problem. Wages must go up drastically, in grand movements. Hours of labor must come down. This is not prattle. It is the soundest fact and truth of our time. We can go to Congress and talk about curing unemployment, but Congress can not cure unemployment. The best it can do is to set up machinery for softening the shock by the proper expenditure of funds to check coming waves of depression before they hit. Beyond that there is no hope government can go and there is no sound reason for wanting it to go beyond that point. Thus far it has not even gone to that point, year after year of talk and stalling and propositioning. Politics is not the doctor for American industry.

"Let us get the issue straight.

"Unemployment, our gravest problem, is the product of the very speed of our progress toward better, faster production of good things."—News Letter.

"Yellow Dog" Has no Element of Right

Citizens who note the growing disrespect of our judiciary should study the "yellow dog," its purposes and its enforcement by the injunction process.

They will find that this violation of human rights is more vicious than an anti-strike law and that loss of faith in an essential of government naturally follows.

The "yellow dog" is indefensible

from every moral, social and legal standpoint.

The employer takes advantage of a job seeker's distress to force a surrender of his right to join a trade union.

The equality that should exist between both parties to a contract can not exist between a job seeker and a corporation.

The "yellow dog" is signed by the worker under duress. A judge who ignores this fact lacks a knowledge of industrial realities and elemental justice.

Such a judge is warped in vision and narrow in outlook. He accepts the claim of corporation attorneys that the "yellow dog" is a contract signed by equals and should be enforced.

The worker wants employment to assure food and shelter for himself and dependents.

Can a judge be acquitted of the charge of bias when he rules that that worker is not coerced when he is told he will not be given employment unless he waives a lawful right—to associate with fellow workers?

The "yellow dog" is more infamous than a law which makes it a crime for workers to strike. Such a law does not prohibit workers from uniting, but the "yellow dog" does.

Under an anti-strike law workers are fastened to their job, but they at least can join a union and appeal for popular support against wrong.

Under the "yellow dog" workers can't even unite to prepare such appeal. They even can't discuss the need for unity.

Their mind, understanding and will—as well as their physical powers—are controlled by the employer. They are industrial serfs in all that the term implies.

The "yellow dog," which is made possible by the injunction, plumbs down to American fundamentals. It is a slave process which brings workers under the yoke of industrial autocracy and is fastened on the nation

by our judiciary that we are asked to respect.

Judge Parker or any other jurist who is so lacking in a knowledge of fundamental Americanism that they uphold the "yellow dog" is unfitted for the bench.—News Letter.

Wagner's Unemployed Bills Score; Employers Favor Private Agencies

Washington.—A Senate committee approved two of Senator Wagner's three proposals to remedy unemployment conditions.

The favored measures would expand government machinery for collecting unemployed information. A Federal stabilization board could then accelerate or retard public construction to meet changing conditions.

The third proposal—to create a Federal employment agency to work in co-operation with state agencies—was held over at the request of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The employers' plea is the ancient scheme of more discussion in the hope that plans they oppose will be finally pigeon-holed. What they object to is any weakening of private employment agencies, which are so useful in filling a town or city with job-seeking workers.

These manufacturers ignore the unemployed situation, which was recently referred to by President Edgerton as a "shading off" in employment.

The policy of holding hearings to defeat or postpone action on remedial legislation was effectively used by ship owners. The King bill, now pending in Congress, would end the bootlegging of thousands of aliens by refusing clearance papers to ships that sail from American ports with less seamen than used on arrival. Every conceivable excuse has been presented, and as each one is refuted by the organized seamen, another one is off-

ered by men who profess they are actuated by the loftiest patriotism. The King bill has finally been approved by a Senate committee.—News Letter.

Postal Head Advises Congress To Reject Shorter Work Week

Washington. — Postal employees challenge Postmaster General Brown's attempt to revive Burlesonism in that department.

Brown opposes the forty-four-hour bill for these employees and declared in a New York speech that "Congress should not yield to the pressure of unwarranted special legislation in favor of postal workers."

"Postal employees are within their rights in seeking employment betterments," declared Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who asserted that postal employees are forced to this action "because of the traditional policy of endeavoring to reduce operating costs at the expense of employees."

"Mr. Brown mentioned the desirable features of postal employment in the form of leave and retirement privileges and higher pay standards," said Mr. Flaherty. "Every employment betterment of major importance has come to employees through their own collective efforts, which prompted Congress to act. If the job is a good one, we have made it so without much help from postal administrators who rarely show much concern for the employees' economic welfare."

Brown's claim that a forty-four-hour week will close post offices on Saturday was classed as an attempt to prejudice public opinion against the measure, which provides that employees shall take time off in slack periods.

Flaherty suggests that if Brown wants to reduce his department's defi-

cit, let him consider the many free services of the department and cease charging millions of dollars for ship and air subsidies to operating costs.—News Letter.

Industry in South Makes New Record

New York—The industrial revolution, now on in the South, is indicated by the Index, published by New York Trust Company.

According to the latest available census figures—those of 1927—the output value of southern manufacturing plants is around \$10,372,800,000 annually.

"Compared with 1923," says the Index, "this represents a gain of \$921,000,000, or almost two-thirds of the gain experienced by the entire country in the same period."


Textiles constitute the leading manufacture, the number of spindles since 1900 having more than tripled. The shift of this industry, from the North to the South, has been due largely to "the lower cost of southern labor," it is stated.—News Letter.

Emotion Poor Prop for Trade Unions


Memphis.—"When workers organize through emotional appeals it is our experience that they fall away at the first sign of battle," said President Cohen of the Trades and Labor Council.

Local trade unionists adopted a "hands off" policy in the fight against chain stores. President Cohen said the chains are not the only ones who pay starvation wages and that an educational campaign is necessary to impress upon all retail clerks the need for unionization.

"No employer," said Mr. Cohen, "will pay clerks any more than he has to."



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

ONE OF THE GREAT DRAWBACKS in our International Union for the past twenty years is the fact that we have not had attached, as part of our benefits, a mortuary or death benefit covering our membership. We have, in past years, lost thousands of our members because we did not have anything to hold them in affiliation with the International except the strike benefit. Generally, men who are working never expect to receive strike benefits. It is only human for men who are not in trouble to believe they will never be in trouble.

For twenty-three years I have been preaching the doctrine of the necessity of establishing a death benefit within the International Union. In every convention where I have made the recommendation that a death benefit be established, the delegates have approved the principle of such a benefit, but refused to put into effect or to establish a death benefit. It is just like having a man say to you, I believe everything you say but I cannot do the things you request.

In this there has been some selfishness on the part of our local unions, especially among the locals that are strong and healthy because they already had established a death benefit within their local and they seemed to think that was sufficient and that the other local unions ought to be able to do the same thing, consequently they are not as enthusiastic as they ought to be about creating an International death benefit.

As a matter of fact, nearly every national or international union in America of any size or importance has a death benefit in connection with their union. Then why is it that our union, which is perhaps one of the most progressive unions in other matters, and one of the greatest fighting organizations in America is lagging behind on this matter? I feel sure that the men who are handling and taking care of the affairs of their local organizations must have grown away from the local point of view by this time and are able to see the necessity of co-operating with the International now more than ever before.

Trucks are, today, traveling across the country from coast to coast; airplanes are carrying us from one city to another, making the trip in a few hours, and within a few years Chicago will have extended its city limits into Indiana and New York will, perhaps, annex New Jersey. I mention these things in order to have our people understand and realize that times are changing and that no organization can continue to prosper unless it changes with the times. We must be up and doing. We must be progressive. We cannot stay tied to a post.

A death benefit of one or two hundred dollars today amounts to nothing owing to the depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar. The International Union at its next convention should establish a graduated death benefit of not less than \$500.00, the amount to be paid at the time of death depending upon the length of time the man has held membership in the union from the date of the beginning of the payment of any mortuary money to the International. For instance, a man who has been a member in continuous good standing for one year should receive not less than \$100.00, two years continuous good standing, \$200.00, and so on until the maximum is reached, which if the death benefit should be put into effect at our next

convention, would be reached about the time of our next convention, or in 1935, and whoever is living and are delegates to that convention, may proceed to amend or increase the mortuary benefit, or to proceed as time and experience dictates. At any rate, it is the duty of the men today, we, who are the responsible heads, or representatives, of our unions to lay the foundation for this necessary undertaking and hand down to those who come after us an institution of Labor second to none in our country from the standpoint of taking care of the families of our deceased members.

There are other benefits in addition to the mortuary benefit which must be created in time. The old age pension must be taken care of by labor unions because it is doubtful if the national government will do anything for a number of years along this line. Even should the national government, or the state government, undertake to pay a pension of this kind, the amount will be so small that anything the labor unions may do to protect their members in their old age will be a welcome and a necessary addition to the amount granted by governmental bodies.

Men, in the eyes of the employers, are becoming old much earlier in life and while they are yet in middle life and able to do splendid work, they are considered old by the employers and if out of employment are given no consideration whatever. A man today at forty years of age is seldom ever hired to fill a vacancy, although he may have handled a team or performed some other kind of work for ten or fifteen years and was a first class worker. Employers today are hiring younger men, first, because they can hire them cheaper, and second, because most of these youngsters are like rubber balls and can bounce around from one thing to another, full of agility and teaming over with health and suppressed energy. Experience today does not count in manual labor, because the average man is only a cog in the wheels of industry. Skilled mechanics are also becoming more and more unnecessary from year to year. Individualism in mechanical lines is being gradually abolished in our great producing and manufacturing industries. Each man is given just one small part of the article which is being manufactured to work on and that is the only part he gets to work on for a number of years. This is the custom now in all mechanical institutions. Genius, creative power and imagination are now left to be developed only by a few of the inventive boys, the high-salaried fortunate ones who are in the laboratories and the chemical departments. Consequently, youth with all of its vigor and strength is what is now being demanded in industry and as a result of this condition more men and women, able and willing to work, are being thrown on the junk pile of idleness year after year—men and women who, a few years ago, would be considered still in their prime. Therefore, labor unions are now looking into the necessity of taking care of the unemployed, those who are considered old, those who cannot obtain employment in the field of their particular calling or craft.

This must be done by labor unions unless we are going to set aside the human side of the work intended by organizations of Labor. After all, organizations of Labor are human institutions and it is neither right, just nor wholesome, to think that a man who has paid his dues into his union for twenty or twenty-five years can then be set aside because there are three younger men looking for his job, and I say, some one will be to blame if something is not done for him by his union.

Some of us, of course, wonder what will be done. Some will say, we cannot afford to pay gratuities of from seven to ten dollars a week to men who are over a certain age and who have been in our organization for over

twenty-five years. Of course, we can afford to pay it, because, after all, it will be the members, themselves, who will pay in the money during their years of membership in order to build up these funds and establish them in their unions. There is nothing impossible along this line where men are determined to do the right thing, who can see the needs of others and who will set aside the selfishness which now obtains.

We have not created our unions for a few individuals who may be receiving splendid salaries. Our unions were created and should continue to function only when they are willing to serve and help the entire membership. If men, during their years of labor, will pay sufficient money into their unions for twenty of twenty-five years, and the amount is set aside for an old-age pension fund, or, whatever it may be called, then that amount can be re-distributed to those who are in need or to those who have reached a certain age, and the fund can be continued and kept alive by the younger men who are, year after year, coming into our organization.

Let me say to you that the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have never had an organizer on the road and have never paid out any money for work of that kind, because on account of the benefits paid by this union, whenever a man obtains employment as a fireman or engineman he immediately seeks membership in the union. We have lost union after union that were once affiliated with our International because we had nothing in the way of benefits, or insurance, to offer them or to cement the families of the members to the International organization except the strike benefit which we started out with twenty-five years ago, but which has been increased somewhat.

Why do we stay in this position when other unions have gone ahead and changed with the times? Is it because we haven't brains or courage enough to put those things into effect? No. My judgment is, that it is because we are of such a healthy nature; because we have had so many hard fights to overcome, that we have not looked at this matter from the serious standpoint that we should have.

The other day in a conference with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, President Harrison informed me that the railway clerks pay a graduated death benefit to their membership. The dues to the International are paid by each local union quarterly and it amounts to \$1.80 for each member each quarter, or sixty cents a month. Thirty cents of this amount is set aside in the death benefit fund. President Harrison very honestly stated to me—and it is a mathematical problem which can easily be solved—that this amount is not sufficient to enable them to pay \$500.00 at each death, but he stated that the turnover in their organization is so great, amounting from ten to fifteen thousand members each year, that the new men coming in who are entitled to only one hundred dollars at the end of one year's membership, keep down the claims against the International very substantially.

There are express drivers in several cities who are members of the clerks' union and it is pretty hard to separate those drivers from that organization for no reason whatever except that they know at the end of five years they are entitled to a death benefit of \$500.00. Those drivers admit that the Teamsters' organization is a fighting organization of high quality, but they say to us, you have no insurance and we very much need this cheap insurance which we are getting from the clerks' union.

The American Federation of Labor in all of its talks and explanations of the clerks' union state that they (the clerks) have no right to have drivers in their membership, but it avails nothing. President Green has been en-

deavoring to get the clerks to see the necessity of living to the decisions of the Federation but the one thing which stands in the way of a settlement of this question is that the clerks have a \$500.00 mortuary benefit and we have none, although we were organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1899 and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks came into existence sometime during the war, or about 1916 or 1917.

We have ten or twelve splendid local unions of express drivers in affiliation with our International and they are thoroughly satisfied because we have been successful in getting them conditions which could not possibly be obtained for them by any other labor institution in America, but those who have not affiliated, who do not know any better and are only looking at the mortuary benefit continue to remain outside of our organization.

This is only one instance. There are several others which I will not take up space to mention here, but I want to say, my main reason for writing this article is to impress upon you—our membership—the necessity of having your delegates vote at the next convention, without any quibbling, to establish a mortuary benefit within the International Union. Even if your organization has a local benefit, a man who would receive three hundred, five hundred or one thousand dollars from his local would very gladly add to the money supplies of his family, in case he is called away, an additional \$500.00.

Therefore, let's be up and doing at our next convention. We have the best membership of any trade union in the world. We have splendid officers. We have a sincere and painstaking General Executive Board, and you, our membership, the rank and file, must not let this occasion pass without putting into practice the suggestions I make here.

Let me impress on your mind that this does not mean anything to me, personally. I do not know who will be conducting the affairs of this union during the next term, but I want to see this union continue to prosper, to be up in line with other unions, to take care of the families of deceased members, to hand down to our successors an institution firm and strong and, above all, to bring into the homes of our membership a little more sunshine and a little more happiness when the great reaper—Death—comes in and takes away the breadwinner of the household.



THE WINNING of the senatorial nomination in the State of Illinois by Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick has disarranged many of the plans of the Republican administration in Washington. Senator Deneen was a faithful representative of the Washington administration and was true in his every act to the desires of the administration. Mrs. McCormick was also a real administration representative in congress and she will continue, if she gets into the senate, to be faithful and loyal to the administration and all its ideas and desires.

It is for you to decide how friendly the administration is to the claims and aspirations of organized labor.

Senator Deneen espoused the cause of the world court which means nothing more or less than international arbitration of differences arising between nations before such a thing as war can be resorted to. If arbitration is good in labor affairs, it ought to be good, and much more necessary, in disputes between nations where the lives of millions might be involved. If we had a world court functioning before the World War and Germany

and Austria had to present their differences to this world court there would not have been a World War, because under the laws governing a world court, the nation that refuses to submit to arbitration and abide by the decision subjects itself to the enmity and ill-will of the other nations.

It is simply nothing more or less than this: If ten or twelve persons were to form an organization or association and two of them should become involved over some real or imaginary grievance and they decided to leave the question in dispute to some unprejudiced party and a decision is rendered; if either party to the dispute refuses to abide by the decision, then the ill-will of the other members is directed at the party refusing to live to the decision rendered. It does not mean that all of the others would join against the party kicking over the traces and a war be declared, but it does mean that the good will of all parties would be withdrawn because of his failure to abide by the decision of the arbitration board.

Senator Deneen, representing Mr. Hoover and the national administration, voted and agreed to the world court, and Mrs. McCormick is opposed to the world court. Consequently, there is somewhat of a rift in the Republican family in Washington which is liable to cause a split in the election in November in the State of Illinois.

Both Senator Deneen and Mrs. McCormick were scrupulously dry and from reports we get from Illinois, especially from the Chicago district, the state, as a whole, is inclined to be pretty well disgusted with the dry law, or, at least, this seems to be true in certain localities.

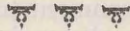
James Hamilton Lewis, a veteran in the political arena of Illinois, received the Democratic nomination, and those who seem to think they know, are of the opinion that Lewis, who had been 100 per cent favorable to labor when he was in the senate twelve years ago, has a chance to win, as they seem to think that the Deneen element and followers are pretty sore and that these friends and associates in the Republican Party are very liable to vote for Lewis instead of Mrs. McCormick. There is no question as to the great power of Lewis as a drawing card to get votes, but it takes more today than power and the ability to get some votes to succeed in an election. On the other hand, Mrs. McCormick was born to millions, she inherited millions and married millions and in recent years has made millions through her investments and will therefore have plenty of money to spend on her election, whereas, J. Ham Lewis will have to go out and dig up whatever he can through his Democratic friends, many of whom are pretty well pinched, and any one who tells you that money does not count in an election surely don't know the game. Money counts because it is spent for printing, for the hiring of halls, for radio addresses—which costs a small fortune—for the hiring of workers and a thousand other things, and instead of the cost of elections becoming less they are increasing year after year.

To us the victory of Mrs. McCormick has some significance and establishes the fact for all time to come that there is not any prejudice against a woman candidate, provided the woman has the ability to establish the necessary political machinery to reach the voters.



WITHOUT DOUBT all is not well inside the Democratic Party, but there is plenty of cause for anxiety and heartache within the Republican Party and with the condition in Illinois aggravated as it now is and as it is aggravated

in Pennsylvania where two members of President Hoover's cabinet are aligned against one another in the senatorial race, with James Davis a candidate for the senate and his fellow member of the cabinet, Mr. Mellon lined up with the famous Senator Grundy and against Jim Davis. Those who seem to know something of the inside of the game claim that James Davis has a chance to win, but the situation in Pennsylvania is also very disturbing to the national administration. Of course under normal conditions this country is Republican by a big majority. This country is also anti-trade-unionist.



I SUPPOSE you have been reading in the newspapers about the unemployment condition prevailing throughout the country and you must have noticed especially the bread lines in New York. Not at any time during the past ten years has there been as many people in the bread lines as there have been this winter. According to reports bread lines could very successfully be established in every large city in the country and they would be well patronized.

While the bread lines may perhaps give some slight idea or indication of the distress obtaining they, by no means, picture the enormous amount of poverty, misery and want which has prevailed during the entire winter. As I have said, on more than one occasion, in a country teeming over with all of the good and wonderful things with which nature has endowed our land, it is strange that there should be so much distress.

In talking this matter over the other day with one or two men, the question was asked: "What has become of all the money?" "Where has all the cash gone?" "Why is there so much suffering?" Of course any one who wishes to go beneath, or penetrate the surface, can answer these questions. The money has been made and is being hoarded up by the few and taken away from the many. The small business man is driven to the wall by the large chain-store system. The small milk distributor has been driven to the wall by the big corporations engaged in the distribution of dairy products. The small merchant in gents furnishings and other lines of a similar nature has been driven to the wall by the big chain department stores.

The report of the Ford Motor Company has just been published and it shows that that company made \$148,000,000 net profits during the past year. This amount, after deducting all expenses, including salaries of high officials; after setting aside a substantial amount in reserve to take care of new additions, replacement of machinery, etc. In other words, this enormous amount of \$148,000,000 remained as net profits after every dollar which could possibly be placed into some fund in order to reduce the amount subject to taxes, had been set aside.

The entire Ford Motor Company of Detroit is owned by Henry Ford and his family and no person outside of the Ford family owns even one share of stock. There were, in the beginning, some stockholders, but they have all been bought off, and enormous amounts have been paid for their stock, so that the entire net profit of \$148,000,000 belong to the Ford family. In addition to that, Henry Ford, and his son, have millions in income from other investments, so it is safe to say that family, last year, had an income of close to two hundred million dollars.

Henry Ford is a good employer. He has raised the standard of wages and reduced working hours, but no man, or any two or three men, in this

country should be allowed to make so much money in one year. There should be laws preventing it, and while the income tax law takes some of it away, there will remain within the Ford family, as income last year, more than \$100,000,000. In ten years this would be over a billion, or ten hundred million, if you can vision this amount.

Every dollar of this money has been made according to law and there is nothing legally wrong about it. But it is morally wrong. However, when this income is compared with so much poverty, so much idleness, so much taxation on the poor man who is trying to pay for his home, it seems that something should be done by the government to regulate such enormous profits.

Ford, we repeat, is a good employer, insofar as the general employer in America can be considered, and he is only one of the many who are making millions. Other incomes may not run as large as Mr. Ford's, but there is no denying the fact that there are other families in this country whose combined income runs from seventy-five to one hundred million dollars yearly.

This condition prevailed some years ago in Russia, where there were millions suffering in poverty and want and quite a few living in lavish luxury. When Communists read of these enormous fortunes being made in one year, and when they see so much misery and poverty, with thousands of men in the bread lines, men who are unable to help or prevent their own condition, it gives them an opportunity to spread their doctrine, and men who are confronted with these conditions in their own lives, who see their families suffering and in want, become rebellious against law and against their country and sympathize with the unholy doctrines of the Communists.

Yes, money is flowing into the treasuries of a few individuals while intensive labor-saving machinery is eliminating the necessity for human hands.

Of course, some of the slack and unemployment will be taken up during the summer, but we will be confronted next winter with a similar condition, although it may not be quite so bad as last winter. Still, we have men and women in our country who at election time are carried away with the sophistry and soft-soap mouthings of the politicians running for office. I have known of men and women in the labor movement of our country who refused to look into the records of the men seeking political office at the time of election. Other labor men afraid to take a stand are playing to the galleries. Ninety per cent of the men in congress, who serve the people, have no interest, at heart, in the people and have no desires except to bluff their way through and become elected or re-elected.

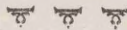
There are about twenty-five men in the United States Senate who care anything at all for the rights and interests of the common people, and out of that twenty-five there are ten or twelve real fighters for the cause of the workers, yet when election comes around the masses of workers seem to forget the fundamentals those individuals represent, the platform on which they stand and the little they do for the common people when elected to office.

The cost of elections today prevents the average honest man from running for office. Only those who have enormous amounts of money, or who are guaranteed large amounts by corporations and individuals can afford to run for political office. As the case now stands, it seems that the workers throughout the nation, organized and unorganized, are being pinched more and more each year through unemployment and by the speed-up system when employed, and unless they do something to help by electing

men to office who will vote for humane laws to protect the masses in America, there will not be much chance for preventing the few from making millions and millions each year and very little hope of being able to do away with the unemployment condition which prevails every winter. Many of our legislators can help us if they will (but they won't), by adopting legislation preventing the enormous flood of immigrants now coming into our country from Europe and Northern and Southern America. Fifty thousand Mexicans came across the border into our country last year. There is not any restriction on Mexican and Canadian immigration. At least 100,000 Canadians go back and forth across the border each year, many of them staying in the United States.

The average American citizen is not selfish. He does not have any hatred for the men and women of other countries, but self-preservation is the first law of nature and it is a cruel injustice to be allowing those enormous floods of people from other countries to come in here while there are three or four million men and women in America idle and unable to find employment.

When you read this article if you will stop for a moment to analyze the situation, you may, perhaps, be inspired to drop a line to your congressmen and senators and ask them to vote for the Johnson Immigration Bill now pending before congress.

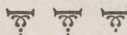


HE THAT WOULD ENDEAVOR to bring into our union either political or religious bigotry is the worst kind of a Judas.

There are a few, a very few under-cover creatures of this kind. Watch out for them, and if you have the proof, run them out of your union, like you would crush a serpent. We will not stand for those villians in the dark, pulling down the union we helped to build up.

Reference to political beliefs above does not include Communism.

That is not a political belief, but a disease which would destroy our American institutions, our religious freedom, and trample in the mire our beloved stars and stripes.



I ATTENDED A BANQUET of the Newspaper Chauffeurs, Distributors and Helpers Local No. 259 of Boston on Sunday evening, April 6th, which took place in the Statler Hotel, Boston, and I want to say to you that a more congenial gathering, or a more splendid spirit of harmony and goodwill has not been my pleasure to attend for the past twenty-three years.

I believe every member of the local was present and some were accompanied by a lady member of the family. The gathering was addressed by the District Attorney of Boston, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor of Somerville, Massachusetts, the circulating manager of the Hearst newspapers in New York City, and several others.

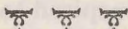
The food was perfect from every point of view, and the entertainment was all that could be desired, the whole affair being clean, healthy and scrupulously good natured. Not a drink of any kind was to be seen on the tables or anywhere else, and I venture to say that no other large gathering of any class outside of the Labor Movement, could have been better conducted or could have handled themselves with any greater degree of decency or good fellowship.

It was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the local union. But few were present who were around Boston at the time the local was chartered. The writer was perhaps one of a half-dozen present who were on the ground at the time the newspaper drivers were chartered twenty-six years ago.

Brother Leventhal, president of the local, was presented with a check for \$500.00—contributed by the individual members—in appreciation of the services he has rendered the local union and in remuneration for the work he has done for the union and the individual members.

The affair was a credit to the local and the General President was very proud of the fact that our unions are able to handle and provide such affairs which rebound with great benefit to the union by creating greater harmony among the members and their families.

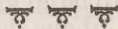
The writer made a special trip to be present at the banquet and was very happy and pleased to witness the splendid spirit of harmony and good will which prevailed among the membership and visitors at the dinner. The General President in his address wished the best of luck and success to the local union.



ALL IS FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR.

That is not true today, because the conference on Naval Reduction meeting in London, decided that submarine sinking of defenseless persons, who are absolutely helpless on ships of neutrals, should cease in future wars.

In love the old system has also been declared taboo, as the boys and girls of today, many of them believe their parents should have nothing to say on the matter of marriage or companionship. Many times this is the fault of the parents.



Are Economists Twisted?

Workers are advised that wages can not be raised unless output is increased.

Government bureaus, however, take a contrary position when advising sellers of commodities. These business men are assured that less oil, wheat, cotton and tobacco means higher prices.

Corporations, also, are lessening output—"stabilization" they call it.

But when workers demand a short work day, the scheme doesn't seem to work.

Is it possible that our economists have different systems for different groups?

Or that economic laws are not as inexorable as we are led to believe?

Jobless Defrauded by Private Agencies

New York.—Private employment agencies working in collusion with foremen in railroad and construction gangs are swindling thousands of homeless and unemployed men, declared Rev. Walter Britt, superintendent of a mission house in this city.

The agencies split the \$5 employment fee with foremen who discharge the men or force them to quit after a few days' work. The average length of these jobs is from seven to ten days.

"This means that a man ships out on an average of fifteen to twenty times a year," said Mr. Britt. Bad food, short pay slips and compelling men to spend money for drink in the camp commissary are the usual methods to make the men dissatisfied.

AGAIN, I SAY, make preparations to have your local union represented at the convention. There is business of vital importance to come before the convention and when the convention adjourns the laws adopted will be binding and you will have to obey said laws for the following five years.



AS EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL, I try each month to write something which may be of interest to our membership. It is not my intention to say anything against any man, any local union, any corporation, any individual or business concern with whom we do business.

My desire and my efforts during the past twenty-three years have been to give to our membership, through the columns of our Journal, only such matters as I believe will be interesting and educational to them. Without any desire or intention of appearing to be an egotist—as I believe you will agree that I have been on the job too long for that—I want to say to our membership that in my opinion, greater interest is taken in the written matter appearing in the columns of our Journal than is taken in matter appearing in most other labor publications. Within the last month or two a large number of letters have come into our office, each containing favorable comment on some of the editorials. Therefore, when you have finished with your copy of the Journal if you have a friend who might like to read it, there is no objection to you passing it on to him to read. He may be working in some other industry and in this way you will be helping to spread the doctrine of trade unionism.



CREDENTIALS for the convention will be sent out sometime during the month of June. The election of delegates should take place in July. Please see to it that the men selected as delegates to represent your local are your best men. It is very important that we have the best brains within the organization in attendance at this convention.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS
of America

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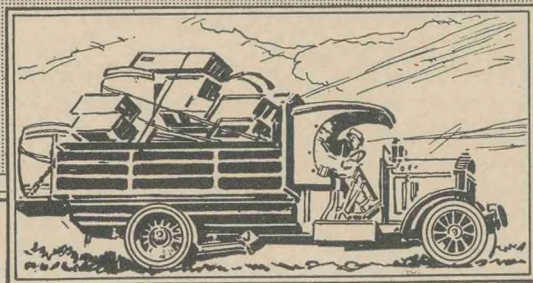
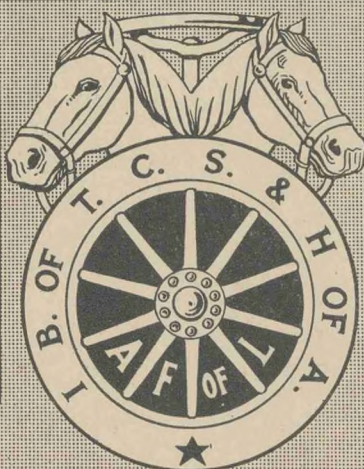
THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

JUNE, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP, the boys are marching on to Cincinnati to attend the convention, and, believe me, those boys are going to be heard from before the Convention adjourns because they are determined to build up a constitution, through adding amendments, that will make our organization one of the most progressive unions of labor in this or any other country.



THE ST. LOUIS JOINT COUNCIL is perhaps one of the best bodies of its kind in affiliation with our International Union. Every section of a wage scale presented to the council by a local union is read and discussed by the membership before it is approved. At least four delegates from each local union must attend each meeting and absentees must give a satisfactory account of themselves. The president of the Joint Council, Harry Norman, a milk wagon driver, carefully conducts the affairs of the council in a business-like manner and commands discipline and respect. Dan Murphy, as president of the central body and our International Vice-President, is right on the job to consult with and assist Brother Norman, if necessary, to maintain law and decent procedure during the council meetings. Unemployment is bad in St. Louis as elsewhere.



TOM BROCK FARRELL of Cincinnati is much depressed because the races or the ball games will not be on in Cincinnati during the convention. The writer of this article is exceptionally happy over this fact because we are assured of having at least ninety-five per cent of the delegates in attendance at the sessions. The writer is further assured that there will be more entertainment during the evenings and on one or two afternoons than the boys will be able to take care of. No one can beat Brother Farrell at this stuff, and lined up with him in preparing the entertainment is his corps of officers and business agents in Cincinnati.



DON'T MAKE the mistake of believing that when you double-cross that no one is watching you or is able to see through your game. If you do, you are only fooling yourself. To be successful there is only one game that can be played and that is the square game. This includes not only the individual in dealing with his fellowmen, but also includes our unions in dealing with their employers.



OF COURSE we all have our likes and dislikes in our surroundings and in meeting with our fellowmen, but don't forget that ninety-five per cent of our associates and our members are on the square. There are about five per cent who are trimmers. They don't amount to anything because they never get anywhere, for their double-crossing tactics are soon exposed. Have a good word for your fellowmen and especially the brother members of our union. Be a booster. A booster is much better than a whispering knocker.

—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

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Tricky Conscription Plan Will Not Affect Property

Washington.—Talk of conscripting
property in war time is a smoke screen
to realize conscription of human be-
ings, said Senator Dill of Washington.
He warned his colleagues against a
House resolution, now before the Sen-
ate, which professes to “promote
peace and equalize the burdens and
minimize the profits of war.”

The resolution makes no reference
to conscripting men, but the purpose
is concealed by the usual weasel tac-
tics of detracting popular attention.

Senator Dill showed the insincerity
of men who urge the House resolution
by pointing out that the Constitution
prohibits the taking of private prop-
erty “without due process of law.”
It also declares: “Nor shall private
property be taken for public use with-
out just compensation.”

“The drafting of property is impos-
sible under the Constitution,” said
Senator Dill, who asserted that Con-
gress can only limit profits, as was
partially done in the World War.

“All of this talk about taking prop-
erty by drafting it in time of war,”
said Senator Dill, “is designed to mis-
lead the public into thinking that
something of that kind can be done
under the Constitution as it now ex-
ists so there will not be so much objec-
tion to the proposal for drafting men.

“If we intend to draft property, let
us make the Constitution clear,” said
the Senator, who called attention to a
bill he has introduced along this line.

Hunger

There are several kinds of hunger. The out of work, the half-time worker, suffer the acute kind. The low wage, unorganized workers are poorly fed. They are hungry for more and better food, better homes, and a better life. The soulless, non-union trust owners are hungry for more money, and won't be happy until they get it. Everybody is hungry, dissatisfied, discontented and unhappy, all due to low wages of the workers and unsatisfiable greed of the capitalists. This condition will never be fully remedied until the workers organize and through their Unions obtain good wages, and the employers organize and quit reducing wages and cut-throat competition.

The reformer may say, "Why don't the workers organize?" The answer is, "Yellow dog contracts, company unions, injunctions, and last but not least, the fear of the worker that he will be discharged as soon as he joins the Union." Some one is responsible for this hungry condition and it isn't labor.

If anyone doubts that hunger does exist let him go through the so-called slum districts and back streets and the miserable homes with their half-clad people with pinched faces, and he will find the picture is not overdrawn. Then let him walk up the Gold Coast Avenues and draw his own conclusions.

Labor doesn't envy the rich but rightly demands that those who do all the hard laborious work be given a chance to exercise a free man's right, in this land of the free and home of the brave, to join the Union if he wants to, without fear of being thrown out of work and further brutally punished and victimized by being barred from work elsewhere.—Cigar Maker.

Farm Board Member Wants Mexican Workers

Washington.—Admission of Mexican immigrants to work in the Pacific

Southwest fruit and vegetable industry was favored by Charles C. Teague, member Federal Farm Board, at a Senate committee hearing.

Mr. Teague and his Farm Board associates urge farmers to plant less cotton, wheat and tobacco, but he wants unrestricted immigration for fruit and vegetables.

He said this work is of the "knee and stoop" type and white labor will not take this kind of work—if they can get anything else—because of the heat.

He said the wage scale is of no great influence in determining this type of labor and gave the surprising information that these workers average \$4 a day on piecework. He did not announce the "wages" of toddling children.

Mr. Teague would create the opinion that when Mexicans finish their work in the fruit and vegetable industry, they hasten to their homes across the Rio Grande and do not flock to cities where they reduce living standards.

Senator Johnson said the reason Mexican labor is preferred on railroad work in the North and Middle West is that Mexican laborers are willing to eat "junk" the contractors supplied and which white workers will not eat.

"The Mexican," said Senator Johnson, "will stand up under more overbearing conditions and accepts lower wages."—News Letter.

Out-of-Work Crisis Attracts Governor

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Roosevelt appointed a committee of five to direct an educational campaign against unemployment and in behalf of the future stabilization of employment. The committee, empowered to add to its membership, includes Miss Frances Perkins, State Commissioner of Labor, and John Sullivan, president New York Federation of Labor.

The Governor admitted in his statement, that his recent effort to obtain accurate data on unemployment by direct inquiry of Chambers of Commerce and local labor bodies had not proved successful.

These reports all admitted that unemployment is "serious," but their estimates varied from five to seventy-five per cent and in nearly all cases were supplemented by statements that it was impossible to obtain exact figures.

Commenting on the easing of the emergency which Spring should bring, the Governor said this would not be sufficient to stabilize business, and gave warning that "if we do not make plans now the slump of the autumn and winter of 1930-31 will be more distressing than ever, coming after this year's crisis, with its call on savings and reserves.

"I am convinced that concerted action of all elements in the community can do much to remedy existing unemployment and prevent further depression," he continued. "Action must be taken in full knowledge of the actual facts but without hysteria or exaggeration. Political stress must play no part in a program which to be sound must be both scientific and dispassionate."—News Letter.

Workers Resist Wage Reductions

Birmingham, Ala. — Reports to headquarters of the A. F. of L. Southern organizing campaign indicate increasing interest in trade unionism throughout the industrial belt of the seven Southern States that are included in this campaign.

Despite the unemployment menace, workers are demanding living wages and seek A. F. of L. affiliation to back their demand. The fighting spirit against wage cuts is general, as distinguished from former depressions when workers meekly accepted lower living standards.

All through the South come stories of a determination to organize. New unions are being formed and old organizations revived, while a vigorous educational campaign is developing popular sentiment in favor of organized labor.

Harry N. Clarke, Y. M. C. A. official of Cleveland, in an address to local business men, declared that the minimum wage upon which a family of five "can be honestly supported" is \$136 a month, and that this means "hewing close to the line."

A young man with no dependents, the speaker said, could subsist on \$67 a month and a young woman on \$54. These, he said, were the smallest possible wages that the three classes could live and remain honest. When wages are below these figures, the result is almost certain to result in increased criminality, declared the speaker.

Trade unionists point out that in many Southern industries workers receive lower incomes than those quoted. Even in industries where wages are higher, the working time has been cut forty to fifty per cent.—News Letter.

Hungry Men Can't Reason

Hungry men can not reason.

Communists are aware of this fact—hence their ease in staging unemployed demonstrations, not for purposes of relief, but for hate propaganda.

Trade unionists are not in sympathy with this program, but they disapprove Cossack tactics of police who are ordered to ride down hungry men.

To say unemployed have sympathy with Communism is to ignore the law of cause and effect. These demonstrations will cease if men are employed.

Jails and policemen's clubs have no terror for hungry men, whose wives and children are likewise hungry.

Neither have jails and policemen's clubs any terror for Communists, who welcome force that they may pose as

martyrs "for the working class" and speed the day of "revolution."

Trade unionists should keep a cool head in times of depression when reaction and revolution plot to destroy the labor movement.

Reaction would cut wages and lengthen hours. Revolution would inculcate a worthless spirit of hate among workers and urge them to abandon their unions.

With Communists in control, the unions would come under the syndicalist laws of many states. Other states would quickly pass similar statutes and reaction would then demand that the state dissolve these revolutionary and criminal organizations.

Let no trade unionist delude himself that things "just happen." Reaction is alive to possibilities, providing organized workers cease to think steadily and correctly.

Communists are of inestimable value to reaction, because they create turmoil in the unions. This fight is not waged before the public. It is fought in the unions. The public knows nothing of the attempt to weaken trade union morale, which is the red-reaction objective.

As proof that reaction favors the Communists, attention is called to the 1928 report of the anti-union shop committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which was signed by half a score of prominent employers. They gave this broad hint to employers of this country:

"They (the unions) have endeavored to convince the public that the general organization of labor is the chief bulwark between the preservation of American principles and rampant Sovietism.

"The apparent purpose is to frighten Americans into accepting principles and purposes less radical in outward appearance, but fundamentally quite as dangerous."

Following this plain invitation to employers that they encourage Communists and oppose trade unionists,

the committee quoted this statement by President Edgerton of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"The real menace to our American institutions does not come from the relatively small number of Communists who make a great deal of noise, but from that organization which proclaims its right to speak for labor and which places itself above all public regulation."

Edgerton and his associates would destroy the unions because they challenge autocratic control of human beings. These employers would then depend upon government to smash the reds.

The Communists hope to have the unions outlawed that secret revolutionary tactics may be the workers' policy.

Both reaction and revolution make common cause until their single objective—destruction of the unions—is reached.—News Letter.

Decrease in Profits of Baking Companies

Combined profits of seven baking companies for the first quarter of 1930 amounted to \$8,391,122, compared with \$9,351,744 in the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of 10.27 per cent. Comparative figures, compiled by Ernst & Ernst from published financial statements, are given below:

	1930	1929
Continental Baking..	\$1,193,263	\$1,848,573
Cushman's Sons.....	477,366	370,617
Federal Bake Shops..	81,860	63,081
National Biscuit.....	4,665,616	4,709,455
Purity Bakeries.....	1,248,545	3,372,252
United Biscuit.....	586,747	399,622
Ward Baking.....	238,725	587,944
Total.....	\$8,391,122	\$9,351,744

Total operating revenue of all United States bus lines in 1929 estimated at \$322,000,000 by "Bus Transportation," against \$299,000,000 in 1928. Almost 1,775,000,000 revenue passengers were carried total of

10,985,000,000 passenger miles. There are 23,928 companies operating 92,500 buses over 782,485 scheduled miles.

Letting George Do It

An American workman would be ashamed to be seen walking down the street empty-handed while his wife walked beside him over-burdened with bundles. A proper pride would prevent him from permitting his wife to be the burden-bearer.

Yet, some of these same American workmen seemingly believe that there is nothing unmanly in their remaining outside of the trade union, while organized workmen carry the entire burden of securing greater protection for all wage earners.

The non-union man who would feel humiliated by having the public see him shifting the burdens he should carry to his wife's hands, does not have an equal sense of humiliation in permitting trade unionists to meet all the expense, do all the work, make all the sacrifices required to establish sanitary and safe conditions in the shop, secure and protect workmen's compensation laws, to say nothing of the continual efforts made to secure higher wages and more reasonable hours of labor.

The non-unionist who refuses to do his share is as humiliating a spectacle as the man who would forget the courtesy and consideration due to the females of his family—Metal Trades Bulletin.

Why Wages Must Go Higher

The wage rate has utterly failed to adjust itself to the tremendous increase in per capita production.

Statistics recently published by the Department of Labor, show that between 1904 and 1927 per capita production increased 69 per cent in the paper and pulp industry and in the flour mill industry, while in the automobile industry the increase was 595 per cent. This means that in the mak-

ing of automobiles one man, in 1927, was producing practically as much as six men in 1904.

In the rubber tire industry, the worker, in 1929, was producing practically four times as much as in 1914.

At the blast furnace the worker, in 1927, was producing almost four times as much as in 1904, while in steel works and rolling mills he was producing almost 2½ times as much.

It is this condition, which is more or less true of all of our industries, which has helped to create the present degree of unemployment, for our basic industries are employing less and less men while tremendously increasing their output, and new industries have not developed rapidly enough to give employment to those eliminated by machinery and new methods of production.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct as the citizen. Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

The immigration question is again attracting attention.

Modern methods of production, developing more highly in the United States than in any other country, are creating a permanent body of unemployed. While every effort is being made to stabilize employment, and to protect the large number of wage earners continually being eliminated by new industrial methods and processes, immigrants looking for work are still permitted to enter the country in large numbers.

Nothing is more absurd, inconsistent, uneconomic and inhumane, than to permit an army of immigrants to enter the country each year while millions are already unemployed.

Reducing the hours of labor and the

length of the work week, can prove of little practical benefit if an army of immigrants looking for work, are permitted to pour into the country.

Our industrial experiences since the war justified the complete prohibition of immigration for at least a ten-year period.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

The habits of our whole species fall into three great classes: Useful labor, useless labor, and idleness. Of course, the first only is meritorious, and to it all the products of labor rightfully belong; but the two latter, while they exist, are heavy pensioners upon the first, robbing it of a large portion of its just rights. The only remedy is, as far as possible, to drive useless labor and idleness out of existence—Abraham Lincoln.

"World Sneered in Contempt"

Washington.—"The world sneered in contempt when our forefathers launched this system of government, which has revolutionized the governments of the world," said Congressman Maas of St. Paul, in an address to the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"The theory of government handed to us by the founders of our Constitution was a complete reversal of that handed down from time immemorial," said Mr. Maas.

"It rejected the basis that rights came from above and that privileges were conferred from on high. It established the principle that the rights, privileges and sovereignty of government came from the people themselves, and such privileges as were exercised by officials were merely a trust placed in their hands temporarily by the sovereigns themselves—the citizens—to be exercised by them."

Congressman Maas said that the American system "was a daring, revolutionary and visionary experiment in the relationship of men to their fellow men and men to their government.

"It was not just another government, nor yet just a new type of government. The very basis of old-age political philosophy was discarded and a breath-taking dream was born into reality.

"The citizen should as passionately exercise and thereby preserve the liberties of the Republic as the founders passionately struggled to obtain them. Rights not exercised are soon lost. The encroachments of governmental control creep upon us quietly and feed upon public indifference. The product of their unchecked progress is inevitable tyranny."—News Letter.

The Wily Mr. Edgerton

John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers, knows the value of a confusing term.

He is a foe of organized labor, but in this age of combinations and mergers he is too wily to pose as an anti-unionist. He uses the confusing and untruthful "open" shop term to maintain his industrial anarchy.

The person who will not—or can not—think thus classes Edgerton as "fair." They accept his pious plea that he does not distinguish between organized and unorganized workers.

Edgerton also opposes the boycott—When used by organized labor. He says it is "un-American" when workers refuse to patronize opponents.

But when he favors the boycott he invents a new term to conceal his purpose.

He objects to American business men taking their plants to Europe and rightfully protests against these goods being sold in this country.

He advises citizens not to buy these goods, and calls this boycott "patriotic discrimination."—News Letter.

What Law Did Parker Uphold?

Reactionary newspapers affect sorrow at labor's opposition to Judge Parker's appointment.

"Labor should not place itself in the

position of favoring violation of law," say these editors.

What Congress has declared the "yellow dog" is legal?

These editors confuse law and equity.

They fail to distinguish between a statute and a declaration by an injunction judge.

Judge Parker did more than support the "yellow dog." In his decision he went out of his way to inform any one who is interested that he is a conservative of the back-number sort. And vested interests and their newspaper ballyhoos who believe the world does not revolve, have noted that fact.

To muddy the waters, they talk about law, when in truth they mean the act of an injunction judge who is guided solely by his conscience.

It is significant that this approval of the "yellow dog" is the one reason Parker's friends insist he should be a Supreme Court judge. They do not discuss his juristic qualifications.—News Letter.

Government by "Leisure Class" Is Federal Educator's Program

New York.—William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, wants a leisure class created who will run our government. This plea for abandonment of the American ideal was made by the nation's educational director to a conference of 500 students of teachers' training institutions.

Mr. Cooper said that the life of the British empire depends upon the efforts of an aristocratic governing class and he suggested that a class with similar functions may evolve in this country from among those who give their lives to teaching.

"We must have a leisure class like the aristocracy of Great Britain which has fitted itself to meet the problems of that world-wide organization," he said.—News Letter.

Canadian Government Grants 44-Hour Week

Ottawa, Ontario.—Minister of Labor Heenan placed 18,000 employes of the Dominion Government on the forty-four-hour week basis.

Direct government employes only are affected by the order-in-council, but the Minister of Labor states that employes of contractors will be included in legislation that will be presented to the Dominion Parliament.—News Letter.

New South American Policy?

A memorandum on the Monroe Doctrine, issued by the state department, indicates that the policy of placing marines in Latin American countries on every pretext will be abandoned.

The memorandum claims that the Monroe Doctrine protects these countries against European imperialism and that it was never intended the United States should rush troops southward at every internal disturbance.


Is it possible that our statesmen have discovered that the policy of establishing marines below the Rio Grande has developed such hate that our products are being boycotted and Europe is capturing these markets?

And is it possible that the pleas for relief by South American countries to the League of Nations at Geneva is creating an awkward situation for Uncle Sam?—News Letter.


Slump Is World-Wide

New York.—The present business slump is not confined to the United States, but is world wide, according to the monthly bulletin of the National City Bank.

"The world's industries have more than recovered their pre-war capacity, but the markets are overloaded with staple goods," the bulletin states.—News Letter.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE GREATEST CRIME ever committed against a number of human beings was the burning, by the state of Ohio, of three hundred twenty men, prisoners in the state penitentiary at Columbus, and the injury of several others, from smoke and fire, many of whom may never recover as a result of the conflagration.

The writer passed through Columbus on his way to Washington on the evening of the fire, saw the smoke and the hundreds of thousands of persons clamoring around and watching the fire. It reminded one of the story about the revolution in France.

There is no excuse for the criminal negligence of the state officials and the state itself is guilty of gross and willful negligence in having so many prisoners together in an institution unable to take care of them, and the pity of it all is, we understand, under the laws of the state, the families dependent on the prisoners—some of them were married men—have no redress and cannot recover anything for the loss of the lives of their loved ones.

It is all very well to say they were prisoners, criminals, and all such stuff, but it is not a reasonable answer for the crime committed. They were citizens and under the protection of the state government of Ohio and were entitled to protection in their capacity as prisoners as much as is the governor of the state entitled to protection. It is true they had committed crimes for which they were paying the penalty, but the penalty did not include that they were to be placed in an incinerator and burned to death without a chance in the world to get away. Like rats burning in a trap.

It is sickening to think what must have passed through the minds of those men, locked in iron cages, fire all around them, burning timbers falling from over their heads, their fellow prisoners dropping on all sides of them suffocating from the smoke while the officers of the prison refused to turn the keys in the locks and the warden of the prison remained outside the walls.

Accidents, of course, may be expected, but there are accidents which could be eliminated or avoided. For instance, explosions in mines, where hundreds of men have lost their lives. Such accidents might be avoided had the proper precautions been taken, such as having sufficient oxygen in every mining room for an emergency, proper ventilation, and food stored away in certain compartments below the level in each mine, so that men entombed as a result of the explosion might be saved, or their lives prolonged until help could reach them. No, such conditions do not exist around the mine, as the mine owners are not compelled to do so by law. The whole cry is: Save a dollar in every way you can, even at the expense of human life.

In the Ohio Penitentiary—and it is more than likely that the same condition exists in many other prisons—there has not been a fire drill in years. In other words, no instruction of any kind has been given the officers or workers in the prison as to what they should do in case of fire. It would not have been amiss to have had pamphlets printed containing directions and instructions to be handed to each prisoner on becoming an

inmate in order that he might study same and know how to proceed in case of a serious fire.

All of the evidence points to willful carelessness, lack of courage and understanding, or lack of presence of mind and leadership when this awful disaster took place. The prisoner, no matter what the length of his term may be, has the same claim for the protection of his life as has any other citizen, in view of the fact that he has been placed, against his will, and due to circumstances, in the custody of the state.

It seems that one of the principal reasons for the great loss of life in this disaster is the fact that the prison was overcrowded. Four thousand men were housed in an institution with a capacity of fifteen hundred. The evidence proves that the tier of cells in which most of the men were burned to death, that each cell was occupied by three or four men, while there should not have been more than one or two, at most, in each cell.

The answer to this is that the state should be required to build more prisons in all cities, and states should build more schools. We have all heard a lot of talk about unemployment and what the governments, national, state and municipal, were going to do about helping to relieve the situation. Why, there are enough new buildings needed right now by the government of our nation, our states and cities, that would keep the building trades—and that includes excavating contractors—busy for about seven years.

The national government has been talking since last November about erecting substantial government buildings, but there is so much red-tape and so much form to go through before getting started that it will be another year, perhaps, before anything is done. The national government has, as far as we know, but two federal or government prisons, one at Atlanta, Georgia, and the other at Leavenworth, Kansas. If the national government is desirous of helping to relieve the enormous unemployment now prevailing, it should begin immediately to build prisons as well as postoffices, for they are needed just as badly.

We also hear a great deal about the prevention of disease. There could not be anything more dangerous in so far as health is concerned, than bunching four or five men together in a room, or cell, not large enough for more than one or two, and from the standpoint of the commitment of crime, where so many men are huddled together under such unhealthy and unholy conditions, the more they meditate and converse, the more opportunity they have to plot and plan against society.

The same might be said about many of our large cities throughout the country as far as the need for public schools is concerned. There are certain sections of the country now where the schools have to have two shifts, with some of the pupils going to school for a certain number of hours during the morning and the other shift going in the afternoon, owing to the fact that they do not have sufficient room to permit all of the children to attend during the regular school hours.

We need schools. We need postoffices. We need prisons, and we need many other public buildings. We need city buildings, state buildings and national buildings. Especially should the national government begin immediately to provide the buildings needed, for not only do we need them at the present time, but with our growing population and the increase in the amount of crime, such as we have been experiencing in recent years, if the several governments of our states were to begin right now they could not possibly keep up with the situation because, we again repeat, they do not

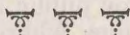
have one-third enough public buildings and in five or ten years from now they will need more.

These buildings are needed, and besides it would also create employment, which is so much needed, with our four million men and women out of work during the past winter and the possibility of the same condition existing next winter, and continuing year after year, as there does not seem to be any hope of getting rid of unemployment unless work is created. Work as necessary as this should be started immediately and continued until we arrive at a place where we have sufficient public buildings, especially schools, prisons and postoffices.

Of course, if you are a politician, I know what your answer to this will be. It will be that you are trying to keep down taxes. Those who pay taxes are forever objecting to having taxes increased. However, that is not a logical nor an honest answer. Those who are entitled to pay taxes should pay them, because said taxes are again distributed among the workers, who, in turn, spend their money with the storekeepers. The storekeepers, of course, purchase their commodities—whether they be foodstuffs or fabrics—from the manufacturers, the manufacturers employ others to turn out said commodities. In this way money and industry are kept moving on in an endless chain. This chain means the industrial lifeblood of a nation.

I pointed out to you last month the fact that one automobile manufacturer, and his family, including about four persons, had earned a net income of \$148,000,000 in their particular industry. I stated that the money was earned in accordance with the law, nothing legally wrong about it, but that morally it was wrong because no three or four persons should have such an enormous income. Incomes of that kind—running above twenty-five or thirty millions—should be taxed heavily in order that the nation, states and cities, might be able to erect public buildings from said taxation and not place all of the burden on the working man by making the taxes on his small home heavier, or by placing an extra cent on his package of tobacco or on his quart of milk.

As stated above, we repeat, the burning to death of 320 human beings in a state institution in the city of Columbus, Ohio, is a crime which cries to heaven for vengeance. To discharge the warden—if that is done—or if he is just reprimanded and allowed to continue, is not a sufficient or just answer to the people of the state and the citizenship of our nation. However, if from out of this terrible disaster will come the erection of modern prison buildings, and plenty of them, the proper training of the officers and the employment of sufficient prison officials, then the lives of those men will not be offered up in vain.



THE FOLLOWING is an extract from the bulletin of the Master Truckmen's Bureau of New York City, and although we attended the banquet, with several of the International officers, we cannot add one word to improve the story, or convey a better impression as to what transpired than the description of the affair as contained in this extract from the publication of the Truckmen's Association. Every statement is true and the only thought we have in mind is that it is good to have lived to see the day when one of our organizers and a member of our International Executive Board was paid such splendid tribute.

We honestly believe that Brother Cashal deserves the tribute and respect paid him and his wife. Brother Cashal has worked for us about

sixteen years, and he has earned his salary, not because he has been better than a lot of the other men, but because he has never forgotten that it was his duty to support our institution, our International officers and as an employee of the International he owed it faithfulness and allegiance, and because he is the biggest little man in America. He gives all a square deal.

Thanks to the Truckmen's Association for their splendid tribute to the union teamsters and chauffeurs of New York and New Jersey, and especially to Vice-President Cashal:

MIKE CASHAL'S DINNER

"Nearly 900 persons, union members, their wives, families and friends, to say nothing of those in other fields of endeavor than organization, assembled in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania on the evening of May 7th to pay tribute to Michael J. Cashal, First Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Helpers and Stablemen of America. The occasion was to celebrate Mike's twenty-fifth anniversary as the leader of the teamster movement in the states of New York and New Jersey, and it was celebrated plenty!

Present as bureau representatives were President Daniels, First Vice-President Edward Sheridan, Second Vice-President Ted Ficke, Jr., Past President Joseph F. Whelan, your executive secretary and scores of bureau members. The bureau contingent could not help congratulate, and warmly, the committee on arrangements, headed by Marty Lacey, who had made the dinner possible.

The food was swell; the music was great; the refreshments were good, although we didn't take any; the crowd was most representative; the souvenir programs were most impressive; the show and dancing which followed the speech making were splendid, and it gave us a pleasant glow to see Mike get the big hand he received from his followers and friends. Because we're on the opposite side of the fence from Mike and his boys, it doesn't say we don't like him or them!

Man dear, it was a party as is a party. Nearly everybody was in evening clothes, and save for bulky shouldern, tanned faces, and maybe a scar or two, one would have thought, looking at the drivers present, that one was at a banker's dinner instead of at a function attended by laborites. It was swell-elegant and we were filled with a fine spirit of envy!

Envious because our biggest attendance at any dinner we ever held was 222 men. The union broke out nearly 1,000.

Envious because they crashed the Pennsylvania Hotel. The best we've ever done was the Brevoort.

Envious because all hands were in soup and fish, whereas some of our boys have shown up at our dinner meetings in flannel shirts.

Envious because we've never been able to nick our lads for more than \$6 a ticket. The union sold the ducats for \$10 and there were no Annie Oakleys. Envious, finally:

Because Mike was given a Packard car by his admirers. Mrs. Cashal received a beautiful diamond ring.

Well, treason or not, truckmen could learn something from the drivers and their organization. The drivers and the union know enough to "get it up" when it's the proper thing to do. Our congratulations to Mike and his men!

AFTERMATH

As a result of the foregoing we'll probably receive a number of anonymous letters asking us, 'When did you go on the union payroll, you big stiff?' We'll close our eyes in a gesture of resignation; sigh a couple of times, and go out and buy ourselves a bean sandwich. After the sandwich we'll announce that: 'We're not on the union payroll, lads, but we call our shots as we see 'em, and the union did right by Mike and deserves credit for being able to run off an affair like that on the 7th.' Selah! We have spoken!"—Truckman, N. Y.



IN MANY CITIES and towns throughout the country where I visit I am very often confronted with the statement: "It is a good thing Al Smith was not elected President last fall."

Now, I don't agree with that statement and I hope you will not consider me presumptuous when I try to explain my reason for not agreeing. In the first place, I do not like a man who agrees with everything that is said. I like a man who has the courage of his convictions. I like a man who has his own ideas about things and who can tell you, or explain to you the ideas and thoughts running through his mind. In other words, there is not much constructive policy formed when there is no one around except a "Yes" man.

But, to get back to the statement mentioned above, I don't think the country could possibly be any worse under the leadership of Al Smith, and there is the possibility, because it could not be any worse, that it might be somewhat better. What is needed just now is to have at the head of our country a man like Teddy Roosevelt, that is, the Roosevelt type we had in 1902-1903, when he went into the Senate and told some of the dignified senators that unless they intended to help him bring about constructive legislation that he would go into their districts and expose them to the people. In other words, that he would explain to the people of the country what frauds most of them were, and "Teddy" got results. They called it the "Big Stick," but whatever it was, it delivered the goods.

Al Smith is the nearest to the Roosevelt type of any that we have in public life today. In fact we believe that he is even more constructive because he is not of such a domineering character. Of course, in Roosevelt's day he had the advantage that ninety per cent of the heads of the big business corporations and banking institutions of America belonged to the Republican party and as a consequence they would be more inclined to help the Republican party, when in power, than they would be to help a man representing the Democratic party. The same is almost true today.

But, even in the face of all that, there could not be a more thorough demoralization of industry nor could there be more men out of work than there has been during the past six or seven months. It is a conservative estimate to state that not less than five million people, willing and able to work, were thrown out of a job this past winter. Every branch of industry has been crying for mercy and hoping against hope that things might get better. Even now, the middle of May, when things should be booming, generally speaking, business conditions are about forty per cent below what they were during the same months last year. We try to keep in touch with every branch of industrial conditions, so we read carefully the financial reports of large corporations and every report that has been issued, with but few exceptions, show a substantial loss over last year's report. Many

large corporations have not been able to get out of the red column. In other words, have not been able to meet running expenses, and in trying to keep their heads above water have cut down on their help everywhere in order to reduce the expense of operation.

No, I repeat, industrial conditions could not be any worse had Al Smith been elected than they have been during the Hoover regime, and especially since November, when the stock market break took place. We all heard about the conference called by the President and the things that were going to be done; the pledges made by railroad magnates, managers of large corporations, governors of states, etc., as to all the work they were going to do and the money that was going to be spent. You will have to agree with me now that fifty per cent of those promises were nothing but pure and unadulterated bunk, made only for the purpose of creating a psychological condition among the masses of people in order to prevent a mind panic. This procedure was perhaps a healthy one and no doubt helped because no one knows what might have happened had conditions become worse, with the people becoming panic stricken and withdrawing their money and savings from the banks. There might have been a serious run on the banking institutions of our country. As I said before, perhaps, substantial benefits resulted from the promises made by Big Business in the fact that it may have helped out when this great catastrophe confronted the country.

We have repeatedly stated in the columns of our Journal that President Hoover is an honest man, but he needs other qualities as well as honesty to run a great nation which has within its confines the destinies of one hundred and twenty million people. President Hoover is not a politician, and it is necessary to have some knowledge of the political life of a nation in order to be able to judge men so that the institutions of a country might be successfully handled by the head of the country. President Hoover was never elected to a political office until he was made President of the United States.

A politician is a person who has been trained as to the policies and purposes of the men in public life, and you cannot put a man at the head of our country who has never had any great experience in political life any more than you can place a man at the head of a big banking institution, or a big corporation, who has never had any kind of business training. The success of a nation and the need for experience to guide that nation successfully is of greater importance and much more necessary than the experience necessary to run any other institution in public or private life.

Of course in our United States Senate today there are men of a different type than there were in the days of Theodore Roosevelt, although in those days there were brainy men, such as Henry Cabot Lodge, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and several others. The truth of the matter is, we have today in the United States Senate more brainy men (with far more experience in the affairs of public life) than has the President of the United States. A man like Hiram Johnson, who has brains and has been a successful lawyer in San Francisco for years; a man who was a successful governor of California for a number of years; a man who was the candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States with Theodore Roosevelt in 1912; a man who has been eighteen years in the United States Senate, a man with much experience and training prior to entering political life. Such men are so far ahead of our worthy President in knowledge, experience, courage and training, that there is no comparison. There are several others I could name, among them Senator Norris, the two Walsh senators, Senator Borah and others. Senator David Walsh was

governor of Massachusetts and a very able lawyer, and in addition he has had years of experience in the Senate. Borah is a great lawyer from the state of Idaho. There are also a few others, so it is a pretty difficult thing for the President of the United States to tell those men anything politically, especially in the line of giving them instructions, unless he is possessed of the qualities of diplomacy and tact as well as the personal requirements of good-fellowship and appeal. Sorry to say, our worthy President does not possess those qualifications and he is handicapped in running the affairs of our nation. It is rather small to say so, but some of our senators are actually laughing at Mr. Hoover's poor attempt to run the country.

On the other hand, Smith, as governor of New York (and no mean citizen can successfully run the Empire State) with an adverse legislature, one that hated him with such a hatred that it was blinded in its determination to put him in wrong with the people of the state of New York, with even that handicap, he put through more progressive legislation while governor than any other man who ever held that honorable position, including even the present head of the United States Supreme Court, Charles Evans Hughes.

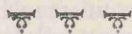
Whenever Smith was in danger of being defeated he threatened those unruly legislators that he would go out to the people and tell them just the kind of sham lawmakers they were. And, believe it or not, brothers, there is nothing that a two-faced politician dreads more than to have anyone go before his constituents to tell them what he is.

There is one thing which Smith could and would have done for the working people had he been elected President, and that is, he would have named progressive, liberal minded and human sympathizers as judges to fill the positions in the United States Supreme Court which have become vacant since March 4, 1929. Al Smith would have put men like United States Senator Bob Wagner, a great lawyer in New York, who has come up from the common people, in the Supreme Court, and Justices Holmes and Brandeis would not be sitting alone in their sympathies and their desires to render justice to the masses of the people. The importance of placing men on the supreme bench who are in sympathy with the masses of the people as well as just interpreters of the law is even more necessary and more important to the workers than electing men to office, because, as I have said many times before, Congress and the Senate may pass any kind of a law they desire; same may be passed unanimously and signed by the President, still the Supreme Court can cast it aside and declare it unconstitutional.

A man like Parker, who has a bitter hatred for the freedom of the working people and who is a strong advocate of class distinction, would never have been nominated for the Supreme Court by Smith, and Labor, with all its influence, would not be five or six weeks pleading with the United States Senate to reject an unfair and prejudiced individual such as Parker, and then, after six weeks of pleading, have him rejected only by a majority of two votes.

So, repeating the statement made at the beginning of this article, we fail to see how industrial conditions could be any worse than what they have been during the past six months even had the country committed the crime of electing as President of the nation, Alfred E. Smith, ex-governor of the state of New York, and this is not written from a partisan political viewpoint, because no one understands more fully than the writer that there are just as many crooked Democrats as there are Republicans. The writer proved this in 1924, when, as a member of the executive council of the

A. F. of L., he refused to support the Democratic nominee for President, John W. Davis, or Calvin Coolidge, but voted for that old fighting friend of labor, Bob LaFollette.



IN MY JUDGMENT the greatest need confronting the Trade Union Movement of America today is the necessity of arousing among the individual members the proper interest as to the dangers surrounding the trade union movement as well as trying to awaken the membership to a realization of the necessity of taking more of an interest in their respective organizations. In other words, bringing back to life that spirit of militancy which permeated the entire trade union movement up to the time of the late war. That great militant force and determination possessed by the individual members in the early days, and up to 1916, made the Labor Movement one of the most forceful and effective human organizations in having legislation enacted which was helpful to the workers and in bettering the working conditions of the toilers, thereby creating even better conditions for the unorganized.

We find in our unions that it has become necessary for the locals to place a fine on the members who will not attend at least one meeting a month and they are having a great deal of success, resulting in many of the locals having an attendance of almost the entire membership. When the membership is present, this gives the officers a chance to explain matters of vital importance to the members as well as arouse within the men the necessity of having each man, when outside the meeting hall, act as a trade unionist, by endeavoring to bring into membership those who are working with him.

Our modern system of living which has made conditions for the average worker much better within the last twenty years has also created, outside of the union, a situation making it next to impossible to get the membership to take the interest they are bound to take if the union is to be successful. In recent years we have the automobile, the radio, the moving picture house, Sunday baseball, and many other inducements and entertainments, all of which have a tendency to keep the workers away from their meetings, thus resulting in a lack of interest and also ignorance on the part of the individual members as to the benefits to be derived from their union. It creates in the mind of the individual member the idea that if he pays his dues he fulfills his obligation to the union. This is one of the great drawbacks and a certain amount of it is what makes the situation most dangerous, as the untrained man or woman, or rather, the uninformed man or woman, is more susceptible to and much more easily impressed with dangerous doctrines, such as Communism, and the other impractical doctrines now advocated and spread extensively throughout the country. In addition, the employers can put over on them all kinds of false propaganda. Any kind of a plausible inducement, such as stock below the market price, insurance for one-half the regular rate, etc., and many of the workers without consulting anyone or seeking advice, grasp at these seemingly splendid and benevolent suggestions of the employers, never understanding or realizing that the main object is the weaning of the worker away from his loyalty to his union and solidifying his own business by binding the workers to their employment.

After all the preaching which the trade union movement has done during the past ten years as to the danger of the injunction, there are not ten out of every one hundred trade unionists who understand the seriousness of this condition and if one writes an article explaining the conditions

resulting from an injunction decision in Boston, the men of Portland, Oregon, say: "Oh, such a condition could not prevail here."

In the early days of our movement, and up to a few years ago, each of us received our training within our meeting halls and from out of those meeting halls were graduated the apostles of Labor, who endured suffering and made sacrifices and spread the doctrine of unionism through the length and breadth of our country. Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan, Foster, McNeil, Hayes, McGuire, names that deserve being immortalized by Labor.

I well remember the days of the controversy with the Buck Stove and Range Company and the Danbury Hatters' case, when the leadership of Labor aroused the men and women of America to such an extent that the injurious results of those decisions were minimized.

In recent years, as a result of carelessness, or a lack of discipline or a determination to pursue the course of least resistance, we have created a dormant trade union movement which is gradually losing, through adverse decisions of the courts, the victories obtained many years ago.

Of course, unemployment has increased due to the introduction of machinery and this has a tendency, for the time being, to dampen the spirit of organizing. We have always had unemployment, more or less, but if this unemployment continues to prevail there will be greater need for that intensive militant, fighting and determined trade unionism.

In closing, my judgment is that Labor's greatest need at the present time is to arouse within the membership which we have left—less than three million—sufficient interest to fight as they did years ago against the adverse decisions of the courts, to fight within the halls of our trade unions for justice and when a serious condition, such as adverse decisions of the Supreme Court, are rendered against us, mass meetings in every section of the country, from coast to coast, should be called and the workers aroused to protest against such proceedings.

I have always found that when we give the light of publicity to the dishonest political representative within the halls of Congress who is enjoying himself by voting against the workers' interest, he shudders with fear as to what is going to happen to him when his name is up again for election.

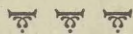
Everyone interested in the success of the trade union movement should be prepared to do their share of the work, should use all of their power and influence to get the working men and women to attend the meetings and when they meet them face to face, if possible, inspire them with a determination to fight for their unions and attend their meetings regularly. Yes, go back to the old-fashioned fighting trade unionism.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,

General President, International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

IN A CONFERENCE with the express company officials in New York recently we endeavored to get certain matters straightened out for some of our members in the service of the company. It was, however, very depressing to have the report of the earnings of the company for the last three months placed before the writer and his associates, as the report showed that the earnings of the company during the past three months were far below the earnings for the same months last year and the report proved they were still going down, this even in view of the fact that they had cut off every dollar of expense every place they could. In fact, they have weakened the service in some instances through their determination to reduce the cost of operation, yet they are still falling behind. This is a condition which applies also to every railroad in the country during the last six months.

We are only hoping that conditions in this line will pick up. The earnings of the Railway Express Company is a pretty safe barometer by which to judge general business conditions, and when this company's receipts are going down we may be sure that business conditions generally throughout the country are not in very good shape.



THE MAIN REASON why there is not any discipline in prisons today is due to the fact that there are not one-third enough employees in any of the prisons to take care of or instruct the prisoners. I went through Auburn last year and in talking with some of the citizens, they nearly all agreed that when the first prison riot started in Auburn it could have been averted had there been sufficient help to quiet the disturbance.

The trouble with our state and national governments is that they will not put on sufficient help, as was the case in Columbus, where they had four thousand prisoners with only about the same amount of help as when they had fifteen hundred inmates.

If the national, state and municipal governments are anxious to help in the unemployment situation, why don't they set the example for all other employers and start putting up the necessary buildings and employ sufficient help to take care of those under their protection? They should be the ideal employers instead of being the worst kind.

The trouble is, each politician, seeking election, or re-election, pledges to the people that he will keep down the taxes, whereas, as a matter of fact, by keeping down taxes, thus preventing the erection of necessary buildings, they are really doing an injury to the taxpayers. By not employing sufficient help they are flooding the labor market. Ask any man at the head of any department of the government and he will tell you he is crowded and stinted for help. Every man in the clerical departments is doing two men's work. Watch the letter carriers, hump-backed from lugging their loads around. Go to any postoffice for a money order. See how long you wait.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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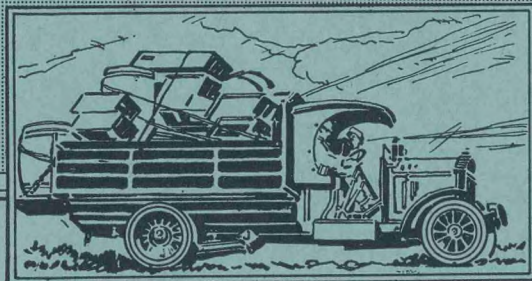
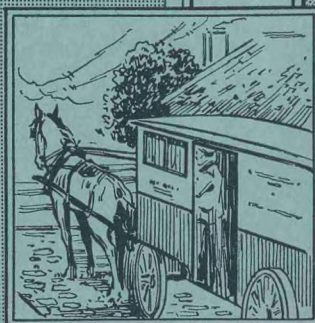
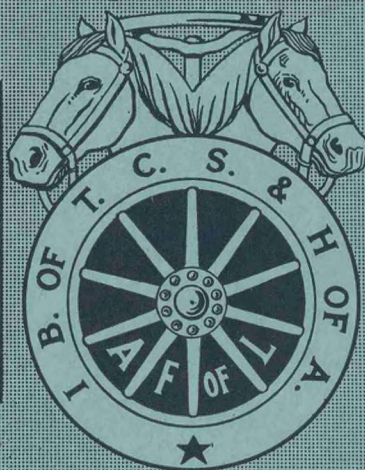
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222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

JULY, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



YOU WILL RECEIVE your credentials for the convention this month, and duplicate credential bearing the name of the delegate-elect and the seal and number of the local should be returned to the General Office as soon as possible. These credentials should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International, Thomas L. Hughes. The delegates-elect should also proceed as quickly as possible to make reservations at one of the hotels in Cincinnati mentioned in the circular letter sent out to the local unions with the credentials.



THIS CONVENTION of ours is going to have a great deal of entertainment which is to be provided by the locals in Cincinnati, under the guidance of General Organizer Farrell. From what I hear it will outdo anything we have ever had before in this respect, and it will be done for the purpose of creating good fellowship and to prove to our members, outside of Cincinnati, what our organization has accomplished in that city in recent years. We expect each delegate to act as a real man, to so conduct himself as to bring credit and respect to the local he represents, as our delegates have always done at each convention over which it has been my pleasure to preside during the past twenty-three years.



DON'T COME to the convention for pleasure only. This is a big business institution and must be handled and conducted from a business standpoint. Because of our influence and our standing financially and numerically, only the best brains in the local union should be sent as delegates. The delegates, in turn, must give strict attention to all the affairs of the International, under discussion, with the hope that when the convention adjourns we will have so reconstructed our affairs that we may go along as successfully for the ensuing period as we have during the period just passed.



THE CHANGE IN TIME, the revolution in industry, and the overcrowding of places of employment by men and women seeking jobs will make it more difficult in the future for our local unions to carry on. Therefore, greater attention must be paid to the framing of our Constitution, greater strategy must be employed in carrying out said laws in the future and greater care must be exercised in the selection of the men who are to conduct the affairs of the International.

—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

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Washington, D. C.—“The present
Congress is an absolute failure so far
as dealing constructively with the
problem of unemployment,” declared
William Green, President of the
American Federation of Labor, today
after learning that the Judiciary
Committee had referred Senator Wag-
ner’s employment agency bills to a
subcommittee and had emasculated
the bill providing for long range plan-
ning of public works. His statement is
as follows:

“The officers and members of the
American Federation of Labor are
deeply disappointed over the action of
the House Judiciary Committee in
voting to refer Senator Wagner’s Em-
ployment Agency Bill to a subcom-
mittee. We construe such action as an
expression of hospitality and opposi-
tion to this proposed measure. Refer-
ence of this measure to a subcom-
mittee will obviously delay favorable
consideration and action upon this
measure at the present session of
Congress.

“We are also disappointed over the
action of the same House Judiciary
Committee upon the bill providing for
long range planning of public works in
order to deal more effectively with the
problem of unemployment. The
amendments which the Committee
made to this bill are highly objection-
able to labor and will, in our judg-
ment, weaken the bill and render it
almost ineffective.

“It is amazing, indeed, that the
Congress of the United States, meet-
ing at a time when the nation is suf-

fering from the effects of a long continued period of unemployment, would fail, under such circumstances to do something constructive which in effect would be a partial remedy for the distressing situation. Congress is not even making a legislative gesture toward the problem of unemployment. If the Wagner Unemployment bills fail, as it now appears they will fail, no single piece of legislation can be referred to as being considered and acted upon by the present session of Congress relating to the problem of unemployment. This is especially tragic when we take into consideration the fact that Congress has been in session for almost one year during a period of unemployment that has been serious in its effects and widespread in its application.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor charge the present Congress as being an absolute failure so far as dealing constructively with the problem of unemployment.

"I can't help saying, 'I told you so.'"
—Editor.

Develop Home Markets

Men ignore the unlimited possibilities of our home markets.

They talk of the need for exports and for a gigantic navy and for expensive machinery in the consular service and other units of the Department of Commerce to protect this foreign trade.

If our exports could be increased \$1,500,000,000 this would be considered a triumph of statesmanship.

Such an increase in our domestic markets without government aid is possible if wages were increased \$1 a week for every wage earner in this country.

An increase of \$4 a week would add \$5,600,000,000, or enough to keep all our factories busy at their normal rate for more than one additional month.

This development of our domestic market is too simple for statesmen, economists and industrialists. They prefer to befog people with their jargon that veers men from the major cause of depressions.—News Letter.

The following, sent in by Organizer Beck, is a description of the route and the entertainment which will be enjoyed by our delegates from California and the Northwest on their way to the convention.

A special train, under the leadership of Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, Dave Beck and Harry Dail has been chartered and will carry the delegates from California into Portland and on to Seattle, and you can read the rest and join with me in regretting that we are not with them up in Seattle, Vancouver, and other places, because some of us who have met them know the kind of open-hearted, big-fisted, one hundred per cent loyal trade unionists and friends this gang of fellows from the West and Northwest are now, and always have been.—Editor.

Joint Council No. 28 of Seattle, in conjunction with Joint Council No. 7 of San Francisco, is desirous of making the trip of the delegates from the Pacific Coast locals to the National Convention in September one to be long remembered by everyone attending.

With this end in view, we have perfected arrangements for a special train via Southern Pacific famous Shasta Route, to leave the Bay District on Saturday, August 30 at 8:00 P. M., to be joined by Portland representatives and Oregon delegates, arriving in Seattle on Monday at 6:30 A. M. Joint Council No. 28 upon the arrival of this special in Seattle, will consider themselves hosts to the visiting delegates and their families and any others who might elect to make this trip.

We will embark for Victoria on a Canadian Pacific steamship with the

delegates augmented by families and friends of the Seattle Teaming Movement on Monday morning, Labor Day, for a splendid luncheon, sight-seeing trip and a general day of enjoyment in this quaint English city. At midnight we will leave for Vancouver, arriving there on Tuesday morning, September 2nd, at 7 o'clock A. M.

The Vancouver locals will assist Joint Council No. 28 in showing Canadian hospitality to our visitors and we promise you that when we leave Vancouver at 11 o'clock that night to arrive in Seattle the next morning at 7:30 A. M., you will have spent two days of the most enjoyable sight-seeing, entertainment and fraternal association that has ever been your privilege.

After a breakfast in Seattle the visitors will again be the guests of Joint Council No. 28. We will show you Seattle in the limited time permitted, have luncheon at one of the many points of interest adjacent to the city and at 6:15 P. M., take a special train over "The Milwaukee Road" enroute to Cincinnati.

We have arranged for a stop-over in Chicago from 9:30 A. M. until 11:20 P. M. and all arrangements will be made to show the delegates and others attending the outstanding sights of this great city and provide another day of enjoyment and relaxation preparatory to our night ride to Cincinnati where our journey ends at 9:20 A. M. on Sunday, September 7. This permits an opportunity to get located and rested for our convention, which opens the next day, Monday, September 8.

With the thought in mind that many of the delegates and their families are going east for the first time, we have left the return trip open to the selection of each individual. No doubt many of you will wish to avail yourselves of the opportunity of visiting New York, Washington, Niagara Falls, the southern part of the United States or any other section of the

country that you might desire after the convention.

In outlining this plan of entertainment, it is, of course, secondary to the most important feature that prompts attendance at our national convention. Every local should be represented to its one hundred per cent entitled delegation, but it is the aim of all responsible for arranging this itinerary and special, that in addition to your attendance, you enjoy the trip in the highest degree possible. We promise and assure you that this trip will live forever in your memory.

The Joint Councils of the Pacific Coast are anticipating a wonderful turn-out and look forward with a great deal of pleasure to providing for your comfort and convenience on your journey eastward and return.

MICHAEL CASEY,
International 2nd. Vice-President,
General Organizer.

DAVE BECK,
General Organizer.

JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,
President, San Francisco Joint Council.

HARRY DAIL,
President, Seattle Joint Council.

Franco-Italian Bitterness

Peace advocates must admit that the "war to end war" and the elimination of the central empires and the Balkans as tinder boxes of Europe have not sufficed to insure continental serenity. The harangues of Mussolini, the fascist dictator, have inflamed Italian nationalism to the point where some overt act may once more sweep away the delicate peace structure slowly evolved since 1918. The situation dramatically duplicates the Kaiser's saber-rattling prior to 1914 and the toasts of German naval officers to "Der Tag"—the awaited opportunity to challenge Britain's supremacy of the seas.

Much of Il Duce's earlier bombast

was discounted as for home consumption, but that hopeful view can no longer disguise the threat of war between the two Latin nations. The fascist leader is now supreme in his own country. Opponents of his dictatorship have been ruthlessly crushed. Any new adventure to achieve the boasted place in the sun must be foreign rather than domestic. The temperamental Italians have been inflamed against France, which has a colonial domain in Africa the fascists desire for their excess population. Like prewar Germany, Italy will strike if the time seems opportune. Meanwhile, some outrage, comparable to that of Serajevo, may precipitate the clash.

Even if the current bitterness does not involve the two countries and their allies in open hostilities, the political crisis is sufficient to blight those Utopian dreams for sweeping armament reduction. France will be prepared, as Premier Tardieu told his countrymen Sunday. Likewise, France's allies—Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, as well as Roumania—will make ready for another conflict threatening their war-won domains. Thus another powder mine has been planted where a spark may cause a terrific explosion.

The pompous Italian autocrat has inflamed his countrymen to a point where sober counsel may avail little. With Anthony, he may cry: "Mischief, thou art afoot; take thou what course thou wilt!" The country is economically poor and fascist control has failed to bring prosperity. The nation lacks coal, iron and oil and must buy wheat abroad. Water power and cheap labor are almost its only assets. These facts count for almost nothing, however, when a war-crazed population runs amuck.

The present situation has resulted in another check of European alliances which would be affected by a Franco-Italian clash. Mention already has been made of the treaties which

bind several countries to France. Italy has sought alliances with Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria. None of these would be likely to provide material aid in the event of another war. The first two have no love for the Italians. Bulgaria also scarcely would risk an attack from her neighbors in Italy's behalf. The Bulgar government guessed wrong in the world war and the penalty should make it more circumspect before embarking on another doubtful adventure. Looming in the background, in the event of a general war, is the ominous specter of soviet Russia.—Indianapolis Star.

The same purpose was achieved by a different ruse in knocking out the anti-injunction bill. This legislation has been actively before the senate judiciary committee for two years. Prolonged hearings and investigations have been devoted to it. All sides have been heard and the bill written and rewritten.

Month by month the opposition obtained delay. Finally, public protest was focused on the issue by the recent successful senate fight against confirmation of John J. Parker for the United States supreme court.

Public pressure during the Parker fight became so strong that even the senate apologists for Parker dared not defend the yellow dog injunction. They pleaded the fallacious excuse that he was bound by judicial precedent.

Most of them deplored such injunctions. Their great argument was that this generally admitted evil of restricting the peaceful rights of labor organization should be corrected—not by the courts, but by congress.

That is precisely what this bill seeks to do. It applies the principle urged not only by both sides of the senate in the Parker fight, but also pledged by both Republican and Democratic platforms.

So, obviously, there was no way to kill this reform in open fight—not, at

any rate, without a lot of senators being smeared.

Thursday they found a way. The judiciary committee was ready to vote on reporting out the long-delayed bill. A poll showed a tie, which could have been broken under public pressure in favor of the bill. But a surprise vote was taken to refer the bill to the attorney-general. That kills it for at least another year.

It should be noted that the bill's legal aspects had been debated thoroughly and passed upon by the ablest lawyers and judges of the senate, and that during the entire two years no suggestion ever had been made of the unusual course of sending it to the attorney-general.

Senators Norris, Borah, Blaine and Ashurst did their best, but were unable to prevent the trickery.

The country, which was so much aroused over this same issue in the Parker case, will want to know and remember the names of the senators who have killed the Shipstead anti-injunction bill. They are:

Deneen (Ill.), Gillett (Mass.), Robinson (Ind.), Steiwer (Ore.), Waterman (Colo.), Hastings (Del.), Overman (N. C.), and Stephens (Miss.)—Indianapolis Times.

Let Nation Understand Company "Union" Decision

The United States Supreme Court's unanimous decision in the case of Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks versus Texas & Pacific Railroad rejects the philosophy of table-pounding railroad managers, "I run my business."

The morality of the decision will be generally accepted, and will eventually affect private employers, if trade unionists acquaint the public with the court's rule.

Congress declared, in passing the Railway Labor Act of 1926, that rail managers shall treat with employes'

representatives who are selected by these workers.

This clause was ignored by the Texas & Pacific when its organized clerks began a wage movement.

The company formed a hand-picked "union" and Vice-President Lull of the railroad assured President McDonald, on May 24, 1927, that he could have the company "union" accept a wage increase of \$75,000 annually, while the demand of the legitimate trade union meant an advance of \$340,000.

Lull's letter was a frank statement why the company "union" was favored, and why the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks was opposed.

Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for the Supreme Court, said the company's refusal to treat with representatives of the clerks was a violation of the Railway Labor Act. He called attention to the rail management's activity in promoting the company "union," and declared that "these activities constituted an actual interference with the liberty of the clerical employes in the selection of their representatives."

The purpose of Congress, in passing the Railway Labor Act, said the Chief Justice, was to provide voluntary machinery for the prevention of strikes. Such procedure, he insisted, is impossible when one of the parties is intimidated or coerced.

"Such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice," he said.

Trade unionists should keep in mind these features of this notable case:

The Nation's lawmakers repudiated the company "union" in public utilities over which they have jurisdiction.

The Nation's highest judicial tribunal has declared that the company "union" is a "mockery" and has shown that its purpose is to check wage increases.

In view of this record, how can un-

organized workers give consideration to an employer who talks of his company "union" and his willingness to treat with "my men"?

The company "union" can be discredited throughout the country if organized labor tells this story at every opportunity.—News Letter.

What is More Tragic Than Unemployment?

Many months have rolled across the face of the calendar since the big crash centered attention on unemployment.

Unemployment had existed in out-of-proportion amount long before the big crash, but the newspapers were so busy with their joy-singing about dividends that such matters as unemployment weren't news.

But the crash changed the tune. Suddenly unemployment became news. Also it became worse.

Then the so-called leaders got together at the White House and decided that all should be made well again.

But something more than magic was necessary and all has not been made well.

Unemployment gives way with such deliberate slowness that the doctors are puzzled. They don't know why recovery is so slow, or if they do know they don't tell.

Unemployment is but little less acute than it was three months ago.

The remarkable delineation of despair, printed with this editorial, is as true to the fact today as it was last winter, except in minor degree.

Nothing is more tragic than unemployment. Few human beings have been more optimistic about it than the statisticians. They gather up their facts and they make their charts. Everything will soon be fine. But everything is not soon fine, nor, getting down to the bitter dregs of desperate truth, will it be in the immediate future.

Suffering is less in summer than in winter, but unemployment is not going to be cured by seasons.

The automatic machine has brought us something that requires drastic readjustment, and industry is so unwilling to yield to the plain facts in the case that rapid readjustment is impossible.

The most hopeful thing in America today is the rapid organization of wage-earners into unions whose program is the one truly healing thing in sight—Brewery Workers.

Why Not Have Wage Reserve?

Washington.—"Industry sets aside a reserve to assure dividends to stockholders in dull periods, and if a similar reserve was set up for wage payments, unemployment would be well on its way to solution," says the "Monthly Survey of Business," issued by A. F. of L.

The bulletin calls attention to this suggestion by Morris E. Leeds, Philadelphia manufacturer, at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce:

"Unemployment must be met by developing in American industry a sense of responsibility for keeping wage earners at work just as for maintaining dividend payments.

"One of the chief causes of the present depression," says Monthly Bulletin, "is that last year our industries produced far more than the public could buy. In 31 industries, 572 plants began 1930 with stocks of goods averaging 11.5 per cent higher than in 1929. In several industries stocks were over 30 per cent higher. These are large increases and the surplus goods must be sold before production resumes its normal course.

"Business men's groups are talking curtailment of production, but the way to further growth is by increasing the public buying power. There are 5,000,000 families in the United States whose incomes do not allow

them enough food, clothing, housing and other essentials to live in health and efficiency. There are 4,500,000 more who have only the bare essentials of living. Here are 9,500,000 who would gladly be customers of our industries. To raise their standard of living should be one of the first tasks of our advancing civilization. There are 7,000,000 families who have no automobiles, 13,000,000 who have no telephones, 4,000,000 who have not even adequate plumbing in their homes.

"It has been the custom of American firms to 'plow back' excess earnings into the industry to build new plant and equipment. Industry now needs to plow back its excess profits into the consuming market by providing higher incomes for wage earners. Since profits of American corporations have been increasing at the rate of 13 per cent a year since 1922, it would be possible to make quite an impression on the consuming market if a portion were plowed back in wage increases.

"In the same years, production increased 5.3 per cent a year and workers' incomes 2.7 per cent yearly. In other words, production increased about twice as fast as wage earners' power to buy.

"Mass production requires mass purchasing power."—News Letter.

Idleness Harms Morale

New York—The tragedy of unemployment lies in its devastating effect upon the morale of idle workers, said Whiting Williams, author and lecturer on industrial problems, in an address to a convention of business women.

Lawyers Would Muzzle Press

Los Angeles—The Bar Association of this city wants an injunction gag placed on the Evening Record because that paper discusses questionable methods by a grand jury.

Local newspapers, with one exception, have joined with the Record to fight the injunction gag. The exception is the Los Angeles Times, leading anti-union foe and champion of privilege.

William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, has been retained to fight the gag.

"The fundamental issue is liberty of speech and the press," he said.

"The California Constitution explicitly prohibits the enactment of any law that will restrain or abridge this liberty. Since the legislature is powerless to do it, a tendency has developed recently to accomplish, through contempt proceedings, restraint of that very liberty, in violation of these constitutional guarantees.

"Liberty itself will be a mere shadow if, through administrative tyranny or any form of censorship, the right to freely speak, write and publish opinion shall be compromised or denied."—News Letter.

Personal Views Sway High Court

Washington—Defenders of Judge Parker, both inside and outside the Senate, were angry when opponents of the "yellow dog" jurist said Supreme Court justices are guided by their economic views.

This was considered a reflection on the court by men who are now silent when the same charge is made by members of that court.

The charge was made on May 26 by Justice Holmes and concurred in by Justices Brandeis and Stone in the case of Baldwin versus State of Missouri.

The Missouri State Supreme Court upheld a Missouri law which placed an inheritance tax on the estate of an Illinois citizen who had bank deposits in Missouri.

The United States Supreme Court set aside the decision, by a 6-to-3 vote.

Justice Holmes, in the dissenting opinion, said:

"I have not yet adequately expressed the more than anxiety that I feel at the ever-increasing scope given to the Fourteenth Amendment in cutting down what I believe to be the Constitutional rights of the States.

"As the decisions now stand I see hardly any limit but the sky to the invalidating of those rights if they happen to strike a majority of this court as for any reason undesirable.

"I can not believe that the amendment was intended to give us carte blanche to embody our economic or moral beliefs in its prohibition."

Senator Glass of Virginia, who voted for Judge Parker, called attention to the statement of Justice Holmes and his two colleagues.

"I think," said Senator Glass, "there never has been uttered on the floor of the Senate a more complete characterization of this tendency of the court than is here uttered by Mr. Justice Holmes; and I await for some Senator rising in his place and saying that Mr. Justice Holmes and his two associates, Messrs. Brandeis and Stone, have made an assault upon the Supreme Court of the United States."—News Letter.

Men Need Courage, Borah Tells Youth

Washington—"Young men fail to win and hold popular confidence because they lack that higher faith which puts aside temporary advantage for permanent achievements," said Senator Borah in a radio address on "The Graduate."

The Idaho lawmaker pleaded with the thousands of young men who are leaving schools to have courage and insist on their ideals.

"Do not be afraid of being called a radical," said Senator Borah. "A radical in these days is one who believes in the Constitution of the United States and who will not barter his

principles for the sake of so-called party regularity, and for the sake of being with the majority.

"Political parties and organizations have their place and a very important place. But they are not entitled to control the judgment and conscience of those who sincerely believe that the party method is wrong. 'Trust thyself. Every heart vibrates to that iron string.'

"There is not a crooked interest, there is not a special privilege, there is not an ill-gotten dollar, there is not a vested wrong, but are constantly crying out for regularity, for leaving things as they are, for the status quo.

"These political machines are most of them enemies of free government. The history of the world in every age and of all times teaches that the selfish, corrupt, political chicanery can not stand up in the long run against fundamental moral courage, intelligently and perseveringly directed."—News Letter.

Check on Alien Tide Lessens Distress

New York—"What would be our unemployment situation today if Congress, six years ago, had not passed the immigration quota act?" asked Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington, in a speech in this city.

"Congress should suspend unnecessary immigration from any and all countries, with the possible exception of very near relatives and those now exempt from quota restriction," said Mr. Johnson. "Why should we be admitting workers from foreign lands to work in this country in times of serious unemployment?"

"Last week the House Committee on Immigration reported the Harris bill, proposing to apply to Mexico the same quota restrictions now applied to every European country. The Senate passed the Harris bill by an overwhelming vote. I feel sure that the further restriction of immigration

from Europe, as well as from the countries of this hemisphere, would pass the House by an even greater vote if allowed to come up for consideration."

Congressman Johnson appealed to his hearers to telegraph Congressman Snell, chairman of the House Rules Committee; Congressman Tilson, majority floor leader, and Speaker Longworth to allow a vote on the Harris bill before adjournment of Congress.

Employees are "Stung" in Stock-Buying Plan

Boston—Charles L. Baine, editor of the Shoe Workers' Journal, warns workers to keep out of stock-buying schemes. The labor editor calls attention to the collapse of a Haverhill shoe concern that sold each employee \$300 worth of stock that is now worthless.

Employees' stock buying was the vogue following the World War. One Harvard University economist was so enthusiastic over the scheme that he wrote a book on the new "revolution" in which workers would eventually own industry.

Buying stock is a costly gamble in a falling market that only the well-to-do can afford.

To say that it is a "solution" for industrial ills is the talk of men who would lure workers into dangerous paths.—News Letter.

Senators Play Humiliating Role

The Senate Judiciary Committee is composed of seventeen lawyers, many of whom are constitutional students.

This committee considers intricate legislative proposals and prepares bills that will stand court tests, so far as it is possible for a group of skilled lawyers to take such action.

The submission of proposed legislation to the Attorney General of the United States was an unknown procedure—until the pending anti-labor injunction bill was thus disposed of.

Chairman Norris of the committee says this reference has blocked action at the present session.

The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice. He represents the Federal Government before the Supreme Court in matters of exceptional gravity, has general superintendence over Federal district attorneys and Federal marshals, and gives advice and opinions when requested by the President or by the heads of the various executive departments.

It is not his duty to pass on the legality of proposed legislation, except where it involves purely administrative procedure.

The Senate committee's action is evasive and is contrary to the prerogatives, high ideals and traditions of the Senate.

This reference to the Attorney General is acceptable to defenders of government by injunction and others who would destroy the law-making branch by centralizing power in the President and his appointees.

Plans are now being quietly discussed for the creation of a commission that will pass upon important legislation before final action by Congress.

This "commissionizing" of America is another name for Mussolini's system. The committee's action can be used as a precedent that will advance this revolutionary policy.

The so-called labor injunction is not a "labor" question. Equity (injunction) courts are extending their power and are being substituted in every direction for government by law.

Citizens who are indifferent to labor's fight to end this evil will discover that they have paid a costly price for taking no part in this struggle.

The committee's action may haunt indifferent citizens.

These Senators have lowered the high dignity of the Senate and have

played into the hands of reaction by weakening the foundation of this law-making structure.

Dodging responsibilities is a dangerous expedient when a surrender of prerogatives is involved.—News Letter.

World Depression Shown by Reports

Washington—Business depression is world-wide, according to the Department of Commerce. Virtually without exception the government's trade commissioners in Asia, Europe, Latin America and elsewhere report a prevailing dullness of business conditions.—News Letter.

No Judge is Immune from Criticism

The refusal of the senate judiciary committee to confirm Judge Parker as a Supreme Court justice should silence reactionary elements that deny citizens the right to question such an appointment.

The senate committee is composed of trained lawyers who are opposed to "packing" the Republic's highest tribunal with mediocre men who rule that a "yellow dog" is a valid contract.

Appointments like Parker's bring the judiciary into disrepute—not the citizens who object to such appointments.

Justice Edgecomb of the New York Supreme Court emphasized this point in an address to editors:

"I know of no reason why a judge is immune from criticism any more than any other official. I can conceive nothing so conducive to making a public official arrogant and overbearing than the knowledge that he will never be called to account for his actions. Even if criticism be caustic and more severe than is warranted, it does not constitute contempt of court unless it be of such a nature that it tends to obstruct the administration of justice and the

proper performance of a judicial duty."

Judge Edgecomb made this statement when defenders of privilege claim organized labor brings the judiciary into disrepute because they oppose Judge Parker and his "yellow dog" decision.

Labor well knows why reaction talks of the "sacredness of our judiciary."

These forces consider courts an adjunct to privilege seeking. When the people object, the cry "sacred judiciary" is raised.

Under our system of government, there is no "sacred" public official—he be lawmaker, President or judge.

There are certain elemental rights that every man accepts. As long as a public official approximates this standard he will be supported at every test by the vast majority of citizens.

But that official must not expect his position gives him the right to do wrong, or that he can escape criticism by dust-raising tactics.

Such a policy will not strengthen popular faith in our Supreme Court. Men must not be secretly slid into the back door of our highest tribunal.

Confidence in our judiciary should be so deep-seated that citizens will rush to its defense. This is only possible when judges are without taint, whose qualifications are unquestioned and whose integrity and high regard for equal justice is unchallenged.

How can a worker have faith in a judge who upholds an alleged contract that has been wrung from him because he needs work to feed and shelter dependents?

To say that citizens shall not criticize such a judge is to mock American principles and to exalt the Fascist ideal.—News Letter.

Doesn't Apply to Labor

The one-sided reasoning of men with a property outlook is shown in an editorial in "Barron's," financial spokesman, published in New York

City, which protests against the government's attack on the radio trust.

"If any one of those defendants owned a patent for any part of a radio, under the laws of the United States, it was the company's sole property," says the editor. "Holding it tight within its own control would not be a restraint of commerce."

But note the difference when labor attempts to hold "tight within its own control" its labor power. This, the United States Supreme Court has ruled, is a violation of interstate commerce.

Human liberty, inherent in man, is denied when commerce is affected, but patents, which are the gift of government, must be protected, regardless of the effect on commerce.—Brewery and Cereal Workers' Journal.

Two Drab Sketches of Industry

"Overall factories located in small Southern towns pay girls \$3 a week for a twelve-hour day," declared Edith Christenson in an address to the local Federation of Labor.

Miss Christenson and three other girls who accompanied her, are members of the United Textile Workers. They are touring the country in the interest of Southern workers, and especially textile workers.

One of the girls said she applied for work in a rayon mill at Sparta, Tenn., and was offered \$1 a week. The foreman told her she could not afford to work there unless she "had folks in Sparta who would help support her."

D. M. Schroy of Hartford, W. Va., writing in the United Mine Workers' Journal, paints this picture of the anti-union coal fields of that state:

"The miner begins work at 4 o'clock in the morning and quits at 8, 9, and 10 at night. He works from 14 to 18 hours and gets pay for eight hours. If there is sickness in his family and he lays off, it means hunting another job. The mines are worked two or

three days a week. If a man has no 'time' in the office he can get no 'scrip' (company store money). There are hundreds of families who have not even bread to eat. If this is not hell on earth I don't know what is."—News Letter.

Equity Reaches Into Business

The management of a new hotel in Anderson, Ind., wants the Securities Commission of that state to oppose the sale of securities for another hotel.

"Anderson is not big enough for two large hotels and our securities holders will suffer," asserts the hotel management.

Here is the natural development of the new theory that patronage and prospective income is "property" and can be protected by the state, backed by equity courts.

By construing patronage and prospective profits as "property," workers are denied liberty when their lawful act conflicts with the new definition.

The logical application of this theory is shown in Anderson, where a group of men may be prohibited by the state from entering a business because such action may lessen the income of their competitor.


The average man ignores the historical fact that power continually expands.

Business men look upon workers' opposition to the injunction and the new definition of property as "a labor fight."


When the Anderson procedure threatens to become general, labor's plea will be considered "respectable."—News Letter.

Inside Troubles

Mankind's inner poverty, littleness, narrowness, is the poisoned spring from which most unhappiness flows.—Farm and Fireside.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE TWO LARGEST CHAINS of newspapers in America, or, as far as that goes, in any other country, the Hearst chain and the Scripps-Howard, supported Mr. Hoover during his campaign for election as President. However, during the past six months, those two chains of newspapers have done nothing else except hammer Mr. Hoover as hard as they can. The Hearst publications are nailing him to the cross on his naval reduction policy, and several other matters, while the Scripps-Howard papers are finding new words with which to condemn him in their editorials and are lambasting him for his tariff policy and on some of his appointments.

What is the matter with the President? We don't know. We think he is trying to do the best he can under the circumstances, but, as stated in a previous issue, the man is handicapped because he has practically had no experience or training in politics for such a momentous office.

The Hearst chain of newspapers would not support the Democratic candidate because that candidate had been a power in New York politics for several years and had set aside, on more than one occasion, the aspirations of the owner of that chain of newspapers. The Scripps-Howard chain did not have any excuse for supporting the present incumbent in Washington except that they believed he would be the safest man for the country. They claimed the other candidate was a wonderful man but of the two they chose Mr. Hoover.

Newspapers sometimes have entangling alliances which the average reader may not understand. Sometimes the capital which has been furnished in the floating of bonds may have something to do with the policy of the newspaper. At any rate, it is rather a unique situation in which the President of the United States is placed, with two great chains of newspapers, and in addition, some of the Republican leaders, such as Senator Borah, who supported him during his campaign, now attacking his policies, which, to say the least, is unsportsmanlike.

Some may answer by saying that the freedom of the press cannot be denied; that they have a right to criticise, etc. But, as a matter of fact, the President of the United States is not doing anything which those newspapers did not expect him to do when they were supporting him. The tariff policy may not be entirely to his liking but he does not have any control over the Senate because he is not of the pugnacious type to tell those people where to get off and those two chains of newspapers, which supported him in his campaign, are now saying that unless conditions change—and I think they will somewhat as Mr. Hoover still has over two years in which to make good—he is liable to be defeated in the next election. Unless times are substantially better or unless there is a greater demonstration of leadership on the part of the President, it is a safe bet that when he comes up for reelection, he will be as humiliated as was President Taft in 1912, by the refusal of a majority of his party to support him.

Mr. Hoover, personally, is a splendid character, without any soft-soaping or false promises attached to him, but he does not know the game, consequently has not the penetrating personal power necessary to be able to

distinguish his friends from those who are continually endeavoring to trap him.

Old wily James Watson, Senator from Indiana, and a leader in the Senate, has no more love for Hoover than he has for his greatest democratic enemy, yet Hoover accepts his advice. You will all remember how the Indiana Senator denounced Hoover when he, Watson, was seeking the nomination. You will also remember that in the Republican convention, Watson received only the Indiana vote. But smiling Jim, has been in political life for over thirty years and knows every trick of the game, being trained, for many years, under the leadership of Penrose of Pennsylvania, so it is almost impossible to expect that Jim is looking for or hoping that Hoover will make a wonderful success.

One of the other advisers of the President is Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a clever man but one who has blundered, especially in comparing the senators from the West with the sons of wild jackasses and making other unpleasant statements and, as a consequence, has lost his usefulness. Another one from whom he takes advice is Gillett of Massachusetts, an old-time manufacturing millionaire, who has come to the end of his road and has decided—because he knows he would be defeated—not to be a candidate again from Massachusetts. But, he is one of Mr. Hoover's chief advisers. This man has been running a non-union manufacturing institution all of his life, making millions out of the sweat and blood of low-paid labor, and still he sits in conference and advises the President, but on the floor of the Senate he has not two cents' worth of influence, and, if you will notice, he always casts his vote against every suggestion which savors of being favorable to Labor.

In this morning's paper, a staunch Republican institution, the Indianapolis Star, there appears a letter from an old member of the Republican party in which he describes conditions within the political arena during the past thirty years and it is indeed enlightening to read this letter expressing the feelings of the Republican voters in his district and their disgust with the awful conditions obtaining, all of which he charges the administration in Washington with being somewhat responsible for as well as for the great stagnation in industry and the enormous amount of unemployment prevailing.

However, talking will not get us anywhere, except that plain, man-to-man, honest criticism may arouse the leaders of industry, who are ninety per cent Republican, to a realization that it is necessary to do something towards helping in this situation before we are again confronted with another winter's snow, a winter's frost which will bring more poverty and suffering into the homes of the masses of people.

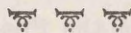
If the big business men of the nation do not want the Democrats to sweep the congressional election next November they will begin to spruce business up a bit before it is too late.

If the November election was held now (July) the Democrats would sweep the country, and Lord only knows what those boys would do to big business if they got control of the House, considering that between the Democrats and the Progressive Republicans they now own things in the Senate.

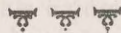
I AM AGAIN REMINDING YOU of the great necessity of attending our convention and endeavor to help us legislate laws so that we may perpetuate the splendid work of our organization.

The officers of the International Union need the aid, the co-operation and the assistance of every local union affiliated with the International. One of the principal duties of a local union is to try to have its full representation at the convention so that we may enact laws which will protect us from the onslaughts which are liable to be made against us in the next few years.

The life of our organization, and the labor movement in general, depends upon the sincerity and intelligence of the membership, who also have the power to help and inspire the officers who handle the affairs of the organization.



THE LABOR MOVEMENT will have a more difficult task to keep up within the next ten years, than it has ever had. I am not a pessimist. I rather look usually at the bright things of life, but a man would be worse than an imbecile unless he could see the handwriting on the wall, and a traitor to his people unless he explained it. Overproduction causing unemployment, and large combinations of capital will make the trouble. Don't be foolish and laugh it off.



AT THIS WRITING conditions throughout the country in so far as employment is concerned, are a fraction better than they were a month ago. It is rather difficult to notice any improvement, but there is a slight difference, but very, very little, as a whole.

Outside work has been opening up, but the number of building permits issued throughout the United States shows a reduction of nearly one hundred million dollars less than two years ago. This means that while the building industry will pick up somewhat, the work in that line will be nothing compared to what it was during the past few years.

The general improvement in business, which it was expected would start at this particular time, has not, so far, started. The consensus of opinion and the expression of bankers and brokers is that there will not be any kind of improvement, at least of a substantial nature, until September and then they expect that things will be pretty lively until around Christmas.

The trouble with this is, the same kind of a statement was made last January, when it was said that by June 1st things would be booming, so the chances are when we get around to September 1st there will be another alibi. However, it is safe to say, at that time the railroads will be busier as they will be hauling grain from every section of the country to the ports of shipment and to the elevators. The building industry should then be at its highest point, but the writer believes there will be a great deal of unemployment during the winter and next spring.

It therefore behooves every one who can do so, without stinting themselves too much, to save every dollar they possibly can. Do not buy any luxuries and only such things as you really need, because when in need of a dollar you have very few friends. Cut out buying on the installment plan, as much as you possibly can. In the old days no one thought of going into debt for anything except to purchase a home, and this is about as good a

time as there has been within the last fifteen years for one to purchase a home, because property values are down, at least, thirty per cent lower than they were three years ago. There are bargains everywhere now in real estate, but I would not advise any one to purchase unimproved real estate, for instance, building lots, as they will eat you up in interest and taxes.

The thing to do is to buy only what you need and live as well within your means as you possibly can. By doing this and saving a dollar wherever you can, you will be in a position to meet any distress which may come to you through unemployment or sickness.

The responsibilities devolving upon the heads of families today are much greater than they ever were before due to the fact that it is next to impossible to find employment when one loses his position, and those depending upon him feel they have no prop, no support or consolation, because the one responsible for the safety and maintenance of the family is unable to help himself. Therefore, I advise you to consider conditions and realize for yourselves what they mean. Yes, I will make it even stronger, if I can, by imploring you to remain at your work, save every dollar you can, and explain to your family what might happen. I don't want our people to be penurious or unnecessarily stingy, but I do want them to be in a position to meet a lay-off, if confronted with such a condition, next January. Poverty and unemployment make more non-union men and strikebreakers than any other condition which obtains.

Sixty per cent of the divorces in our country are due to unemployment and poverty.



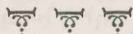
IN APPEARING on invitation before the commissioners on "Causes of Crime," appointed by Mr. Hoover, who held conferences here in Indianapolis the other day, I stated that in my opinion the chief cause of crime was unemployment. That men who could not find work and had families were not going to starve, they would first steal or stick up a prospect. The worst that could happen was to get caught, and jail had no terrors for a hungry man.



FORD MOTOR currently producing 9,200 units daily. Employing 108,890 men in three major plants in Detroit district. Year ago daily output was 7,500 and employes about one hundred and twenty thousand."

The above is a statement taken from a financial journal of authority. This is the answer to the cause of unemployment. Mr. Ford is turning out almost two thousand more manufactured finished cars and trucks daily than he did last year although he is employing twelve thousand less people in doing the work. This, of course, is due to improved, new, high-speed machinery.

The same is true of nearly every branch of industry, which results in the throwing out of employment, each year, hundreds of thousands of workers.



WE ARE PUBLISHING the following letter which is a sample of the many that have been received in Headquarters. The reason we are not publishing more of them is that we do not want our readers to think we are trying to

boost ourselves in any way, shape or manner and we are only publishing this one in order to give our membership some idea of the feeling which is almost universal among the small local unions as to the need for establishing in our International Union other benefits aside from the strike benefit.—Editor.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING

May 31st, 1930

Daniel J. Tobin,
222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Just a word of comment on the article which appears on pages EIGHT, NINE, TEN, and ELEVEN, in our International Journal for May.

I have been reading our journal for a good many years, and have never found a more realistic write-up regarding (what we really need) than this is. I have held a number of offices in the I. B. T., C., S. & H. of A., Local 307, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and have been more or less active over a period of twenty years in the Labor Movement, having held membership in other unions.

I believe that the most constructive suggestions appearing in any labor publication, and I read several of them, are to be found from time to time in our International Journal, but the one this month in my opinion, tops the list. I refer of course, to the article on Mortuary, or Death Benefits in connection with the International Union.

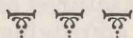
I am at present secretary and treasurer of the Cheyenne Central Labor Union, also joint business agent for the seven building trades and the teamsters, and in the case of the latter, I have found that about the first question that is asked me when I solicit a man for membership, is, WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?

For this reason, if no other, we, as an International Union, should bend every effort to promote, and have the membership accept, at least a \$500.00 death benefit in connection with our otherwise, Incomparable Union.

I am unable to surmise, at this time, with any degree of accuracy, whether or not our local will be represented at the convention of the International Union this year, as we never have had sufficient finance to send a delegate heretofore, but if we do, or do not, I personally am highly in favor of, and will work for, the adoption of the policy of insurance through the International Union.

Wishing you every success, and with kindest regards, I am

C. E. MORROW,
Sec'y-Treas.

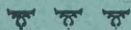


Industrial Democracy

Industrial democracy can be developed and carried forward by labor, capital and management. These elements are necessary and to be successful should be in separate units but united in spirit and purpose. No great enterprise, institution, or group organization can succeed or long endure without a unity of purpose and good

will. Each unit must be free to shape its own affairs, always having in mind the just rights, interest, and well being of the whole group. This can all be accomplished by a joint conference board, mediation, and conciliation, and voluntary arbitration. Industrial democracy founded on equality of rights, guided by justice, fairness, and righteousness can not fail.—Cigar Maker.

BRING YOUR WIVES and your sisters with you to the convention. Those of you whose life partner may have passed away, but who have a daughter or a son, bring them with you to the convention for educational purposes. A visit to our convention, a visit to a strange city and meeting different people is the highest kind of education and enlightenment.



YOU, DELEGATES-ELECT, must not come to the convention believing that you can run it just to your way of thinking. No man can have his own way in everything, so come to the convention bringing your best ideas and thoughts as to what is for the good of our organization and do your best to get the majority of the delegates to adopt those ideas of yours. However, should you fail, that is, if a majority of those present do not agree with you and refuse to adopt your suggestions, you will not be a good union man unless you go down the line with the majority, pledging to carry out the policy and principles as decided by the largest number of delegates.

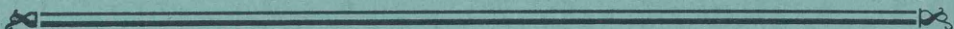


OUR CONVENTIONS have been noted for the high class and splendid manliness of the delegates in attendance. Other International officers who have visited our conventions have commented and remarked on the class of men that constitute our delegation. Hotel keepers have done the same thing and have said a better class of men never visited their hotels. City governments have sent us letters commending our delegates for the manner in which they have conducted themselves.

I am sure this same condition will prevail at our convention in Cincinnati. However, a word of advice to any who might decide to be "smart." They had better stay at home if they intend to "just cut loose" and show the public and some of the other delegates how tough they can be. As a matter of fact, a real man is always modest and well behaved. This has been the manner in which our delegates have deported themselves wherever we have held a convention and I feel sure they will deport themselves in a like manner while in Cincinnati.



DON'T GET IT into your heads that the principal business of the convention is the election of officers. While it is important that the right kind of men be elected, men who can be trusted and who will not blunder and lead you into disgrace or disrepute through unlawful or dishonorable tactics, the principal business of importance is the framing of policies and the adoption of principles which will conform with the changing conditions of our times so that the International may go on and on to greater success.



Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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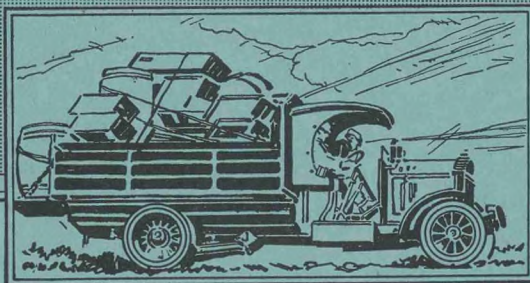
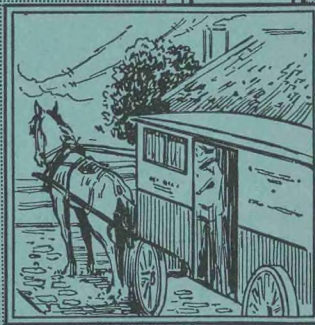
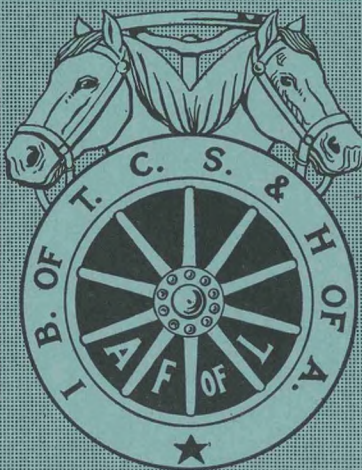
THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

AUGUST, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



EACH DELEGATE coming to the convention should come with the determination of meeting his brother members with the hand of friendship as well as goodfellowship. Leave your grouches at home.

Yes, we want you to have a good time and we promise you a good time, but, above all, we want you to attend strictly to business, but don't get it into your head that unless your opinions are adopted that the world will come to an end. It may be possible that both of us are wrong in our ideas, but whichever way the majority decides, that is what we should be willing to abide by and shake the hand of the other fellow and say: "We are real trade unionists; we will be loyal to the action of the majority."



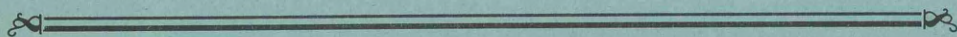
LOCAL UNIONS that do not have a great deal of money in their treasuries should give the credential to someone of its members and some of the money necessary to pay the expense, and, if possible, the local should place an assessment of fifty cents or one dollar on the membership for just one month in order to meet the expense of sending the delegate to the convention.



IT IS VERY important, and we cannot make our appeal too strong, when we say that all local unions should be represented in full at the convention. It means the life of our union and the continued constructive progress necessary to keep the homes of our membership where they are today. Also by proper constructive work and the election of the right kind of officers, and when I say the right kind of officers I do not mean "grandstand players" or "swell-headed" individuals. I mean real men and men who have the best interest of the organization at heart. If you are there to elect such men and give them a constitution with which they can carry on the work of the union, the home and fireside of each member of the organization will be safeguarded during the ensuing term.



WARD BAKING CORPORATION'S net earnings for fifteen weeks to July 5, last, were \$1.20 a share on Class A stock, against \$2.93 on Class A and sixty-two cents on Class B in the like 1929 period.



~[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]~

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Unemployment Is at High Level

Washington. — Workers' incomes
are smaller, but cost of living has
changed only slightly, according to the
Monthly Survey of Business, issued by
A. F. of L.

"The decline in prices has thus far
been almost entirely in wholesale lines
—the prices manufacturers receive
for their goods. Thus it has injured
manufacturers without benefitting
workers," says the Bulletin.

"Wholesale prices have steadily de-
clined since July, 1929, making a de-
crease of nine per cent. Weekly fig-
ures reported since May show a fur-
ther drop, so that prices manufactur-
ers get are now twelve per cent below
last year. Cost of living is only three
per cent lower."

Workers' incomes, the first four
months of this year, were ten per cent
below last year. In April, this year,
the incomes of workers employed in
factories and on railroads were \$160,
000,000 less than in October, last year,
when the decline began.

"This loss in buying power is one of
the reasons for smaller orders to man-
ufacturers," the Bulletin states.

"With wage earners' buying power
ten per cent below last year, exports
twenty per cent less and orders for in-
dustrial products cut still further by
hand-to-mouth buying and other in-
fluences, manufacturers have reduced
production. Output was twelve per
cent lower than last year in the first
five months.

"Unemployment today is at a very

high level—more than twice as many are out of work as a year ago, according to our figures for union members. Many are on part time, some have taken wage cuts. Living standards are lower.

“June failed to bring the hoped-for improvement in unemployment. Twenty per cent of union members are still out of work. In June, this year, there were 222 union members out of work for every 100 in June, last year. Our preliminary estimate for the number out of work in May was 3,600,000, not including office workers or farm labor. This is only three per cent less than in February.”—News Letter.

Stock Pyramiding Show Big Profits

New York.—The American Tobacco Company declared a two-for-one stock split-up and increased the annual dividend rate twenty per cent.

Such announcements are rarely commented on, but if they are analyzed they reveal the immense profits of monopolistic corporations.

If a man owned 100 shares of American Tobacco Company stock in 1920 he was given seventy-five additional shares of a new stock, known as “Common B,” which cost him nothing.

The man then owned 175 shares of stock. In 1929 he was permitted to buy at \$125 a share one share for every five of his common B shares. During that year common sold for as high as \$235 a share. The man now owned 195 shares.

The present two-for-one split-up means that his 195 shares are doubled and he now owns 390 shares, instead of his original 100 shares.

The 195 shares, given to him without cost, had a market value of approximately \$40,000 the day the split-up was announced.

The average citizen pays little attention to this pyramiding as he reads that these corporations are paying a

low rate of interest. The number of shares issued in the form of stock dividends are never referred to.

To make dividends possible for this increased capitalization, workers are speeded up and every attempt at unionization in these unorganized plants is resisted that interest rates are assured.—News Letter.

Organizer's Problems

Progress of unionism depends primarily upon those charged with official responsibilities — union officials and organizers. These officials must make good according to the measuring rods which many interests will apply. They must present the purposes and methods of trade unionism convincingly to employers, to workers and to the public. They must demonstrate to the workers that the union is a practical investment that brings in material benefits.

They must demonstrate that the union is an institution to which workers and citizens may safely entrust the future as well as present welfare of a large group of citizens.

They must show that the union opens the door to higher possibilities for those who work.

While organizers are presenting the case for unionism to wage earners, they must remember that their work is not completed until they convince employers also that recognition of the union, collective bargaining, and union-management co-operation are good business policies that can be proven by all the usual methods of production accounting.

It is no longer effective procedure for the organizer to attack management and its methods in round, abusive language. The organizer should check every fact before he makes a charge. He should point out the wrongs of a situation in such a way that an adjustment can be made. No person abusively denounced and criticized without discrimination is in a

good frame of mind to sit down to work out an agreement.

Most of the mistakes in industry are due to misunderstanding or failure to have all the facts. It is the organizer's function to make facts and conditions so plain that even persons of ill-will have no genuine rejoinder.

An organizer must know the industry, know its production and management problems, know the problems of the wage-earners, know their home problems and ambitions.

The function and the service of organizers is truly honorable and constructive.—Federationist.

Wild Capitalization has Logical Result

New York.—The business depression, followed by failure to earn dividends on inflated capitalization, has sobered holders of these shares.

This stock was bought when Wall Street was booming and riches awaited everyone who was willing to gamble, rather than work. The effect of this policy has been far-reaching.

Split-ups, consolidations and new issues created an enormous volume of securities. Some of this paper has been loaned to banks and financiers are hinting of wage reductions to maintain dividends.

Barron's Weekly, a financial spokesman, makes this comment: "With characteristic forgetfulness people overlook the manner in which corporate capitalizations have expanded. In the past twenty years a popular motor company, whose sales have curiously paralleled the growth in millionaires, has expanded its capital 300-fold."

"Only" 2,300,000 are Unemployed

What can be said of men who jubilantly declare there are "only" 2,300,000 unemployed in this country?

This estimate is based on the Census Bureau's preliminary figures that are not all-inclusive. These figures refer to those "seeking work," and not to seasonal workers or those who have been laid off.

If the maximum unemployed even totaled 2,300,000, the dependents of these out of-works increase the number several millions.

And this in the richest country in the world, with its warehouses overstocked and its bounteous farms producing more than can be bought.

"Only" 2,300,000 unemployed!

The tragedies, poverty and want behind these figures should sting the conscience of every man and woman.

Instead, men are actually joyful because they imagine higher unemployed estimates have been contradicted.

More than 2,000,000 idle workers and additional millions of women and children and dependent aged mean nothing to timid office holders whose only interest is to retain power and place.

Hungry babes may moan and defenseless women may weep, but we are told that this destitution and misery could be worse.

Poverty will not accept this answer. Neither can hunger be satisfied by prosperity proclamations.

This question has been commissioned, investigated and probed. The unemployed are considered a political football and a means for self-seekers' publicity.

Promises, predictions and hope is the program of men whose lack of vision and courage is equalled by their hardness in the face of country-wide distress.

Hungry babes and important aged should stir an elemental chivalry that is supposed to be in all men, but prophecy and well wishes is the substitute for work and bread.

America can well place among her classics the statement: "Only 2,300,000 are unemployed."—News Letter.

Wages Instead of Charity

Twelve million, nine hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars was what corporations in 129 cities paid to charity in 1929, reports the National Bureau of Economic Research. This is an indirect recognition of their responsibility to the unemployed. Workers out of jobs have to apply for charity. This situation results from the failure of industries openly to assume their responsibility toward workers who participate in creating the good name and reputation of those industries.

Workers have a stake in industry. They come into the motionless factory, start the wheels, put materials into machines, control the machines to turn out the desired products. They are directly responsible for getting out quantity and standard quality. Their contribution is personal and essential to the firm's keeping its business obligations. They are partners in a production undertaking.

Other partners in the production undertaking are those who furnished the money to build the factory, to buy machinery and raw materials for work, those who planned the factory and its organization, hired the machine operatives and directed their work orders. These other partners have a dependable relation with the industry, especially the partners who have furnished the capital and who have insisted upon guaranteed returns. In their case the industry has accumulated reserves, so that their dividends should be paid regularly even in business depressions.

Because industries have not openly and honestly accepted their responsibility for regular payment of incomes to all working together in production they have been able to shift many of their problems upon public and private relief agencies.

Industry's failure to meet obligations squarely leaves workers only the most humiliating resource—charity. Instead of asking for their rights, workers must apply for charity when

unemployment exhausts their resources. Corporations which give to community charities recognize this as a charge on the industry. They should take the logical next step and recognize their responsibility to their own employes and assure to wage-earners on their payrolls dependable incomes throughout the year. For example, the Detroit Department of Public Welfare paid out \$728,910 for relief in April, 1930, as compared to \$101,128 in April, 1929. Business depression has brought layoffs in the automobile shops, and these wealthy industries shifted their responsibilities to the public agency.

A self-sufficient industry ought to provide an adequate annual income for every person regularly employed in its work.—Federationist.

Business Men Ignore Economic Facts

Akron, Ohio.—Bankers and business men who suggest wage reductions were scored by the Akron Beacon Journal in a sizzling editorial. The banker is declared "by training and sometimes by nature, a glorified pawnbroker."

This city is the center of the Nation's rubber industry, and exploitation of these employes has lowered their purchasing power and affected small business men.

"The manufacturer we place upon a somewhat higher plane than the banker," says the editor. "He has shown himself willing to move with the world instead of living under three balls.

"We have never felt an overwhelming awe of the super-intelligence of either the captains of industry or of the banker.

"The man who today gets less wages than he did yesterday, buys less of the world's goods. If overproduction has caused most of our present troubles we shall add to it a degree of underconsumption that is bound to increase the very evils we are trying to cure. It is a self-evident proposition, of course,

that 200 wage earners at \$2.50 a day are worth no more to stores and banks than 100 at \$5.00.

"In Akron something occurred which was a lot more humorous than any of the comic strips. The great rubber companies, in justifying a tire cut of five per cent, said they did so to meet the competition of the mail order houses, which, by the way, they had set up in business by selling them tires at a very little profit. Of course, it may be good business to make and sell things at a price that our customers can go into competition with us, but our guess is that such a reduction is not going to create any appreciable factory demand at a price that will pay dividends.

"This case is not exclusive, but symptomatic of a situation which is general. If the manufacturer will tackle his job with the same fine energy and intelligence that have made him the wonder of the world, and if the bankers can get over the idea that society does not need them as note shavers, but that their function is a creative one to build rather than to foreclose mortgages, there will be no necessity to deflate wages, which would produce a greater disaster to the country than a dozen stock market collapses."—News Letter.

Farmers go to Cities; Machinery is Blamed

Iowa City, Iowa.—Prof. C. A. Hatton of Northwestern University, ridiculed the claim that farmers are flocking to cities out of sheer perversity.

There is no greater mistake than this assumption, said Prof. Hatton at a conference of educators at the University of Iowa.

"Economic pressure, resulting from the fact that fewer men are required to produce the same amount of food with modern machinery is causing the rural shift," he said.—News Letter.

Power Trust Profits Revealed by Senator

Washington.—"The power trust has reached into every home, into every manufacturing and business institution in the country," said Senator Norris in discussing profits of this combination.

"There is not a state in the Union that escapes the clutch of this trust," said Mr. Norris. "Not satisfied with the production of power, the trust is extending to levy a tribute on the users of electric appliances, through electric light bulbs, fans and motors."

The speaker called attention to a profit of ninety-six per cent which, he said, the Nebraska Power Company, owned by the American Power and Light Company, made in 1928.

American Power and Light, he said, is controlled by Electric Bond and Share Company. The latter concern it mentioned as a major unit in a new power combine that will be backed by Morgan interests and will be the largest business organization in the country.

Senator Norris referred to National Power and Light as "part of the same outfit that has blocked legislation for Muscle Shoals for ten years; it is the same outfit that prevents conferees in Congress from reaching an agreement on the Muscle Shoals resolution."

The Senate resolution calls for government operation of Muscle Shoals, and the House favors private operation. Attempts to compose these differences failed.—News Letter.

There are two freedoms; the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Kingsley.

Criticizing, like charity, should begin at home.

Nothing is really work unless you would rather be doing something else.

Eight Injunctions are Basis of Wrongs to Labor

The majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee opposes the pending labor injunction relief bill.

One of their reasons is that there are "few" Federal injunctions and that most of these writs issue out of state courts.

This adding-machine argument is illogical. It is the favorite plea of attorneys for employers' associations who ignore principle that may be outraged by one decision.

The Dartmouth College case, in 1819, illustrates this point. Here was a dispute between the president and trustees of a small educational institution in New Hampshire that finally reached the United States Supreme Court.

The decision has become historic and is now used by public utility corporations to hold perpetual franchises.

No decision has been so effective to thwart popular control of these corporations.

Eight particular injunction decisions by the United States Supreme Court in the last thirty-five years may be of no interest to the Senate Judiciary Committee, but these court orders have stripped organized labor of every constitutional right and has made it possible for the judiciary to smash any strike they elect.

A purely local strike may now be thrown into a Federal court on the plea of one shareholder residing in another state. This was done in the recent New Orleans street car strike when Federal Judge Borah placed Federal deputy marshals on the cars at the request of a New York banking house.

The first of the eight decisions was the Debs case, in which the Supreme Court held that an injunction judge can deny constitutional guarantee to citizens who suspend work.

The Debs case was the first time the Supreme Court held that Federal courts can issue such orders.

In the Bucks Stove and Range case the Supreme Court outlawed freedom of speech and press when profits are interfered with. The court took the same position in the Danbury Hatters case.

In the Tri-City case the court again denied free speech and ruled that picketing (permitted under the Clayton law) is unlawful unless directed by the court.

In the Truax case the court held that patronage is property and workers can be enjoined as conspirators if they induce others to withhold their patronage. The same position was taken in the Duplex case.

In the Coronado case the court held that trade unions can be sued for individual acts of members. No other voluntary association is held liable for unauthorized acts of its members.

In the Bedford case the court ruled that union stone cutters can not refuse to handle non-union stone. They must work against their will, as refusal is "an interference with interstate commerce."

When the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee says "few" Federal injunctions have been issued, they fail to point out that these "few" are the starting point by which every right is taken from organized labor. Under these decisions the Constitution means nothing when employers would smash strikes and drive citizens back to objectionable work conditions.

It seems incredible that ten skilled lawyers in the United States Senate are unaware of this fact and attempt to minimize the unlimited effect of these "few" injunctions.—News Letter.

Out-of-Work Payment Favored by Educator

Iowa City, Iowa.—Continued unemployment seems certain and out-of-work insurance is necessary, said Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of

Chicago at an educators' conference here.

Prof. Douglas said there are 5,000,000 unemployed in this country, and there is no evidence that this figure is diminishing.

"Since it is inevitable for a long time to come, the American people ultimately will be driven to provide against this risk as they now provide against losses by fire, namely, by insurance," he said.

"It is sometimes said," continued Prof. Douglas, "that we should prevent unemployment rather than insure against it, but by alternating rates which an employer would have to pay for this insurance, according to the relative amount of unemployment in his plant, a stimulus toward regulation of production and employment will be instituted."—News Letter.

Watch Those "Creeping" Wage Cuts

Billions of dollars that are invested in installment buying precludes popular approval of a nation-wide wage reduction movement.

The strategy of low-wage advocates is to profess faith in high wages, while quietly enforcing what is soothingly called "wage readjustments."

Former business depressions were blamed on "high" wages, and wage cuts were urged by economists and business men.

This policy has been discarded. Industrialists are now expecting to give lip service to the high wage principle, while they quietly "readjust" wages. This "readjustment," of course, is downward.

The Magazine of Wall Street is an exception to the general rule. That financial publication frankly declares:

"We hate to mention it, but it may be that one way to increase work and labor income and restore prosperity is for organized labor to take a lower rate of pay."

The policy of "creeping" wage cuts is slyly advocated by the Wall Street

Journal, which drops this hint to manufacturers:

"Cost of living is down considerably from last year and a ten per cent reduction in wages is not so drastic as one might think."

Trade unionists should be alert to the new plan to reach an old objective.

Living costs are not "down considerably." They have dropped but three per cent—three cents on every dollar the workers spent to maintain life. Yet these workers are asked to accept a cut of ten cents on every dollar they receive as wages.

Workers should not be lulled by the "creeping" wage-cut policy. A "wage adjustment" is as menacing to workers as the old-fashioned wage reduction. Both have the same result—lessened purchasing power and an extension of the present industrial let-down.

The billions of dollars that are invested in goods bought on credit makes it improbable that retail business men will favor a general wage reduction.

This can be silently accomplished, however, by the "creeping" policy of "wage adjustments," while loudly professing faith in "high" wages—as an academic proposition.

Trade unionists should understand the new system that is less theatrical than the old method of lowering wages.—News Letter.

Where is Government by Law?

In opposing the pending anti-injunction bill, a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee said:

"There are many situations in which the even-handed justice of the courts is preferable to executive attempts at law enforcement."

This is true—from the standpoint of employers who would drive strikers back to objectionable work conditions.

But what becomes of government by law?

Who has empowered equity courts to enforce law? Why do Senators,

pledged to the Constitution, applaud usurpation of power that belongs to the executive branch of government?

If there are "many situations" in which equity courts may enforce law, who can mark their limitation, once the principle of government by law is discarded?

We can not play fast and loose with principle. It is true equity judges can quickly smash strikes by the simple expedient of charging violence and denying constitutional guarantees.

But equity is enlarging this usurpation, and is reaching into control of the press and business. The question is no longer a "labor" matter.

Government by law and government by conscience can not exist—one must give way.

Hard Times and Your Union

These are hard times. There is not enough work for all. Very few, if any, have steady work, many can not find work at all. Hard times will not last forever. Better days will come. Whether they come soon, or not so soon, remember the union is your only source of strength. You need the union in hard times to prevent unfriendly employers from stepping on you, from crushing you. You need the union to prepare for better times. You will need the union when better times come, to fight for you, to secure for you a share in the better times.

Whether good times or bad times the worker is individually in no position to make the most of his labor. Only acting as a group, together, with clear purpose and an intelligent program, can the workers hold their own in a world of competition in which "man to man is wolf." Employers are organized. Workers must be organized. Employers watch over their interests. The workers must be on guard, and watch for an opportunity to advance their interests. Employers

may be powerful even if they stand alone. Workers will be powerful only if they stay together.

Whether hard times or better times, you need a strong union. In hard times you must take double care to keep your organization strong and to make it ever stronger. You are forced to a measure of leisure to think of your movement, to work for it, to build it.—
The Advance.

And Jerry Simpson was "Crazy"

If "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, Kansas Congressman, and other Populists of a generation ago were in the land of the living they would smile at the government's attempt to adjust the wheat situation.

Populists insisted that wheat be stored in government warehouses and receipts for same be negotiable at banks.

The Populists were classed as "crazy" and "visionary" by our "hard-headed, practical" citizens.

But times have changed. Simpson would now be considered a conservative.

The government has tied up more than \$50,000,000 in a futile effort to hold prices at a satisfactory level.

Government officials are frantically calling for less production, and Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, are making radio talks and touring the Middle West wheat belt in favor of a "slow-down" policy.

"Do less work that higher prices can be secured" is the substance of the Hyde-Legge plea that is accepted by industrial captains.

The man who has no faith in his union is apt to have no faith in himself, and usually hasn't.

Labor Plans Ruined, Declared Wagner

Washington.—“Petty politics” is responsible for defeat in the House of three unemployment bills, said Senator Wagner, author of the measures that were approved by the Senate.

The bills provide for long-range planning of public works, compilation of unemployment data by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and establishment of a national system of employment agencies. The latter proposal was opposed by the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers.

Senator Wagner charged the White House with being responsible for failure of the bills to pass.

“In the face of an unemployment crisis rivaling any in our history, in the face of a business collapse,” said the New York Senator, “the President still refuses to permit Congress to provide the necessary machinery for the prevention of such disasters in the future.”

After referring to the House policy of sidetracking and emasculating the bills, Senator Wagner said “the bills are empty shells and are destroyed as effectively as if they were vetoed.”—News Letter.

Public Pays for Low Wages

An employer who would depend upon philanthropists and taxpayers to repair his broken machines and maintain his plant and equipment would be regarded as a very poor business man. Yet most employers take it for granted that the workers they turn off in times of depression will be fed, clothed, warmed and sheltered some how, either at private or public expense, until they need them again when business revives.

Without realizing it, such employers are industrial parasites.—Royal Meek-

er, former commissioner United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Insurance for Unemployed

Almost simultaneously this week three speakers in three widely separated places have urged unemployment insurance upon the attention of the country. One was Governor Roosevelt at the Salt Lake City Conference of Governors; one was Prof. C. A. Hutton of Northwestern University at the Commonwealth Conference in Iowa City, and the third was Dean Grayson of the Wharton School at the Kiwanis Convention in Atlantic City. All three agreed that unemployment is no mere temporary problem. It is worse in years like the present, but it requires serious attention in all years. And the three men also agreed that unemployment insurance will come in time in the United States—perhaps in no long time.

These warning voices will probably receive little general attention, and will be heard with misgivings by employers who fear contributory schemes; but the speakers are true prophets. One after another the states are adopting the various forms of social insurance which originate in lands with more urgent industrial problems—workmen’s compensation, widows’ pensions, health insurance, old-age pensions. Voluntary unemployment insurance by trade unions or other bodies, subsidized by local or national governments, is already old in many nations; it spread rapidly over Europe between 1890 and 1910. Great Britain adopted compulsory unemployment insurance in 1911; since then it has spread to Italy, Austria, Poland, Russia and even Queensland. One plan or another for caring for the man who is out of work through no fault of his own will be adopted here when our social consciousness is ready for it.—New York World.

Senators are Muddled

In opposing the injunction relief bill, pending in the Senate, the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee says:

"The doctrine of equality before the law and equal protection of the laws ought not to be departed from to the injury of any portion of the people of the Republic."

That is the argument of trade unionists in their fight against injunctions.

How can these senators talk of "equality before the law" when they favor injunctions to enforce law?

There is no equality in an injunction court. The purpose of labor injunctions is to destroy that equality.

An injunction judge does not recognize the Constitution. He issues any order he elects and then punishes for contempt if such order is violated. He is "law" maker, judge and executioner.

He has classed good will and patronage as "property" and fines or jails any one who interferes with such "property"—even though the person is doing a lawful act, such as strikers appealing for public opinion.

Free speech, free press, the right of public assemblage and opposition to involuntary servitude are constitutional provisions that the equity judge sets aside.

These can not be ignored in a law court. That is why employers favor injunction courts.

It is ridiculous to favor equity (injunctions) and at the same time talk of equality before the law. These are contradictions.

Government by law is the American Theory. One-man government is Fascism.

Privilege Would Control Court

Washington.—The "yellow dog" is but one phase of the subject of industrial relations that is bringing new problems to the Supreme Court, declared Senator Wagner in opposing

Judge Parker's nomination to the Supreme Court.



The Senator cited two other issues of major importance that must be passed upon by the court. These problems are the driving force between two groups that may be classed as "liberal" and "conservative," but both groups are aware of the effect future Supreme Court decisions will have on issues that can no longer be disguised.

"These three problems of major importance divide the Supreme Court," said Senator Wagner. "The first deals with the question: What are the limits within which a state may exercise its police powers and taxing powers to accomplish ends loosely referred to as social welfare? New problems, generally arising out of present-day urban and industrial conditions, have been met by the several states in a variety of ways. Many of the methods attempted by the states have been declared invalid by a divided court. The problem is not yet settled. In the nature of things it can never be settled. Every new decision is but the driving of a new stake in the boundary line between permissible action and prohibited action. The nature of the personnel of the Supreme Court will determine whether the area of permitted action shall be wide and free, or narrowly restricted.

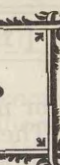

"The second of these problems is identified with the relatively new and expanding field of public-utility regulations.

"The third is concerned with industrial relations: What is the scope of permissible action by employes in attempting to further their economic interests."—News Letter.

In the mountains of truth you never climb in vain. Either you already reach a higher point today, or you exercise your strength in order to be able to climb higher tomorrow.—Neitzsche.



EDITORIAL

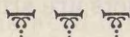


(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

ON MONDAY EVENING, June 23rd, the Women's Trade Union League dedicated a room in their headquarters to the late William A. Neer in memory of his splendid work and to show their love and respect to the man who had been quite helpful to them while he lived.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 753 sent a beautiful bouquet of flowers, and Mrs. Neer, widow of the deceased, was there and presented the league with a large picture of their old friend and co-worker, Brother Neer.

Any honor paid him by the trade unionists and humanitarians of Chicago is an honor to themselves because this man, when alive, was always trying to help someone else.

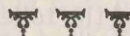


OF COURSE it is warm, very warm, these days, and we are all suffering from the heat. As a matter of fact, it is always warm at this particular time of the year and if we will just consider this from the standpoint of common sense our suffering will be minimized. We need the heat in order that we may sweat out of our systems the poisons which have accumulated during the winter months and it seems God and nature provided the rotation of the seasons in order that human beings might become more fit as a result of both cold and heat.

The human being has an opportunity of relieving himself through certain conditions, such as taking a cool drink or arranging his clothing to suit the condition of the elements, but those of us who make a living by driving horses through the streets should remember these dumb animals—man's most faithful friends—during the hot days. They cannot express their sufferings and their feelings in words, but they have an intelligence and understanding which is surpassed only by the human being. They resent brutality and respond generously to kindness. While the modern motor machine gets us over the ground more rapidly and swiftly, to one who has driven both, half the pleasure of driving has been eliminated since they have substituted for the old and faithful friend of the human family, the lump of cast iron or steel now used called a motor.

Yes, remember, from the standpoint of human kindness and square dealing it is the duty of those who have horses in their care, and because they are unable to make known by oral expression their sufferings, to be kind to them. It will be but a few more years until the horse is entirely removed from our streets, as nearly every branch of the trucking business is replacing the horse with motor. This is true with perhaps the exception of the milk industry.

Again, we appeal to you to be kind and considerate of your horses, especially during these very warm days.



WE ARE STILL in the doldrums in so far as employment is concerned. There are a few more going to work in out-of-door employments, but manufacturing establishments are either shutting down, reducing their forces,

or not working more than half time, in every section east of the Rockies. There is also considerable rumbling in the air that cheap employers are going to attempt to reduce wages. The program mapped out at the conference called by President Hoover immediately after the crash, last year, in which a few labor men participated, expressed itself as being against any attempt to reduce wages. But, like all other plans and programs mapped out by the worthy President of the United States, this one will be like so much vapor vanishing in the air if the employers decide to reduce wages, and if they do, it will no doubt prove to be the straw which broke the camel's back, because it will bring about a total paralysis of business.

The other day while talking with a large employer who did not know what business I was engaged in, he made the statement that everything had been deflated except labor and that employers must now begin to reduce wages; that the cost of living had been substantially reduced and labor should be willing to accept a reduction. Of course I answered by saying all that was pure tommyrot; that the cost of living had not been reduced more than a fraction; had not been reduced at all, in some localities. Shoes are just as high and most food products are still as high to the workers as they were two or three years ago.

Although the price of wheat has dropped from \$2.40 per bushel—the price during the war—to where it is now selling at 90 cents in the Chicago wheat pit—at this writing—the price of a loaf of bread has not been reduced materially, nor has the size of the loaf been increased. However, it is only fair to say that about the cheapest article of food which the average worker can purchase, is the loaf of bread, selling at eight or nine cents. While hogs are selling at least fifty per cent lower than during the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, you will notice that the price of ham has not been reduced so that you could notice it.

The wages of shoe workers have remained about the same, but with the machinery and the speed-up system introduced into that industry, the average shoe worker, who is on piece work, is able to turn out more work than he did some years ago for the same wages. Some years ago the man engaged in the retail end of the shoe business was willing to take from 50 to 75 cents profit on a four or five dollar pair of shoes, but now he wants from two to three dollars profit on \$6.00 and \$7.00 shoes, with a greater profit on the shoes which run into higher prices.

The chain grocery stores have reduced the price on canned goods, but workers cannot live on canned goods, they must have other foods, especially meat, in order to live, and the cost of meat has not been reduced, nor has farm products, such as butter, cheese and milk, and I say this with all due respect to the farmers who are crying because they cannot make any money on their farms.

I make the above statement so that our people may understand that there are some who are crying out that wages must be deflated, although the workers, in my opinion, can not under the present cost of living, stand for a setback in wages.

As a matter of fact, the only wages that have held up at all, are the wages of the organized workers, and the organized workers of the country represent less than ten per cent of the toilers. There is not any use making untruthful statements about the toilers of the nation being organized, because the employers of our country and the government know very well that the great bulk of the workers of the nation are not organized and will not be organized, perhaps, for many years to come. The membership of

organized labor within the American Federation of Labor has dropped from four and one-half million, during the war, to about two and one-half million at the present time, and there are some organizations paying per capita tax to the Federation on a larger number of members than that on which they are receiving dues.

The great department and chain-store industries of our country are wholly unorganized and the wages prevailing in those institutions are down to where it is almost impossible for those employed therein to live on what they receive. Girls working in department stores usually get from \$10.00 to \$12.00 a week, as a base, and about two per cent commission on what they sell, if engaged in the sale of dresses, clothes, shoes, etc., and when business is bad and the stores are not doing a large volume, those of us who have eyes see and understand how difficult it is for those girls to live.

The automobile industry of our nation is perhaps the largest individual line of employment to be found anywhere, yet there is not any sign or semblance of organization within that business, and when men are laid off for a period of a month or six weeks, or where they are working only one or two days a week, which condition prevails in every branch of this industry, with perhaps the exception of the Ford branch, you can readily understand how difficult it is for those men and their families to live.

It is true that the majority of those in the building trades have maintained their wage scale, but again, those of us who know that for four or five months during the winter season a large per cent of the men engaged in the building industry are idle, realize what this idleness means to those men and their families.

Economists tell us that the only sure key to prosperity is higher wages in order that the workers and their families may have money sufficient to purchase the things necessary for themselves and their homes. It is rather depressing to have to realize that in the midst of plenty we are surrounded with poverty and want, and that the months ahead, especially the winter ones, will be dismal and dark, because we fear there will be another period of unemployment worse than the present one.

Government red tape has prevented the passage of certain bills and appropriations necessary in order to carry out the government's building program; and the programs which the large manufacturers and business men promised President Hoover they would start they are holding back because they are afraid and are waiting for better times to come along.

In the face of all this what are we to do? My answer is to those of you who are working, take care of your jobs and save every dollar you can and be ever watchful for the opportunity to better yourselves, hoping that things will eventually change for the better, or that something may happen which will bring back to us at least a partial semblance of the prosperity enjoyed throughout the nation a few years ago.



THE WORST THING that could happen to the Democrats would be for them to win in the election of congressmen next November. In my opinion, it would be better, for the future success of that party, to allow the Republican administration, which now controls Congress, to continue to wallow in the mire with which it has surrounded itself.

In so far as Labor is concerned, its only hope for the future that something good may come out of this terrible slush, would depend on having

Congress remain in the hands of the Republicans. The truth of the matter is that ninety per cent of the capitalists and large manufacturing concerns of our country, and their managements, are controlled by, and entirely in sympathy with, Republican politics. When it is said that those manufacturing institutions do not have the power either to depress or increase the prosperity of our nation, it only goes to prove that those who make such statements do not know what they are talking about. The Steel Trust, just now, could shut down for at least a period of thirty days without any serious consequences to that industry, and so it is with hundreds of other manufacturing establishments, yet, because of the Republican administration in Washington, which they helped place there, these large manufacturing establishments are trying to carry on as best they can under very difficult circumstances. I don't mean difficult, in so far as their finances are concerned, but I mean difficult looking back over a period of one year and comparing their present earnings and the amount of business on their books with what they were a year ago. It is true the shut-down might not be continued for any great length of time because, after all, the pocketbook of the large manufacturer is closest to his heart, but those of us who can look back a few years, know what Republican manufacturers can do, and did do, when they desired to crack the whip in politics. The Republican manufacturers of the nation can take a crack at industry by making it still worse, and the means they formerly adopted was the throwing out of employment thousands of workers, and there is not much doubt but that every man who could be removed was removed, or else his time was cut, or he was being made to do more work. The average individual among us has only to look at his own particular case to understand the situation prevailing over the entire country just now.

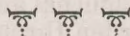
They have so much copper mined ahead in the copper mines that they need not produce any more copper for the next four months and still be able to take care of the needs of the world. This is only one out of the thousands of other industries which I might mention in order that our people might have some idea of what could happen to make conditions worse than what they are now, and I fully understand that they are pretty bad, and while I am not trying to discourage any one, I look for worse conditions after Christmas for at least a period of three months.

If the Republican party follows its usual course, things ought to "pep" up a little around the middle of August until election day in order to give some false hope and encouragement to the workers so that they will go out and vote to return to office the party now in power.

If the Democrats get control of Congress they can, no doubt, paralyze the President's program worse than it is now, and things will become so muddled that there will be very little hope of their election in 1932. No particular political party can improve the present situation. It is true that things could be much worse than what they are, but it would be a dangerous experiment should the Democrats get control with the United States Senate now almost entirely out of the control of the President. With the independent Republicans and the Democrats voting together, Hoover has lost control, as you no doubt noticed, as the Tariff Bill was passed only by a majority of two votes, five Democrats voting in favor of the bill. With the Senate in that condition, if the Democrats get control of Congress the President will be practically helpless, and the first thing the Democrats would attempt to do would be to attack large corporations and big business by starting investigations and endeavoring to enact laws against combinations and trusts, ninety per cent of which would be for political effect succeeding the election.

This would create such an unsettled state of mind among the business men of the country that it would make the situation worse than it is. The history of the Democratic party getting into power between presidential elections is that it has not been helpful to them nor to the country.

The only hope is for them to leave the bad mess just as it is and let those now in charge accept the responsibility and endeavor to pull the American people out of this present industrial stagnation.



THERE IS NOTHING so tiresome to the editor as to have complaints coming into headquarters from the post office department that the Journals we are sending out to our members, in many instances, cannot be delivered, due to the fact that the parties to whom they are addressed have moved away to some other city or town, have changed their address, and some of them have even been dead for a number of years.

The local secretary-treasurer who is so lazy that he will not live up to the Constitution of our Union or heed the appeal of the Editor by notifying us of changes in the addresses of members, when they have moved away, or left the union, when he can do so, is certainly a menace to both the local union and the International.

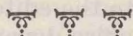
I know that it may not always be possible for the secretary-treasurer to prevent this trouble because the individual member may move away and not notify the secretary-treasurer as to the change in his address, but once a year, at least, there ought to be a check-up of the names and addresses of the members of the local.

Our members do not move around today as they did years ago. A large percentage of them own their own homes and while in some cases the members may be careless in notifying their secretary that they have changed their address, ninety per cent of the trouble is due to the secretary of the local. Yes, sometimes the secretary answers by saying that he is busy working on his truck during the day and does not have much time to take care of the correspondence for the local at night. Then, he should not accept the secretaryship, and if the local cannot find a member who will take enough pride in the fact that he has been chosen to represent his people, as secretary, the local ought to go out of business. Where the local has a secretary under salary who is so criminally negligent, or wilfully lazy, that he will not take the trouble to notify the International in regard to the changes on the mailing list, I want to say to the locals, such secretaries are very disturbing, annoying and troublesome to us here in Headquarters, and something should be done about it by the local.

It costs money to print and publish the Journal, which is sent free to the home address of the members, and if they don't want the Journal they should say so. In most instances, however, we receive requests for more copies. We go to the trouble of writing something which we think will be of interest to our members not only about the Labor Movement, but in reference to conditions in general, political and social, and it is rather depressing to have secretaries who will not comply with the request of the International and with the constitution by keeping their mailing lists corrected up to date and by notifying us as to changes in addresses and striking out the dead ones.

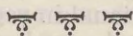
Week after week, here in Headquarters, we receive complaints from the postmasters throughout the country that the parties to whom the Journal is addressed are either dead or have moved into another city or state,

and they ask that we cut them off the mailing list. Just the other day I received a letter from a woman thanking me for continuing to send the Journal, as she said she enjoyed reading it, although, she said, her husband had been dead for eight years. The local union in which her husband held membership has three salaried officers and we have repeatedly sent them a copy of their mailing list and it has been returned each time without that certain name being stricken off. We mention this because you, our membership, are paying for the publication of the Journal and I am sure you are not anxious to unnecessarily increase our burden through this continual annoyance as well as wastefulness.



WITHIN THE last few days I have been notified that James M. Lynch, of Syracuse, N. Y., one of the outstanding Labor men of America, passed away at his home in that city. He was a very intimate friend of the International officers of this organization, and I have no hesitancy in saying that, in my judgment, he was one of the three or four great, constructive characters that the Labor Movement has produced within a half century. Whatever disagreements or misunderstandings existed within the Typographical Union between Mr. Lynch and others, as an advocate of Trade Union principles everywhere he was recognized as the outstanding champion of the working people.

Jim Lynch, ex-general president of International Typographical Union, was one of the most illuminating and convincing speakers and writers of the economic phase of American life, and he understood the struggles and aspirations of the masses of the toilers better than most men. He leaves behind him an innumerable host of friends who regret his passing. Another great character has been called away, one whom the Labor Movement can ill afford to lose. One by one those men of great minds who helped to make the Labor Movement what it is, have been taken from us, and the pity of it is we are finding it impossible to duplicate them. He struggled for many years against adversities and hardships that few men could withstand, but after forty years as a Trade Unionist, holding many important offices and handling many great questions in which millions of dollars were involved, he passed away leaving a record and character unblemished, which is the greatest monument he could leave to his family.



'Pinos are "Reliable", Says Oregon Banker

Portland, Ore.—A local banker is backing the colonization of Filipinos on Columbia county truck farms.

Filipinos, the banker says, are "more reliable," and that he is impelled by lofty ideals in importing these Far-Easteners who are "students."

Editor Rynerson of the Oregon Labor Press calls on the banker to "cut out his bunk."

"You are hiring Filipinos for the same reason that a lot of other people are doing it—because they are cheap and docile," says the labor editor.

"When you say they are 'more reliable,' you mean that they will sleep in cheap, make-shift bunk houses, submit to being herded into a corral at night like slaves, submit to being under the eyes of an armed guard at all times, wait till the end of the season for their pay and never object to conditions imposed by you."—News Letter.

NET EARNINGS of the General Baking Corporation for the twenty-seven weeks ended July 5 totaled \$2,617,856, compared to \$4,115,833 for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, last year.



DISSENTION and lack of harmony handicap the trade union, but co-operation and the union label solidify it.



THE SCHOLAR who cherishes the love of comfort is not fit to be deemed a scholar.—Confucius.



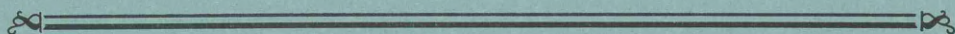
WHAT IS A LAW, if those who make it become the forwardest to break it?



IF YOUR LOCAL UNION does not have any money—and that is a pitiable condition to be in—and if not financially able to send a delegate, it might not be a bad idea for some member of the union to volunteer to pay his own expenses. The local could give the credential to him so that he might be the representative from that union, and, on his return, when he makes a report of the proceedings, no doubt it will be worth something to the organization.

Many of our members make good wages and most of them take a vacation, so if the treasury is impoverished and they are unable to send a delegate, some of the boys might make arrangements to take their vacation and spend it in attendance at the convention.

Most of our boys also have automobiles, the roads are good, and there could not be anything more pleasant than to take a trip in your automobile and spend a week in Cincinnati. I am sure any member who may follow my suggestion would enjoy both the deliberations of the convention and the entertainment. If any member should decide to come this way he must be sure to have the credential so that he may sit in as a delegate and help us make our laws.



Official Magazine of the
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America**

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Organization***

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THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

SEPTEMBER, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



THERE are only six or seven delegates present at this convention who were delegates to the convention held in Cincinnati in 1904.



FOUR of our men, International Officers, who were with us at our last convention which was held in Seattle in 1925, have passed to the Great Beyond and those of us who believe in an existence hereafter, fully understand that they are looking down on us watching our proceedings, praying and hoping that our deliberations may prove beneficial to ourselves and to the entire labor movement.



THE four International Officers referred to are: General Auditor, George Briggs, International Trustee, John G. Clay and International Organizers, William H. Ashton and John L. Devring.

I trust that our delegates and members who notice this squib will offer up a silent prayer for those men who rendered splendid service to our organization that they may enjoy that Peace to which we are all aspiring when we come to the "End of the Road."



BEFORE you leave this convention I hope you delegates will give your personal, as well as your collective, words of appreciation to the officers and delegates of our Cincinnati local unions who have endeavored to make everything pleasant and satisfactory for you.



-[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]-

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Denies Injunction in Suit Against Union Officials

Holding that courts are without
power to interfere in the internal af-
fairs of a local labor union, Judge
Struble yesterday declined to grant an
injunction to prevent officials of Local
No. 793 of the International Brother-
hood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and
Stablemen from interfering with
plaintiffs' access to the books of the
local and to give an account of the
administration of the assets.

"What you have here is a little
family quarrel within a local union,"
Judge Struble said. "Your remedy is
within the union according to its
own laws. A labor union is formed by
the voluntary association of its mem-
bers and is a self-governing body. The
decisions of officials of a labor union
upon matters within their own juris-
diction is final, and courts uniformly
so hold."

The above proves that this judge
is a man of human understanding.
Note his fine reasoning. Our members
and their friends in the Queen City
should not forget this man if he ever
comes before the people for election.
When the workers unite in placing
many more men of this type in office,
it will be best for our country and its
people. Then, and not until then, will
we get justice.—Editor.

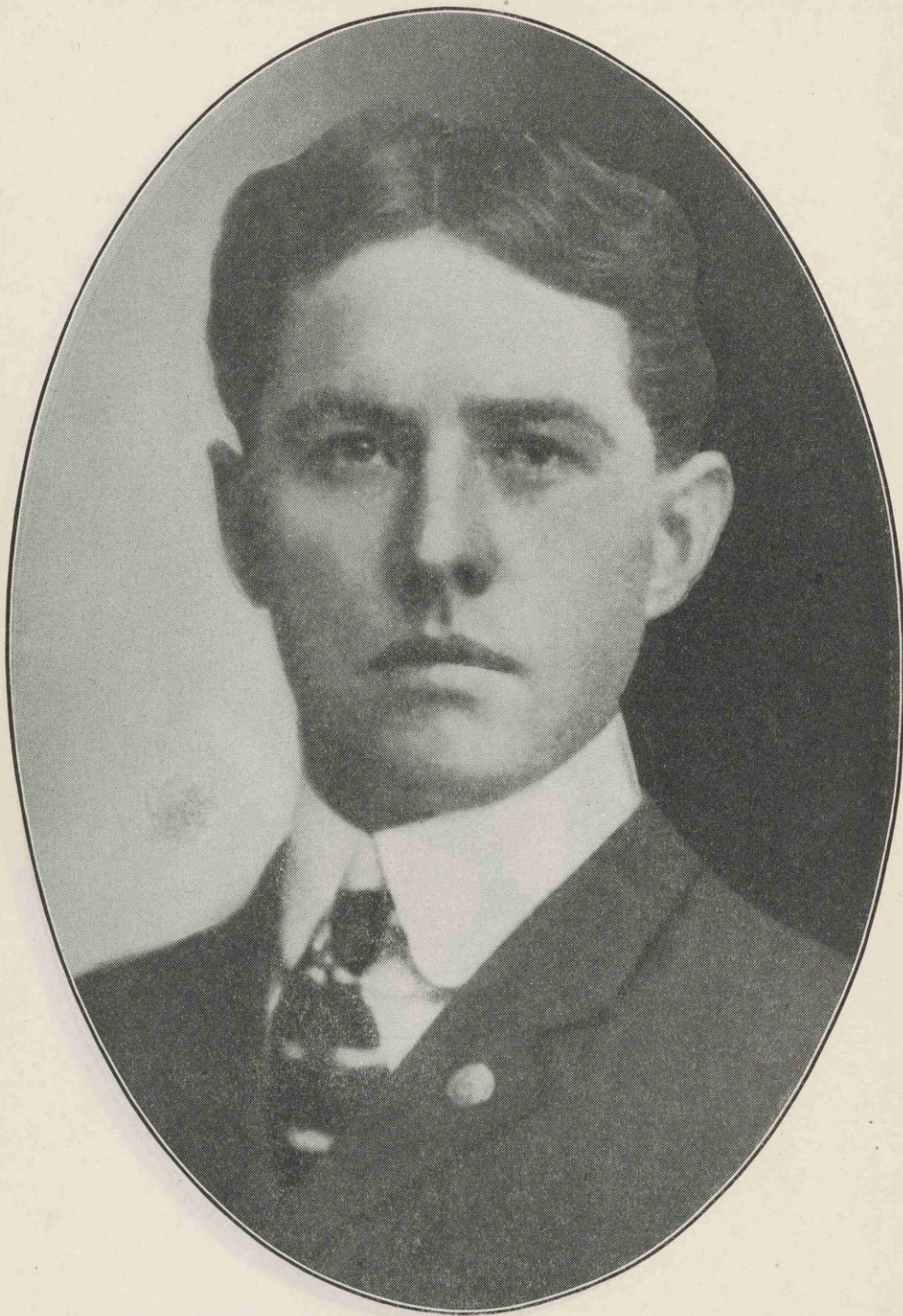
A crook may be notorious, but
never famous. No one can be great
without being good.



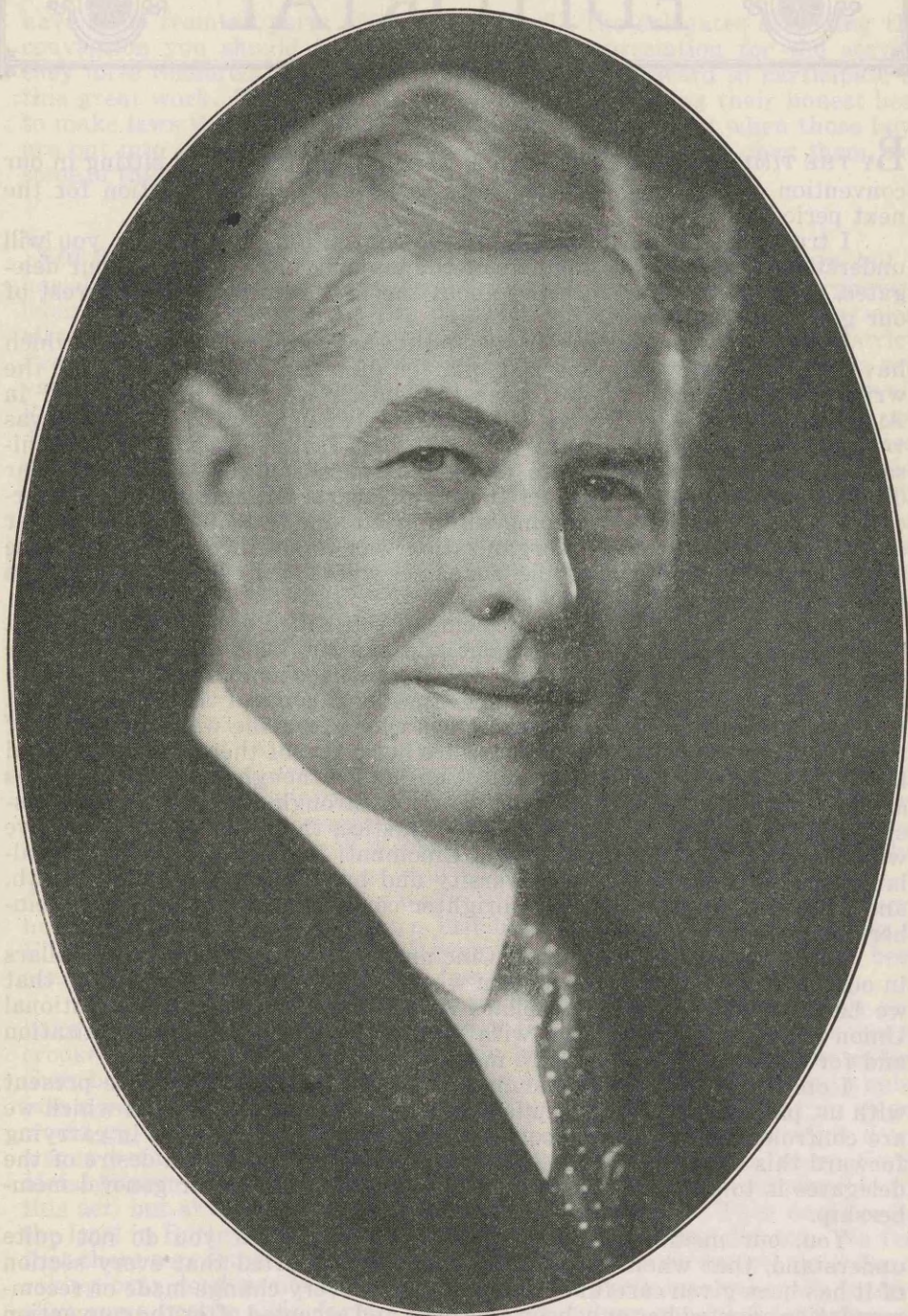
General President Daniel J. Tobin as he appeared when elected to the office of
General President in the Boston Convention in 1907




General President Daniel J. Tobin as he appears in Cincinnati Convention in 1930




General Secretary-Treasurer T. L. Hughes as he appeared when elected to the office of General Secretary-Treasurer in the Philadelphia Convention in 1905



General Secretary-Treasurer T. L. Hughes as he appears in the Cincinnati Convention in 1930



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

BY THE TIME you read this Journal, we will be in Cincinnati sitting in our convention endeavoring to enact laws to govern our organization for the next period.

I trust whatever the actions of the convention may be that you will understand that they are the acts of the majority, and that we, your delegates, are only striving to bring about the best results in the interest of our general membership.

Here in Cincinnati, looking around us and noting the changes which have taken place within the last quarter of a century, the mind of the writer wanders back to the other convention we held in Cincinnati in August, 1904, at which he was a delegate. Our condition, at that time, was very much unsettled, as there were different factions within the organization which were striving to obtain consideration for their particular district, losing sight of the fact that the General Organization was interested, as it should be, in helping all districts and not any one particular section or district; that our organization was established for the purpose of taking care of all of our people, no matter where located or whether theirs was a small or large local union.

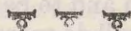
Of course, we could not blame some of those men because they had not been trained in the labor movement and did not know conditions in the several districts. However, from out that delegation in 1904—although there were some undesirables—there came forth some of the best men that the Labor Movement of our country has ever given the workers. Some of those men are still with us, but there are but a few of them left who helped lay the foundation for our organization, and although the structure was almost wrecked on more than one occasion through dissension and secession, through cruelties, deception and injustice, the foundation never gave way and the ship we started out in Cincinnati in 1904 is still sailing gallantly, braving the waves of adversity and bringing, month after month, and year after year, better and brighter conditions for the general membership.

When our convention met in Cincinnati in 1904, we had a few dollars in our treasury. At this convention we can report to our membership that we have nearly two million dollars in the treasury of the International Union to be used in accordance with the laws in defense of our organization and for the benefit of the entire membership.

I only wish that every member of our organization could be present with us, participating in our endeavor to solve the problems with which we are confronted and to reach conclusions which will be helpful in carrying forward this work during the ensuing term because the main desire of the delegates is to do that which will insure the welfare of our general membership.

You, our membership, may rest assured, even if you do not quite understand, that when the new constitution is drafted that every section of it has been given careful consideration and every change made or recommendation adopted has only been approved and accepted after the convention has given each section its best thought, and the results are based on the wisdom and practical knowledge of the delegates and representatives who

have come from all parts of the country. To the delegates attending the convention you should tender your highest appreciation for the service they have rendered for you who have sent them forward to participate in this great work. The delegates have done and are doing their honest best to make laws that will be helpful to all our members, and when those laws are put into effect it will be the duty of all to observe and obey them, not some of them, but all of them.



NOT ONLY has the Labor Movement helped its individual members, but it has also helped to bring prosperity into the communities in which organized labor is strongly entrenched. The shopkeeper, the shoemaker and the tailor, all profit by the better wages obtained by the working men in their district. Prosperity cannot prevail where there is poverty and misery. Poverty, privation and sickness abound where low wages and long hours prevail. Prosperity and happiness abound where the workers are organized. If you doubt this, look into the conditions in China and India, or read in the papers, and note where there are millions starving to death in those oldest countries in the world, which in the early ages produced some of the greatest philosophers and statesmen. Or, to come nearer home, look at the conditions of servility which prevail in our Southern states where there is practically no organization, and then ask yourself if you alone brought about this change in your family life, or, will you be honest and admit that the condition which now obtains that you are enjoying, has come to you through the splendid work of your organization which has put forth its best brains to guide and strengthen our movement. There may be some of you who will not agree with me, but it is a certainty that were we to lose our organization we would go backward and backward to where men were at the beginning of the present civilization.

If you don't believe this, look at what has happened in the metalliferous mining district of Montana, where the copper miners have had to accept two or three reductions in wages because the price of copper has gone down. Does it cost a man less to live when the price of copper is down to twelve cents than it did when copper was selling at twenty-two cents? I say, it does not, so why is it that the wages of those poor devils of metal miners have been forced down and down just because the copper barons living in Fifth Avenue, New York—the Ryans, the Clarks and Kellys—have been compelled to sell their copper for a few cents less.

The story of the copper automatic wage regulation is as follows as I have learned: Many years ago through the unhealthy and as we suspect, crooked dealings of the copper kings they induced or seduced or let us go further, bribed the officials of the then powerful metal miners' union to enter into a permanent agreement that when the price of copper went up wages would go up, to a certain point, but when the price of copper went down wages went down. Moyer and Haywood were heads of the International Metal Miners' Union at that time. They may not have been responsible for this act, but at any rate they could have discouraged it. They could order the local in Butte not to make any such agreement. They did not. We feel that there was something rotten in such actions and we are not desirous of raking over dead men's bones. We told those same men when they were alive some pretty plain facts. Well even this year our local teamsters in Butte had to strike to hold their wages; we paid them two thousand dollars in benefits. They finally settled but had to take a slight cut. The miners

now unorganized had to take more than one cut. We hate and despise the false officers who betrayed those miners years ago.



To Our Local Union Officers

THE TIME for one to use his brain and to be tactful and diplomatic is during an industrial depression and you will do more towards preserving the organization and establishing it in the confidence of the membership and also their confidence in you if you use tact and diplomacy.

Don't become irritated because some poor devil asks you if you know of any chance for a job and if he should meet you and ask you the same thing every day, try and hold your head. Have patience with him. Perhaps you can remember yourself when you were looking for a job and could not find any. If you don't, I remember having that experience in my day. I also know that it was ten times easier to get a job then than it is now, as there are ten men now looking for each man's job. If you can do nothing else say a word of encouragement to this poor fellow, because he may have a family at home who need money and he has none to give them. He may have a wife struggling along just barely able to keep on her feet and who is broken down because she sees the wolf at the door, not knowing what day they may be thrown out of their tenement, or little home. He may have children at home whose shoes are worn and their little stockings torn, whose pants are threadbare and who return from school complaining because the other children are better dressed.

All these things may be running through the mind of the poor man who has been talking with you and who may be living on the very edge or the last particle of vitality left in his nerves, and a call given him by you, done without thinking, may be the straw which may cause him to commit an act that may mean sorrow for him and his family.

Therefore, although you are irritated, although you are provoked with the employer who is trimming on your wage scale, with men who do not pay their dues, with contemplated strikes in small concerns because they have threatened to reduce wages, bear in mind the fellow who is less fortunate than you and who is unable to find work anywhere. Bear in mind also, that you have been chosen as the representative of your union because there is something in you and because the membership believed that you possessed the qualifications of leadership and because they trusted and placed their faith in you. So, at this crucial time when conditions are nerve-racking and the very life of our organization may be at stake, be patient with the other fellow.



EVERY COUNTRY in the world is suffering an industrial depression.

We invented machinery and adopted methods or speed-up systems during the war, which is now reacting against us.

What's the trouble? It would be fearful if we have to have another war, killing ten or twenty millions of men and crippling ten million more in order to reduce the man power of our nation or of the world. It would be better and more humane to organize and then reduce the number of hours of labor so that all may find work.

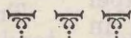
ON THE FRONT PAGES of the magazine you will notice the photographs of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer, those of the present time and what they looked like twenty-three years ago in the Boston convention.

Continuous service in an aggressive and militant international organization such as ours for twenty-three years is perhaps equal to fifty years' service in any ordinary employment. After all, from appearances, we do not show up so bad as a result of our service of almost a quarter of a century.

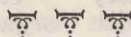
Many of our new members—to our great regret—have never seen us. We would like to meet all of our members and all of the officers but this is an absolute impossibility. At any rate, by a comparison of the pictures, you will notice that the lines are becoming a little deeper in the faces of your officers, that their hair has turned a different color from that which it was when we first entered your service.

It is no small matter to say that we have had the confidence of our membership for twenty-three years and we can assure you we have served you as best we could. We are, perhaps, the only two officers in the American labor movement who have worked together for that length of time. In most of the other organizations those who were leaders, or who became leaders at the time we did, have either passed away or have been replaced by other men. In the City of Indianapolis where the headquarters of six or seven international unions are located, among them three or four of the largest, there is but one of the old officers now occupying the position to which he was elected at that time. So it is in the general labor movement. Time has taken its toll. Although to the rank and file of the membership the position may not seem very difficult, on the face of it, yet there are days and nights, with trouble existing in many parts of the country, when it is impossible, or, at least, very difficult, for the heads of an organization to eliminate that trouble from their minds at the end of the day. The cares of the International Union, having in your charge and keeping the welfare of 100,000 members and nearly \$2,000,000 in funds is no small task.

However, aside from the very generous salary which has been paid us, to have the confidence, the esteem, the goodwill and trust of our members, means and is more to us than the very decent and substantial remuneration which we have received. I do not believe that there is one among our membership who is unfair enough to say that we have not, with the limited means at our disposal, done the very best that could be done under the circumstances.



PRESIDENT GREEN suggests as a cure for unemployment that all workers be given a yearly salary. That's fine. We're with you, Bill. It may be a little difficult however for the coal operator that has no work for his mine for six months of the year to pay a salary each week to his miners for the six months they are loafing. But it's a good suggestion, if you can get the employing class to agree. I offer an amendment. That we make the bosses pay us enough while we are working to keep us alive while we're loafing or out of work. Who seconds the amendment?



THE TIME in business life to advertise is when things are becoming black and everything seems to be going down hill.

I am glad to say that the policy of our International Union during these dull times has been to intensify our organizing, and if you will look over the records in the General Office you will find that we have a larger membership now than we had a year ago and a much larger membership than we had five years ago.

This is due to the fact that the International Officers have spared no effort towards organizing and protecting our unions as much as it was possible to do so during this period of depression. Do thou likewise. Organize. Organize. Organize. Get the last man in.



THE BEST PROOF that we are in the midst of the greatest industrial depression within the memory of many of our people, or in the history of this country, is for one to walk down the streets of some of our large cities or to stand in front of any of the hotels and witness the poor unfortunates walking the streets, many approaching you to ask for a dime or quarter, or some small amount with which they might get something to eat.

This is true not only in Boston and Indianapolis, New York and Chicago, but is true in every city in the country. We have never experienced, in the middle of the summer, anything like it in all the years of our lives—not even at the ending of the war. Sometimes during the cold months of winter—January and February—there could be found a number of men, mostly waifs, who roamed the streets in dejection and disappointment, or perhaps, incapacitated for work as the result of alcohol or drugs, but today there can be found hundreds of men with deep lines of worry in their faces going from one place of employment to another seeking work, or standing on the street corners looking for some one to give them a helping hand.

This is the surest proof as to the lack of prosperity now prevailing in every section of the country, and without wishing to preach pessimism, it is almost an absolute certainty that conditions will be worse after Christmas, or during the first three months of the new year. Therefore, the moral is: Try and save every dollar you can if you are working. Don't stint yourself and your family of the necessities of life. Give them what they are entitled to but don't waste a dollar until this industrial crisis is passed.



Defeat Prison Mark

Boston.—An attempt to compel prison-made goods manufactured in this state to be labeled as such was defeated in the House by a vote of 111 to 93. The state collects \$100,000 for these goods, and the lawmakers ignored the principle involved.—News Letter.

New social outlooks are the last things that men will accept. They pride themselves on "marching with progress," except in these. They cling to the old until they are aroused through education and intelligent

self-interest. Lawmakers and courts bow to the new ideal.

Trade unionists are aware of this tendency. They are ceaseless in urging education, organization and agitation. They know one resolution will not suffice. Neither will a spirited campaign of short duration that is invariably followed by discouragement that brings joy to reaction. It is this knowledge that makes our unions invulnerable.

Trade unionists plead with the unorganized to join with them that the day of social justice and the removal of wrong may be hastened.—News Letter.

Wage Cuts Suicidal for Business Revival

New York—The suggestion of the Wall Street Journal and similar reactionary employer agencies that employers should use the drastic reduction in prices which has taken place this year as a reason for attempting to enforce wage reductions "has evoked no sympathetic response from the country's industrial leaders," declares the New York World in an editorial which uses the recent declaration of the executives of a number of large manufacturing companies against wage reductions to confirm this view. "The concensus among them was that such a policy, instead of relieving depression, would only tend to accentuate it," the World says.

While admitting that certain employers have already made "sporadic wage reductions" and expressing the fear that the "sporadic" wage reducers may increase, the World insists that "the determination of representative captains of industry to maintain wage scales is one of the best assurances of a business revival on a sound basis as soon as demand and supply are brought into better alignment. And one of the surest ways of postponing the return to normal would be a concerted effort of employers to 'take it out on labor'."

Labor's Non-Partisan Plan Is Common Rule

At a meeting of the executive board Anti-Saloon League of America, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, said:

"Within the rights of citizenship and democracy we will use every endeavor to elect a dry Congress in both branches, and keep an avowed dry in the White House."

No one can object to any group of citizens voting for their friends.

The American Federation of Labor was the first to publicly champion the

non-partisan policy and to call on trade unionists and sympathizers to vote for friends of remedial legislation and defeat opponents.

Interests that have always secretly been non-partisan professed to be shocked. In an attempt to frighten workers back into partisan camps, they were charged with attempting to "coerce lawmakers." This is un-American, we were told.

Citizens generally, however, have copied labor's plan that is now applied by wets, dries, business men, farmers, the professions and other groups.

Increased non-partisanship has weakened party lines and party discipline that is now only advocated by privilege seekers.

The frank boast of Dr. McBride no longer attracts attention. It has become a national characteristic. Its success is shown in such important changes as popular election of Senators, primary election laws, women's suffrage and the prohibition amendment.

If trade unionists expect relief from the labor injunction they should boldly reaffirm their faith in non-partisanship. They should spiritedly declare they will oppose any candidate who will not pledge to vote against government by injunction. They should vigorously apply this theory and keep in mind that those who oppose their election program use the same system.

It is the old scheme of employers opposing trade unionism while they, themselves, are united in strong organizations. They picture to workers the beauties of individual effort, but these advisors fail to practice what they preach.

The workers should be just as zealous and as determined as other voters in seeing that only justice-loving lawmakers are elected and that weasel agents of reaction are retired to private life.

Campaigns to elect friends of labor also have an educational value, in that

they mold the public mind to the need for legislative changes. Intelligent public opinion is the foundation for law-making.

Legislators rarely abandon old ideals unless there is a driving force "back home."—News Letter.

Davis Urges Shorter Workday for Relief of Unemployment

Washington—Secretary of Labor Davis urges employers to abolish the seven-day week and the ten and twelve-hour day as a means of relieving unemployment. An investigation of hours of labor by his department revealed that many concerns still impose these long work periods.

Commenting on the hours of labor in the iron and steel plants of Birmingham, Ala., Secretary Davis said:

"A straight eight-hour day, even with six days a week, would considerably more than double the employment in those plants.

"And if that district with one industry would go on an eight-hour day and five-day week it would regularly employ three men where it now employs one, which would make a very appreciable dent in, if not entirely absorb, Birmingham's unemployed."

Miller and Baker Grab Profit

Denton, Mont.—The wide spread between 62-cent wheat, sold by farmers, and the price received by the miller and baker is one answer to the question, "What's the matter with farmers?"

Teagarden's Recorder, published here, shows that four and one-half bushels of milling wheat make one barrel of flour. The farmer received, the latter part of July, 62 cents a bushel, or a total of \$2.79, for this wheat.

"But when the wheat has been milled into flour, and then baked into 200 loaves of bread weighing one and one-half pounds each, the farmer pays \$30," says the Recorder.

"Where does the spread come in? Not from the retail merchants, because they pay the baker 12½ cents per loaf, delivered at the railroad station in Denton. The margin is so small, in fact, as to eliminate profit entirely when overhead charges are deducted.

"Who, then, does get the profit upon the price of the people's bread?

"Just two, the miller and the baker. The miller charges the baker \$6 per barrel for the wheat he uses, and for which he has paid the grower not to exceed an average of \$2.75.

"Bakeries in Lewistown pay \$6 per barrel for the flour and charge Denton retailers \$25.

"Four loaves of bread pays for a bushel of wheat and a bushel of wheat makes 44 loaves of bread. And the extortion in mill feeds is equally great."—News Letter.

Imbibing Facts Not Education

Imbibing facts does not constitute an education. The mind and heart must be developed so that individual education is a benefit to fellow men.

Unless a piece of pine wood is properly prepared, the resin will continue to come out of it, even though it may take a fine polish in the beginning. So it is with an education; unless the ideals are refined, coarseness and vulgarity will crop out.

Men with a fine technical education, recognized for their leadership in their line of work, may have natures so debased that their education avails little in their human relationships. Even professors sometimes have perverted ideals.

All the suffering and unhappiness in life is the result of false education.

Frequently we meet the so-called finished product of a college which is a combination of arrogance, of intellectualism and ignorance of ethical discrimination. —By Solomon Levitan Treasurer, State of Wisconsin.

A. F. of L. Is 50 Years Old; Next Convention October 6

Washington—The call for the fiftieth convention of the A. F. of L., at Boston, starting Monday morning, October 6, has been issued by the Executive Council. Meetings will be held in the convention hall of the Statler Hotel, which will be convention headquarters.

The Executive Council appeals to all national and international unions, State Federations of Labor, city central bodies and local organizations to make special efforts to be represented at this fiftieth convention.

"For half a century," the officials state, "the organized workers have been aggressively carrying on the campaign of organization.

"The importance of our movement and the duty of the hour and for the future demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Boston convention, October 6, 1930."

A reduction of one-half of the regular fare for the return railroad trip will be available when 150 delegates and visitors secure certificates when they purchase their going tickets. The validating agent will honor only certificates issued with tickets purchased for Boston as the destination.

President Jewell of the Railway Employees Department has furnished for the information of delegates the following list of railroads which have agreements with the shop crafts' organization affiliated to the A. F. of L.:

Ann Arbor; Baltimore & Ohio; Big Four; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; Boston & Albany; Canadian National; Canadian Pacific; Chicago & Alton; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Erie, Grand Trunk, Hocking Valley, Michigan Central, Mobile & Ohio,

New Orleans & Great Northern, New York Central, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway System lines, Western Pacific.—News Letter.

Some Bonus

The system of paying employes a bonus in addition to a basic wage or salary, has been extensively applied by American industry. Employers who make use of bonuses hold that it is the most fair and equitable method of paying for services rendered by employes which has been devised.

Apparently there are many firms paying a bonus in addition to a basic wage whose total payments to their employes are considerably less than those paid to organized workmen in the same industry.

If it is true that the exception proves the rule, then it is possible that the exception is found in the payment of bonuses to some of the employes of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation who hold managerial positions.

The President's salary is a most modest one for such a large corporation. It is only \$12,000 a year, but he receives a bonus, and it has recently been learned that his bonus for 1929 amounted to \$1,623,753.

The six vice-presidents of the corporation also receive a bonus. Two of them received \$378,664 last year in addition to their salary. One received as little as \$54,305.

The bonus received by these six officers amounted to \$1,432,032. The bonus for the six added to the bonus received by the President, amounted to \$3,055,785.

In view of these figures it would seem evident that their salary was of little importance.

There is no available information as to bonuses which may have been paid to the mechanics and other workmen, though there is evidence that the corporation takes an interest in its em-

ployes and assists them in buying homes, of course receiving in return principal and interest.

It paid out last year \$548,971 in pensions to retired employes, and it has a relief plan from which employes receive sick and death benefits, the fund from which these payments are made apparently being taken out of the employe's pay envelope. If the corporation contributes to this fund, it has omitted reference to this fact in its report to the stockholders.

Some one at least has profited by the application of a bonus system, and it may be that the employes are well satisfied to see the lion's share go to the directing officers of the corporation.

Every employe has the American right to forge ahead until he becomes at least a vice-president of the corporation. Their ambition to make good should be spurred by the bonus paid by the stock holders to those who succeeded in forcing their way to the front.—Metal Trades.

Cloak Piecework Can't Be Enforced

New York—Piecework in the cloak industry can not be reestablished for two years, and then only with the consent of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ruled Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the industry.

Certain manufacturers would smash the agreement with the union, and are issuing public statements that workers prefer piecework.

Chairman Ingersoll upheld the contention of Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the union, that the manufacturers should inform the union of their purposes, before rushing into public print. The unionist declared that the manufacturers' statements are "propaganda bunk."

"It is not my understanding," said Mr. Ingersoll, "that it is within the power of the impartial chairman to

rewrite or modify the agreement. The agreement runs until 1932, when, on three months' notice of either party, it may be reopened."

Women's Wage Rates Must Include Costs

Washington—In the absence of statistics on living costs and the purchasing power of money, it means nothing to say that Japanese working women received 46 cents a day in 1920 and Canadian working women received from \$10 to \$25 a week in 1927, said Miss Mary Anderson, director United States Women's Bureau.

"What would be significant," said the director, "is wage material more nearly comparable as to date and a knowledge of how much of the necessities of living in Japan and Canada such wages will buy. The information secured by those working on our cost-of-living project will help us in this regard, but even these data will not solve the problem.

"If we are interested primarily in the adjustments of the persons receiving those wages, we must know for each country how the worker's income and standard of living compare with the income and standard of living of other persons. In other words, we must know how much the woman wage earner can buy and how her purchases compare with those of other women in her own land.

"Comparisons of these ratios of income and expenditures for different countries would give some idea of the relative position of working women."

Labor Given Credit for Holding Wages

Williamstown, Mass.—Organized labor was given credit for holding wage standards by Dr. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University at the Institute of Politics here.

Past depressions in this country have been met by wage reductions,

according to the speaker, but the protests of organized labor have resulted in the establishment of "the economy of high wages."

This policy, if continued, "is likely to be adopted more widely in other countries," said Dr. Gay. As a result, he added, labor has a better chance to throw up a defensive mechanism than ever before and to benefit by the lower cost of living.—News Letter.

Re-education of Workless Remedy for Unemployment

Washington—Labor-displacing, job-destroying machinery will increase rather than decrease in the future, according to a statement by Perry W. Reeves, a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. He declares that if labor-displacing machinery "deprives the worker of his job and at the same time no provision is made so that he can secure another, something is fundamentally wrong with the industry or the industrial training program in his community."

To relieve the unemployment caused by the revolutionary advance of mechanized production, Mr. Reeves urges the "training and adjustment of adults to new jobs." But there must not be any let-up in creating the army of unemployed by the uncontrolled introduction of the labor-displacing machinery itself, because as he visions our civilization those who own our industries must maintain their supremacy "in competition" with those who own the industries in other countries, and in this industrial armament competition the job-displacing machine is the outstanding and essential factor.

In regard to wages, Mr. Reeves holds that employers should pay the workers who hold the steady jobs "not only a living wage sufficient to supply the food, clothing and shelter necessary for existence," but also a "saving wage which will enable the

worker to lay by something for a 'rainy day'." In addition, if we are to have "continued prosperity" the employers should pay "even more than a saving wage, since the worker must have sufficient income to enable him to purchase some of the luxuries which we are manufacturing today." Among the luxuries Mr. Reeves includes "modern homes, the radio, the automobile, the electric refrigerator, and numerous mechanical servants in the home."

Unless the employers see to it that the workers have steady jobs Mr. Reeves fears they will become the "prey of the 'soap boxer' and join the ranks of the discontented."

As he sizes up the unemployment situation in particular and the industrial situation in general, the major stabilizing force is an army of efficient workers "who can do the work which their employers need to have done." He believes that vocational education, including the re-education of the out-of-works, old and young, to new jobs, is the one institution to achieve this result.—News Letter.

Huge Stock Issues May Delay Turn

New York—Reports of world-wide unemployment has ended optimistic statements that have been issued from banking circles since last Fall's stock market crash.

Statesmen have also ceased assuring the people that "business is fundamentally sound" and that recovery is in sight. The theory that good business is a frame of mind, and that every one should ignore economic facts was incessantly urged. This has been abandoned.

European cables show that the depression is world wide and that more than 6,000,000 workers are unemployed in Great Britain, Germany, France and other countries.

The British Electrical Manufacturers' Association shocked optimists

by the statement that the depression will last through next year, and that the United States will require a longer time because of the enormous increase of its productive capacity and the overcapitalization of its earning assets.

Banking interests, in comparing the depression of 1921 with the present depression, call attention to this increased capitalization, which demands additional profits.

Shares of the General Electric Company increased from 1,721,943 in 1921 to 2,600,000 in 1930. Public Service Corporation of New Jersey jumped from 300,000 to 5,386,152 shares, and American Telegraph and Telephone from 5,513,852 to 18,078,000 shares. These increases are mainly among industrials and utilities that have speeded up workers and introduced labor-displacing machinery and scientific processes to meet demands for increased dividends.

Adding Machine Cheats

Sacramento, Calif.—A fraudulent adding machine has been uncovered by the State Department of Weights and Measures.

This latest method of gyping purchasers consists of a "silent key" on certain types of adding machines. The purchaser, who believes the adding machine, like the king, can do no wrong, is not aware that the "silent key" can be shifted. Amounts punched on the machine will show in the total but will not be itemized.—News Letter.

Men's Ideals Fade When They Are Fifty

New York—"The cares of the world pull men down and cause them to lose their ideals," said Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell, bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, in a sermon in this city.

"We are forever making adjust-

ments and compromises," said the clergymen. "Without cynicism it can be said that today idealism seldom survives 50 years of age. Indeed, it has been observed that if a man's idealism does survive this age his associates think him erratic.

"It is impossible to say at just what time of life these ideals slip from the grasp, so imperceptible is their receding. That is all the more reason why we should be doubly on guard against these circumstantial forces of life that cause us to fall short of our mark."—News Letter.

Europe's Workless Total Six Millions

New York—Unemployment has reached a new high mark in Europe, according to Associated Press cables.

Germany's workless number 2,757,000, and Great Britain's unemployed officially passed the 2,000,000 mark last month. The latter figure is the highest since 1921. It is estimated that in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and France there are 6,000,000 idle.

Determined efforts are being made by these countries to check the growing lists of jobless and government unemployed insurance is costing huge sums.—News Letter.

High Salaried Men Are Seeking Work

Washington.—The business depression has not only hit wage earners, but business executives who formerly had incomes of \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year, according to Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a radio address.

"The 'white collar' group is unquestionably overcrowded," said Mr. Klein, who pointed to mergers and combines as being responsible for this unusual increase to the unemployed ranks by men who believed they were immune.—News Letter.

LOOKING at the wives of our delegates, who are visitors to this convention, is there anything more noticeable or better evidence as to the splendid progress made by our organization. As one looks into their faces and finds that serenity of mind and happiness as well as the apparent general prosperity prevailing among them, you are compelled to ask yourself "Are those the wives of the men who drive the wagons and trucks." You answer yes, and they too have helped to make this union of ours what it is, clean, militant, fearless and forward-looking, because they have spoken the word of encouragement that gave us hope in the dark hours when all hope seemed gone. They never complained about our late hours, about the false statements issued against us, about the hardships they endured when we were out of work or on strike. Yes, "they too serve who only stand and wait." May they forever be with their men to give them courage and strength, and may they too continue to prosper. They are the kind of wives and mothers that have made our America.



BE OF GOOD CHEER, things will pick up again pretty soon. This country of ours is too rich in everything to go backward. We have the brains and the money and the resources to keep the world at our feet, and to make mankind happy and prosperous. So smile till it hurts.



Official Magazine of the
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STABLEMEN and HELPERS
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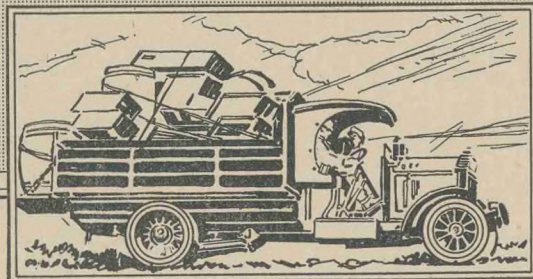
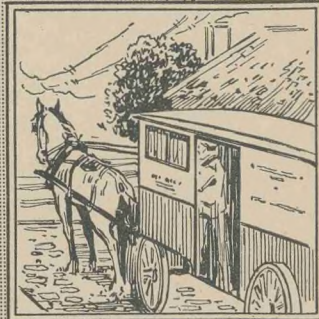
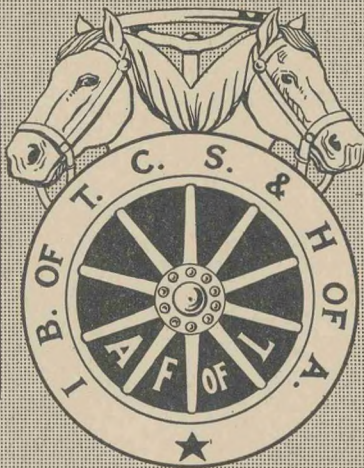
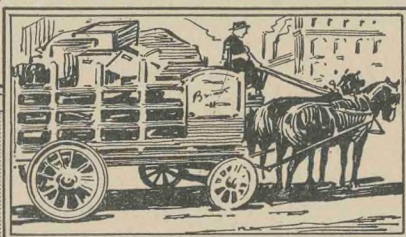
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OCTOBER, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



THE REPORT of the General President, a copy of which has been mailed to each local union, will appear in the columns of our Journal, month after month, in separate sections, until the whole report has been published. The first section appears in this month's issue of the Journal.



THE CONVENTION, in the opinion of every one who attended, was a roaring success.



THIS WAS the largest convention ever held by the International; 421 delegates being in attendance, and about 175 visitors, most of them the wives and daughters of our delegates.



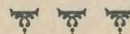
EVERYBODY was happy, especially so on the evening of the banquet, with a lot of fun and plenty of good food for everyone.



THE PICNIC, or outing, to Cody's farm which cost the committee in charge of affairs upwards of \$3,000, was the only damper on the entire affair, as it began to rain just after the delegaten and friends arrived at the farm in Kentucky. Shortly after the dinner, which was splendid and served with all the courtesy of the Kentuckians, the delegates had to return to their hotels in Cincinnati.



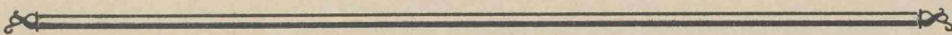
THE TOTAL COST to the local unions of Cincinnati for the entertainment tendered the delegates and friends was close to \$27,000. When it is taken into consideration that a few years ago we did not have any local unions in Cincinnati and no money, this is a great revelation as to the power of organization. Aside from having built up substantial treasuries the unions have more than doubled the wages of their membership, established a shorter work-day, and in some instances, have obtained a vacation with pay.



THE STREETS of Cincinnati were decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and everywhere appeared signs welcoming the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. The Headquarters of our unions, which building is owned by Local Union No. 11, Truck Drivers and valued at \$150,000, was very elaborately and beautifully decorated.



THE BOAT RIDE down the river on Wednesday evening of the convention, with the wonderful food served, was an event never to be forgotten. It makes one lonesome to think we must wait five years before we can get together again, and when one also cannot shut their eyes to the fact that many who were there will not be at the next. Anyway, it was good to have lived to witness and participate in the Cincinnati convention.



[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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Meeting of the General Execu- tive Board

*Held in the Metropole Hotel, Cincinnati,
Ohio, September, 1930*

The General Executive Board held
a meeting in the Metropole Hotel dur-
ing the sessions of the convention, and
again on Saturday, September 13,
1930, after the adjournment of the
convention.

There were many matters pertain-
ing to the work of the convention dis-
cussed. Action on nearly all matters
of importance was deferred until the
regular meeting of the board which
will be held early in January, 1931.

The representative of the Gary,
Indiana, Local Union No. 121, ap-
peared before the board and told of
his organization being threatened
with a reduction in wages, involving
a certain number of its members. The
International Executive Board guar-
anteed the protection of the Inter-
national Union against a reduction to
that portion of the membership of
Local No. 121 involved.

This brother also mentioned the
fact that the local had lost its money
in the Labor Bank at Gary; that it
was practically penniless, and asked
that the International render some
aid to help them out temporarily.

The Executive Board could not see
its way clear to take definite action on
this request and referred the matter
to the General President and General
Secretary-Treasurer to make an in-
vestigation of the entire situation and

New York, N. Y.,
September 11, 1930.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,

President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc., 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

On behalf of the delegates in attendance at our Thirty-first Annual Convention held in Boston, Mass., August 18th to 23rd, inclusive, we were by motion directed to express appreciation for the very able and interesting address delivered by you to those assembled.

We feel confident and you can rest assured that the thoughts expressed by you and the logic of your well delivered message made a deep impression upon our delegates and all those present.

With best wishes and kind regards, we are

Very fraternally,
HENRY F. SCHMAL,
Secretary-Treasurer,
EDWARD J. VOLZ,
International Photo-
Engravers' Union of N. A.

Cincinnati, Ohio,
September 15, 1930.

Mr. Thomas L. Hughes,

Secretary-Treasurer, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, C. S. & H., 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Hughes:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your check payable to Cincinnati Lodge No. 5, B. P. O. Elks in the amount of \$500.00 of which \$450.00 covers hall rent due from your organization and \$50.00 additional which has been distributed to the help around the building as per your request, and I want to extend to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for same.

I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate you and through you the membership of the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America for the honor we had in having you meet in our Elks Temple and to also congratulate and commend the entire personnel of your membership because it was one of the most orderly gatherings of gentlemen we have ever had the pleasure of having meet in our building.

They were with us for a week and were it not for the fact they had to enter and leave the building we would not have known a convention was in session in our city. I could not let the opportunity go by of commending the membership of your organization and their ladies, for their wonderful deportment and any time that our organization can be of service to you or your membership we are at your command.

Permit me also to wish for you and your organization the best of success and may the future bring you greater laurels than those you had the pleasure of enjoying during the past.

With every good wish and assuring you we enjoyed the privilege and pleasure of being of service to you, permit me to remain,

Very sincerely yours,
J. S. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Practice, Not Pretense, Counts

Sly wage reductions by employers who profess faith in high wages is the same policy these employers apply in opposing trade unionism.

These employers rarely openly attack organized labor. The exception is in areas that are dominated by mill barons and coal-owning feudalists.

Would-be oligarchs are more cautious in other sections of the country. They do not frankly challenge organized labor because of a public sentiment that trade unionists have developed.

These anti-unionists either attempt to drug the workers or let an injunc-

tion judge smash trade unionism under the plea of "protecting property."

The anti-unionists profess to favor organization of workers—provided, of course, the union "is run right."

This stamps the oligarch as a "progressive" among non-thinkers and secret foes of organized labor.

But more important, it paves the way for the company "union" and welfare schemes that are intended to weaken the militancy and deaden the spirit of trade unionists.

This crafty scheme, together with government by injunction, is now the general rule among anti-union employers who have abandoned such crude methods as the militia to bayonet strikers.

Preaching high wages and at the same time reducing wages is the latest "red herring" system of these employers.

They loudly proclaim their faith in high wages. They thunder from the house tops the value of a high purchasing power.

They are interviewed and photographed by the public press while they apply their creeping wage reductions and gradual layoffs that intensify unemployment.

Trade unionists and smypathizers should not be tricked by wordy abstractions.

Practice, not pretense, counts.—News Letter.

Idle Wage Workers Is World-Wide Issue

Washington. — Governments, employers and employes in every country are discussing the unemployment problem, said Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

"Industrial leaders evidently are being impressed with the fact that when they turn out a number of workers their own business will eventually suffer," said Mr. Stewart.

"These industrialists are awakening to the knowledge that men who cannot work cannot buy and that an industry cannot produce when it cannot market its goods.

"While consideration is being given various relief measures in the United States, legislation for unemployment insurance and other means of stabilization has not been adopted by the States.

"The gravity of the unemployment situation in many foreign countries has attracted the attention not only of governments and statesmen, but also of the press, organizations and persons."—News Letter.

Three-Day Week in Industry

Baltimore—"The three-day week in industry and high wages is the solution for our world-wide depression," said Sir William Jowitt, Attorney General of England, who visited this city with British and French lawyers who are touring the United States.

"There will be ups and downs in the world-wide economic situation, but there will be no permanent recovery from the present depression until the work week is drastically cut and wages are increased," said Sir William.

"The world-wide depression is due to overproduction, or, rather, underconsumption. Men and machines have produced goods faster than they have been consumed—the pyramiding in your country in recent years, for example, has been terrific, and the cure will come only when some adjustment of consumption to production has been effected.

"The upward trend of trade in the immediate future will result from depletion of stocks of goods turned out in the past at a rate faster than that of world consumption. But the permanent cure will not come until the adjustment I mentioned is made. I believe men all over the world eventually will work but three days a

week, but will be paid high wages in order that they may consume the goods they produce."—News Letter.

Opposes State Out-of-Work Dole

Washington — Unemployment insurance alleviates immediate suffering, but it is not a fundamental remedy, said Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in an oral statement.

The veteran statistician said unemployment insurance in England and northern Ireland during 1928 amounted to \$206,214,215. "This," he said, "would have gone a long way toward stabilizing employment and toward tunneling the English Channel to France and toward housing the unhoused. Of the contributions to this fund, \$79,588,900 came from employers (based upon pay roll), \$70,225,400 from employes (deducted from wages) and \$59,901,000 from the government (general taxes).

"Nineteen countries of the world have unemployment insurance, which amounts to a dole," said Mr. Stewart. "About 45,000,000 workers are insured, and when idle they receive benefits in specified amounts and over specified periods of involuntary unemployment. In no country is the system really satisfactory; in no country does it solve any problem except that of immediate starvation or suffering among the unemployed. It gives work to nobody except the clerical force needed in its own administrative machinery. It is clumsy, expensive and ineffective."

The commissioner rejected the claim that the system reeks with abuses. He denied that the plan is abused, but bases his opposition on fundamental reasons.

"In some cases," said Mr. Stewart, "it has been found that a man out of work has received more money from various benefits than he would ordinarily draw as salary, but such cases are not general.

"It might be well for the United States to adopt an employment, not an unemployment, insurance, as it is evident that before long we shall have need of something to combat the problem.

"The dole has been greatly exaggerated by its opponents and praised too much by its defenders. It will not be tolerated in this country, directly, for years to come, if ever. Indirectly we are doing it now. But such remedies do not insure against a renewed attack."—News Letter.

Sugar Beet Barons Are Merciless

Atlantic City, N. J.—President Green was directed by the A. F. of L. Executive Council to investigate the possibility of organizing sugar beet workers in several Western States.

Repeated efforts have been made by the A. F. of L. to organize these workers who are among the worst exploited in the country. The seasonal nature of this industry and constant migration of workers has made the task of organization difficult. These workers include many Mexicans and their families. The smallest children are forced to labor.

"Reports by A. F. of L. organizers reveal an unbelievable condition in the western sugar beet fields," said Mr. Green. "These reports show that in thousands of families where there are five, six or seven children, the average income for the entire family is about \$600 annually.

"The workers live largely in one or two-room adobe houses with primitive sanitary facilities. There is an appallingly high death rate among young children.

"The Colorado State Agricultural College found that in one group of 292 families there were on an average 5.12 persons per room. Out of 286

week, but will be paid high wages in order that they may consume the goods they produce."—News Letter.

Opposes State Out-of-Work Dole

Washington — Unemployment insurance alleviates immediate suffering, but it is not a fundamental remedy, said Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in an oral statement.

The veteran statistician said unemployment insurance in England and northern Ireland during 1928 amounted to \$206,214,215. "This," he said, "would have gone a long way toward stabilizing employment and toward tunneling the English Channel to France and toward housing the unhoused. Of the contributions to this fund, \$79,588,900 came from employers (based upon pay roll), \$70,225,400 from employes (deducted from wages) and \$59,901,000 from the government (general taxes).

"Nineteen countries of the world have unemployment insurance, which amounts to a dole," said Mr. Stewart. "About 45,000,000 workers are insured, and when idle they receive benefits in specified amounts and over specified periods of involuntary unemployment. In no country is the system really satisfactory; in no country does it solve any problem except that of immediate starvation or suffering among the unemployed. It gives work to nobody except the clerical force needed in its own administrative machinery. It is clumsy, expensive and ineffective."

The commissioner rejected the claim that the system reeks with abuses. He denied that the plan is abused, but bases his opposition on fundamental reasons.

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"It might be well for the United States to adopt an employment, not an unemployment, insurance, as it is evident that before long we shall have need of something to combat the problem.

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families, they found that 187 had lost 443 children through death.

"There is little regard for compulsory school laws in these sugar beet areas. Children average 9.4 hours per day, but thinning and weeding keeps them at their tasks from ten to sixteen hours a day in the extreme heat of the summer and the rainy days of the fall.

"Filipinos are being imported into the sugar beet fields to prevent union organization. If this continues there is danger of race riots, such as they had in California."

President Green said he can understand why radicalism is spreading among these workers. "They will turn a willing ear to any one who holds out some hope for them," said the unionist.—News Letter.

Human Nature Is Same

The tobacco trust's low-wage policy has been extended to tobacco growers who are paid 7½ and 9 cents a pound. This is less than the cost of production.

Growers in one North Carolina county, together with business men, agreed to boycott all tobacco products until a fair price is paid. They advised growers to join the Co-operative Association and declared they will work less hours next year by reducing their acreage 25 per cent.

Wage workers, under similar conditions, do likewise, but they run the risk of being enjoined for "interfering with interstate commerce."—News Letter.

Railroads Oppose Eight Hours For Labor

New York—Railroads in this state will attack the Dunsmore act which provides an eight-hour day for workers employed on the elimination of grade crossings. The railroads also oppose the clause that provides for "the prevailing rate of wages."

This construction work involves the expenditure of several million dollars.

The railroads insist that the law contravenes the constitutional clause granting interstate commerce powers to congress alone, and that it abrogates the right of contract.—News Letter.

Steel Trust Leads as Cement Producer

New York—The steel trust is not only the largest factor in the steel and iron business, but it has taken the lead in cement production by utilizing by-products.

The trust produces 40 per cent of the nation's pig iron and steel. It is also an important factor in the chemical field.

Students Roughed in Garment Strike

New York—A score of college students, principally from Columbia University, forwarded a tart letter to city authorities because they were "roughed" by police when picketing struck garment shops. The strike sympathizers said:

"For college students who have heard phrases about the majesty and impartiality of the law it was a revelation to pickets the last three mornings in the children's dressmakers' strike. The amount of filthy abuse and manhandling that the picket line was subjected to by the police makes a mockery of any theoretical right to picket."—News Letter.

Business Let Down Halts Immigration

Washington—Because of the business depression, the State Department, acting under instructions of President Hoover, has ordered American consuls to be more strict in the application of the law withholding

visas from immigrants who may become "public charges" after they have entered this country.

Visas, or certificates, signed by American consuls, are necessary for the entrance of immigrants.

Under the law American consuls in foreign countries are the judge as to whether an applicant for entry into the United States may become a public charge.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Stoppage of all immigration, even that permitted under the quota, until the employment conditions improve, was urged by Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.—News Letter.

Low Buying Power Checks Up Trend

Boston, Sept. 6.—The First National Bank, in its summary of business, agrees that low wages is behind the depression.

The bank does not bluntly make this statement but dresses the thought in the lingo of economists:

"The crux of the present economic situation is the lack of proper balance between production and consumption and the maladjustment between the purchasing power of various classes of producers, agricultural as well as industrial, in practically all the countries of the world."—News Letter.

Postoffice Rent Is Deficit Factor

Chicago.—Federal Post Office officials, who point to the department's yearly deficit—whenever postal workers ask for improved conditions—could inquire with profit into excess rentals paid in this city.

Tax assessors declare that building postal stations on bonds and leasing them to the department at high rentals is a gold mine.

Nine post office properties, leased from Jacob Kulb & Co., local investment house, have a market value of

\$1,052,211. Bonds that total \$2,535,000, or more than twice the value of these properties, have been sold to the public.

Bonds are supposed to be based on physical value, but in these cases the bonds are predicated on huge rentals collected from the government under long-term leases.—News Letter.

Some Questions About Children

With something more than 3,000,000 unemployed it is interesting to observe the declaration that where the family income is \$2,500 it costs about \$7,238 to rear a child to the age of eighteen years. This cost was set forth by the White House Conference on Child Health and the figures were obtained from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company charts.


It is the clear inference that no less than \$7,500 ought to be expended to bring up a child in decency and with fair educational opportunities.

Every child ought to have that chance. But will the White House Conference on Child Health tell the country how a child is to get even that moderately fair chance when the family income never goes over \$1,000 a year—and many do not—or where there is unemployment and no cash income at all?


Will the White House Conference on Child Health tell the country what chance there is for the child who has to go into a textile mill to work at the age of ten or twelve, or even fourteen?

Billion for Building Urged to Aid Jobless

Buffalo, N. Y.—A resolution requesting President Hoover to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of appropriating \$1,000,000,000 for public construction to relieve unemployment was unanimously passed by the State Federation of Labor convention.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

PRESIDENT HOOVER is economizing in every way possible in order that the administration may decrease the income taxes next year in the same manner as last year. If President Hoover, who we believe is desirous of doing the right thing, was seriously intending to help the masses of the working people, he would substantially increase the income taxes, thereby giving the government a much larger revenue—not for building battleships—but for building roads, damming the rivers, deepening lakes, and erecting innumerable government buildings which are needed, and in many other ways creating work which is so necessary, to the end that a million men might be put to work during the lean months of winter and spring. There is only one solution for the unemployment problem and that is creating work. There are tons of gold lying idle in the banks of the country which could be put to use in many employments. Bankers are holding up this gold and will not loan it to the workers because they are not satisfied with the old form of security. If a million men were put to work it would establish a consuming power which would perhaps employ another million men in manufacturing articles and in the consumption of food stuffs, which would in turn be purchased by the million men employed by the government. John D. Rockefeller has the right idea in putting up long rows of buildings for the workers to live in. This is not charity on the part of Rockefeller. It will bring back a return of from six and one-half to eight per cent on the money invested, and there could be no better investment than real estate in the heart of our largest cities. From Cleveland the news reaches me that Rockefeller and his friends are putting up a whole square of buildings—modern apartment houses—and renting same at a reasonable rent, which will bring an honest return on the money invested. They are tearing down the slum buildings and putting up sanitary habitations, and they are not only creating employment but are establishing healthful, sanitary conditions which will obtain in the new modern apartment houses for the workers. This same condition could be brought about in every large city of our country. There are rat houses of disease and pestilence, with filth and disease raging from the environments existing in every city in America of over 100,000 population. Right here in Indianapolis—in the city where this article is written—there is a mile square of colored district in which only colored people live, and it would be a godsend if some business mind with money could destroy the entire locality and erect modern, sanitary, healthful, up-to-date apartments.

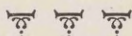
Labor and progress in industry which breeds prosperity, is an endless chain. If one class of workers are employed, by their purchasing power they employ thousands of others. With five million men and women out of work last winter—and at this time it looks as though the same number would be out of work next winter—it is easy to understand how those men and women who want to work and cannot find it must stint themselves in every way possible in order to keep body and soul together. Their consuming power is reduced to a minimum. There are an average of three persons dependent upon each individual and his or her daily earnings, making a total of fifteen to twenty million people suffering as a result of idleness—

one-sixth of our population on the verge of starvation because there is nothing for them to do, nowhere to turn to find a dollar. Building roads and erecting large blocks of buildings and engaging in other employments that are necessary, would take up a large amount of this number. They in turn would eat more food because they had the money to purchase it, they would buy more shoes, wear more clothing, use more furniture, and the factories and mills would be engaged in profitable employment which would re-establish something like the industrial prosperity which we enjoyed a few years ago.

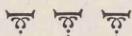
Getting over this industrial crisis requires nothing more nor less than nerve, courage and foresight on the part of the leaders of our government and the controllers of capital—that they will just venture into a profitable undertaking that will be helpful to all our people. Standing still with the banks overflowing with money, and continuously complaining, each one asking the other when they believe the clouds of unemployment will pass away—that kind of procedure will get us nowhere. This money which is getting into the hands of the few should be taken by taxation, by order of the government, and used up in some manner similar to that stated above. This may be socialism—or let it be anything else you desire to call it—but it is common sense. The writer is not a Socialist, nor the son of a Socialist, nor does he believe in the impossible philosophy of even the socialism of Marx, or the Communism of Stalin, but he does believe that when men are hungry, men with muscle and sinew and head, desirous of employment, that those men ought to be given employment and that employment should be created by the government, and he further believes that in the end such employment would bring untold profits to the government and to the investors in such enterprises. As a matter of fact we have about six millionaires in our country to every one in any other country in the world in proportion to our population. We have created hundreds of millionaires since the beginning of the World War. Our taxation is the lowest of any of the civilized nations of the earth. In England taxation on incomes, especially on large incomes, is about five times what it is in the United States. If an English millionaire can pay five times as much as an American millionaire towards the support of his government, is there anything unreasonable in doubling taxation now existing on those that are able to pay, in order to start the wheels of industry and give employment and food to the millions that need same? With present industrial conditions as they are the whole wheels of progress in our great nation are stagnated. No one can travel because they have no money to pay the fares, no place to go and no position at the other end of the line. Only about one-half of the automobiles purchased in 1928 will be purchased in 1930. Why? Because millions are idle and they have no money to pay anything and those with a few dollars are holding on to same, not knowing the day when they too will be thrown on the junk pile looking for a job. The only trouble with our country is that we have too much of everything. There are several million bushels of wheat more this year than last year and twice as many bushels as twenty years ago. Consequently wheat is down, but the farmer can raise five bushels now with less labor and cost than he raised one bushel of wheat twenty years ago. Our metal mines are overflowing with metals stored ahead; we are over-producing oil and coal with modern machinery. We have oceans of everything and still in the midst of this great plenty we have starvation and this starvation could be relieved by the courageous action of a courageous government that would take the bit in its mouth and do

things instead of eternally promising that things are going to get better. No, I am afraid we will not get the higher taxation so that the coffers of the government may be filled, so that work may be created so that millions might be employed, because in this way it may jeopardize the election of men now holding office when the next presidential election comes around. What we need in this country is clean, courageous men who could dismiss political aspirations or dangers from their minds temporarily and endeavor to legislate in the interests of our common citizenship, thereby relieving starving millions that will surely surround us during the coming winter months. Bear in mind also that poverty begets crime. Men will not starve even if they have to steal and poverty and crime caused from starvation and misery are the creators of discontent, which, continuing to grow, breeds rebellion against government, from which grows destruction and revolution. It would be a pity if this great country of ours was ever crushed with another revolution. But as the dole system has been handed out in England to prevent revolution, and as the masses of the people of Russia rose up against Czarism and perhaps established a government no better than that of the Czar, at the expenditure of the blood of millions of men and women—so it is in our country. Discontent, idleness, poverty, crime, sickness and misery can also do things that the imagination even now fails to comprehend. Men are human and are similar in nearly all countries. A little more polish here and there, a little more refinement and education, but in the final analysis, human. Men will fight for their offspring and for their own preservation if compelled to do so in America as well as in any other country; in America—our country—as they have done and are doing in some of the oldest countries on the other side of the water and on the south of us.

There is a splendid opportunity for the administration in Washington to relieve the situation by increasing the taxes—not decreasing the revenues of the government—to the end that new enterprises may be established and employment created to take up idle hands now hanging loosely from the shoulders of men and women in every section of our country.



BY THE TIME you read this Journal the Officers will be absent from the General Office for about three weeks attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor. You will therefore kindly excuse any delay in answering communications, etc., which may occur during that period.



SPLENDID TRIBUTE was paid the Editor by the delegates to the convention, and especially in the statement made by Steve Sumner, one of the delegates from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of Chicago, who has, perhaps, been a delegate to our conventions longer than any other individual, with the exception of one or two others.

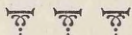
The General President requested to be relieved of the work as Editor of our Journal before his election. The convention however wished him to continue as Editor but empowered him, by unanimous action of the convention, to hire whomsoever he pleased to act as assistant editor under his direction and guidance. It seemed to be the sense of the convention that the policies enunciated through the columns of our Journal be adopted and continued in the future as in the past.

IN ALL the years that I have served as your General President and Editor, I was never so much encouraged as I am at the present time, although we are almost completely covered with a blanket of unemployment. I have faith as to the future success of our membership who have met and have overcome conditions of almost as serious a nature in the past.

During the many dark hours when serious internal and external trouble confronted us, it was depressing, beyond words of explanation, to undergo the sufferings, the torture and the anxiety with which the writer was faced; sometimes worried as to the outcome of a serious strike, in which the destinies of the families of hundreds of our members were involved; sometimes deeply anxious as to what might happen to our organizations where radicals seemed to be getting control and where the work of a lifetime seemed to be on the verge of destruction; sometimes wondering what the morrow might bring; sometimes worrying as to the freedom of some of our officers who were involved as a result of difficulties arising from strikes, where the charges were serious.

These causes, and innumerable others, had a tendency to depress the spirit of even the most optimistic and courageous. But, standing on the platform during the sessions of our convention in Cincinnati, receiving and accepting the congratulations, the applause and the expressions of confidence of the many delegates and visitors, was sufficient reimbursement for any and all the days and years of tribulations that are past.

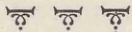
No finer spirit of sincere approval coming from real full-blooded, honest and true hearted members, was ever accorded any person, in or out of the Labor Movement, than that tendered your officers during our convention. Such actions on the part of our membership gives your executive officers the courage, the heart and the determination to go on and on until we reach the verdant hill tops of greater prosperity and happiness for our membership in the future.



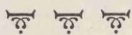
ANYONE CAN shout out hurrah when the sun is shining. It takes real men to laugh and smile when the days are dark and things look blue.

Stay with your union now that things are not what they used to be.

Work harder than before; watch everything and everyone more than ever, all will come out right in the end. Why; because right and justice are on our side.



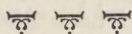
UNDER THE change made in our Constitution, local secretary-treasurers will not now need to send in for their per capita tax until on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month. For instance, dues paid during the month of December, per capita tax on same will not have to be remitted to the General Secretary-Treasurer until on or before the tenth day of January. Under this change in the law the local secretary-treasurer will know the number of dues paid into the local and on which the International must receive tax for the month of December and if same is mailed out immediately after the first of the month it will reach the General Secretary-Treasurer's office on or before the tenth of the month. This change was necessary and should have been made many years ago.



THE OFFICE of General Auditor was abolished, by a vote of the convention,

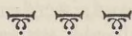
on a recommendation of the General Executive Board. This does not mean that there will not be any auditing of books in the future. There will be plenty of auditing, perhaps, more than in the past, but the Organizers will do the auditing. In other words, the General President or the General Secretary-Treasurer may delegate any man appointed as organizer to do the auditing of the books in the regular way. In addition to the auditing, the party so charged, will have to handle strikes, lockouts, wage scale controversies and other important and serious work which may arise.

The change was made because it is the only sensible way to proceed and the recommendation of the General Executive Board on this matter was unanimous.



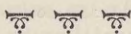
THE NEW Constitution does not go into effect until December 1st of this year. By that time the new Constitution will be printed and there will be plenty on hand at the General Office to supply all of our members. We request that you send in your order at once so that you may have a copy for each member of your local. The charge for same is very small—just about enough to cover the cost of printing—and we have them printed in large lots in order to keep down the cost.

Every member of the union should have a copy of the Constitution and even if he only reads three sections and throws it away, it will pay the Local Union and the International to have the members read the Constitution.



THE WESTERN COAST, whose delegates came by special train, bringing representatives from Seattle, San Francisco, and other points west of the Rocky Mountains, had almost 125 delegates in their group. In previous conventions held east of the Rocky Mountains they had less than thirty. This proves the growth and aggressiveness of our organization in the West. In addition to this, our locals in that part of the country have strengthened their forces by adding to their membership and are building up substantial treasuries for defense—not offense—in the future.

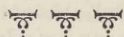
NEW YORK and New Jersey were strongly represented in the convention and used their best efforts in the interest of the several local unions they represented. Only the best of good will prevailed after the opening sessions of the convention among this group as these delegates are always anxious and willing that any misunderstanding or any feeling of any kind be eliminated in the interest of the general organization.



AFTER READING the report of the General President and digesting the many subjects and matters referred to therein, the delegates seemed to realize fully not only the dangers which confronted us but also the serious conditions now surrounding our organization in so far as unemployment is concerned.

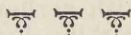
The matters referred to in this report were many, and, as stated on another page of this Journal, certain sections of the report will appear from month to month, for the benefit of our individual members, until the entire report has been published in the columns of our Magazine.

THE BEST PROOF of the sincerity of the delegates was their desire to continue in office the entire membership of the General Executive Board that had handled the affairs of our International Union during the years that have passed and were successful in bringing our organization up to 100,000 members, represented by 421 delegates. No one desired to oppose any of the present members of our International Executive Board, and I am sure I speak for the members of the General Executive Board when I say that the service which we have endeavored to render in the past shall be continued and rendered in the future and that the confidence reposed in us by the general membership has not been misplaced. In behalf of the International Executive Board, at this time, I desire to sincerely thank our general membership for their kindness and for the confidence reposed in us.

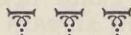


IN ALL my time in the Labor Movement I never witnessed a better class of men attending any convention than those who attended the recent convention of our International Union in Cincinnati.

Every man was alert and on the job from the time the convention opened until it closed. Discussions of an instructive and informative character were carried on, although disagreements during the discussions sometimes obtained, there was unanimity of action when the final action was taken. It is evident that everything was satisfactory and that all that happened was for the best. There was not any bitterness of any kind existing at the close of the convention and the delegates were sincere in their earnest endeavor to legislate for the future benefit of our organization and in order that the position we have won in the past may not have been won in vain.



FOUR HUNDRED and twenty-one delegates attended our convention and about one hundred and fifty visitors. This was the largest convention ever held in the history of the International. It was the most constructive and the most sincere convention ever held. Every question raised by any delegate was answered without hesitation by the officers and any further information desired can be obtained by writing General Headquarters.



ONE OF the most far reaching and constructive features of the convention was the action of the delegates on Insurance whereby the salaried officers of the International Union are to be insured in the sum of \$10,000 so that should they be called to the Great Beyond their families will not be dependent on charity. The action also included the office employes, the maximum amount not to exceed \$5,000, depending on the length of service of the individual employe.

This unanimous action by the representatives of our different local unions throughout the country, in thus proceeding and recognizing the justice of employers in taking care of the families of their employes in case of death, should be the guiding light of our local unions, especially where the local unions can afford it, to also insure the lives of their salaried officers for a specified sum for the protection of the dependents of those officers should the breadwinner be called away to the land from which there is no return.

Report of General President

To the Officers and Delegates attending the Twelfth Convention of the International Union:

Greetings:

Pursuing the course adopted by me during the years I have been an officer of the International Union, I desire, as General President, to submit the following report, containing some recommendations and observations, for the future guidance and benefit of our organization and for the consideration of the delegates here assembled:

It is utterly impossible for me to go into lengthy detail in enumerating the many serious problems which have confronted us since our last convention, but I will endeavor to relate, as briefly as possible, some of the matters I think you should consider at this convention.

First, I want to call to your attention that during the past five years we have experienced more than the ordinary amount of unrest and discontent, due in no small measure to the revolution within industry and the general stagnation of business and to the ever-changing personnel of our membership. However, I think I can safely say we have emerged successfully from every trying experience and every dangerous condition which confronted us, and there were many, some that are not yet quite solved.

No man would be doing justice to an office, such as I have the honor to hold, unless he called to the attention of the convention what, in his judgment, is needed for the future welfare and guidance of our International Union. I think I can truthfully say, after having gone through one of the hardest years in our history in so far as unemployment is concerned, that we come into this convention with perhaps the largest membership with which we have entered any convention during the life of the International.

When it is taken in consideration that the work of each member of our craft has been doubled through the introduction of the motor vehicle and that the speed-up system has been scrupulously enforced, to the extent almost of using the stop watch in certain branches of our employment, I am sure you will rejoice with me when I tell you that the membership of our International has increased beyond the 100,000 mark, and that means an actual paid-up membership. Some organizations carry on their books men who are out of work and in arrears for dues, but this International Union adheres strictly to the policy of counting only the number on which our locals pay per capita tax.

It is unpleasant for me to relate to you that many strong International Unions, both affiliated and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been set back substantially, numerically and financially, during the past five years. Organizations of Labor which a few years ago were considered bulwarks of strength are at this time in such a weakened condition as to be almost helpless and unable to resist the encroachments being made on them by the enemies of labor and the unscrupulous employers of their membership. There was never a time in the past thirty years when labor organizations generally were in as weakened condition as they are at the present time.

This condition can be attributed to many causes, but the principal cause is unemployment. This enormous surplus of unemployed man-power is due mainly to overproduction in industry, which in turn has been brought about through concentrated and speed-up machinery, and without wishing

to appear pessimistic, it is foolish to deny the fact that there does not appear on the horizon at this time any sign of substantial relief from this condition of unemployment.

It seems that the genius of the human race that has conceived and brought forth to perfection machinery which, from the point of service, excels the human touch, that this same genius has been made to suffer as a result of its own accomplishments.

In our normal American life there are at least one-half million persons becoming of age each year seeking employment. They are coming in greater numbers, as you will notice from the census statistics, than the numbers passing away or withdrawing from the fields of labor. With a continual increase year after year in immigration, especially from the countries North and South of us, another half million is added to the labor market.

I believe my estimate is conservative when I say that at least two million workers are being displaced every two years through the introduction of machinery, the formation of gigantic corporations and enormous combinations, resulting from the merging of business institutions engaged in the same particular line of industry. Then, the question which confronts us is: What is going to happen if this continues?

Industrial and economic experts claim that civilization always takes care of such conditions, that throughout history cycles, such as we are now passing through, have occurred. Let us hope history will not fail us. Personally I am doubtful of immediate relief. We are living in a different civilization. There is less us for human hands. Production is double the consumptive needs of our nation. If you doubt this, look at the price of wheat. That time will remedy our present fearful unemployment conditions is the answer of our government officials and our statistical gentlemen who are not always practical.

This is not a true statement of fact and is usually made by men who are delving only in figures and not with absolute facts, because all you have to do is to look at conditions existing in Europe and Asia, which countries are overcrowded from increases in population, century after century, until conditions, as far as employment is concerned, are deplorable. India and China alone have a combined population of 700,000,000, and no one can point to the fact that conditions for the masses in those countries have improved within the last one hundred years. On the contrary they have gone backward for a thousand years.

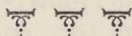
It is absolutely true and no one can deny it, that living conditions among American families are better than they were a quarter of a century ago; that the housing of workers has been improved; that enjoyment and periods of relaxation have increased; that educational facilities have been provided for the children of the workers to a much greater extent in recent years. But it is also true that twenty years ago a man could walk from one place of employment to another and find a position, or a chance to work, while today a man may travel from coast to coast and in every city and town he will find hundreds of men and women seeking employment but unable to find anything to do.

While prohibition has been charged with being responsible for a great deal of the crime within our country, and no doubt there is some truth in the charge, I contend, and have no reason for changing my mind, that unemployment is the main cause of crime and of destitution and poverty. A man will not starve or permit his family to starve and does not consider

himself a criminal if he is compelled to steal in order that he may eat and provide food for the mouths of those dependent upon him.

Facing these conditions and understanding that we are now in the midst of them, there is every reason for you men who are delegates to this convention to take stock of your surroundings and, under the circumstances, endeavor to legislate that which is needed for the continued success of this International Union.

(To be continued)



Wage Cutters Make Flank Move

The Iron Age, a spokesman for the iron and steel industry, says "we are in for wage reductions" and that "the doctrine of the consuming power of high wages is losing ground."

This statement should be read in connection with the policy of employers who slyly reduce wages while proclaiming their belief in high wages.

The Iron Age statement is a hint to these employers and to "me-too" writers and so-called economists to drop the high-wage theory and harp on "the law of supply and demand."

This wretched philosophy for wage standards sets no limit to workers' pauperization, as is illustrated in the bituminous coal industry.

The editor does not attempt to prove that the theory of high wages is "losing ground." He seems, however, to be well aware that the high-wage theory must be abandoned before his low-wage objective can be reached.

The public do not approve wage cuts. They understand that reduced buying power prolongs business depression. If wage cutters are successful among their unorganized workers it is necessary that the public be quietly led from the high-wage theory.

This sinister feature of the Iron Age position will not pass unnoticed by trade unionists who should intensify their educational campaign on the value of high wages.

It must be remembered that Iron Age speaks for the nation's largest

unorganized, low-wage, long-hour industry.

The strategy of these wage cutters is to separate the general public from labor's high wage theory and thus have a free hand in lowering standards of helpless employees.

To talk of the "law of supply and demand" in an age of monopolies, mergers, combines and labor-displacing machinery would be amusing but for its malignant purpose.

These hardened exploiters would extend the boundaries of their economic control and industrial anarchy at the price of continued depression and general hardships.—News Letter.

Pressmen's Chief Urges Short Week

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 6.—The shorter work week to relieve unemployment was urged by George L. Berry, president International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union, at a Labor Day address here.

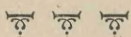
The unionist pleaded for abolition of child labor not only because of the physical and moral evils of child labor but because of unfair competition with breadwinners.

Blame for the business depression was placed on automatic machinery and displacement of labor, to "the extraordinary ingenuity in financing business" which has "created a complex economic situation," and to "post-war arrogance of American business which has reduced export trade."—News Letter.

THERE ARE very few Labor conventions at which the Governor of the state and the Mayor of a large city addressed the delegates, extending to them the felicitations of the State and the good wishes of the City. This happened at our last convention, and proves the power and influence of our local unions which are sanely handled and responsible for this condition in Cincinnati and vicinity.



NEVER BEFORE in Cincinnati did any Labor convention held there, ever receive as much publicity and notice as that given to the last convention of our Brotherhood. The credit is all due to the Committee on Arrangements of which Thomas (Brooky) Farrell is chairman. The members of the committee were backed up one hundred per cent by their local unions. Fifty members were picked by the committee from the several local unions and paid a salary. These men were selected to act as assistants and guides, and in every other way, help the delegates while they were in the city of Cincinnati.



IF ANY delegate attending the convention believes it was possible for him to have had a better time in any other city, or that there was anything left undone to make him happy, Brother Farrell and his associates on the committee request that said delegate write to Brother Farrell. In other words, if any one was not satisfied Brother Farrell wants to know it. However, we feel and believe that Brother Farrell and his brother officers will not receive any complaints. In so far as the International Officers are concerned, we very much appreciate the manner in which we were treated and the kindness shown us by everyone during the sessions of our convention and especially by our own people.



IT IS a pity you were not represented at the convention. You missed the treat of your life. There were many discussions which would have interested you and many things said which might have been helpful. But, of course, the conditions surrounding your local may have been of such a nature that you were unable to be present. Don't make the mistake of thinking that it was not an important convention. It was one of the most interesting and constructive labor conventions ever held. This is the opinion of Labor men who were present and who were not members of our union.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
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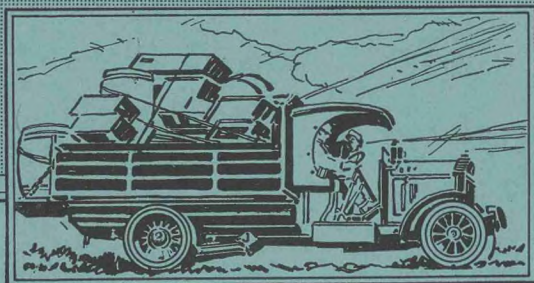
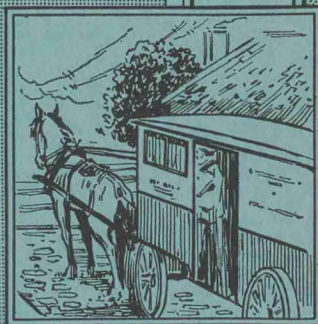
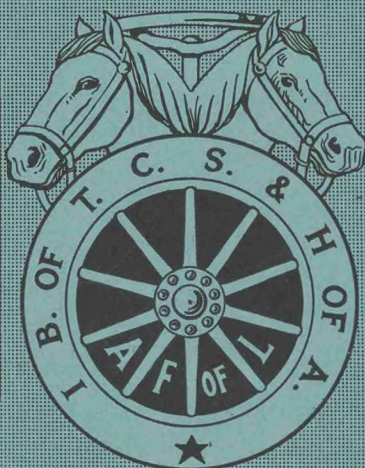
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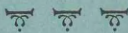
NOVEMBER, 1930

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



ALL MEMBERS are duly bound to help keep the affairs of their union running in an orderly manner. Unless the rank and file of the membership take a special interest in their local and its affairs, it will certainly go to the dogs. The International is not all-powerful and the International cannot make men out of those who do not wish to become real men.

When a secretary-treasurer goes wrong or the business agent is negligent in his duties, the members should go into their meetings and endeavor to straighten out such affairs. If you don't attend to your own business, do not come crying to the International to save you when you are in so deep that no one can save you.



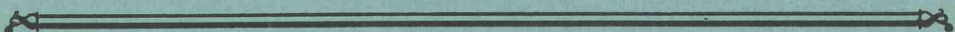
TWO BANKS in the vicinity of Chicago recently were forced to close their doors. These banks are on the border of Indiana and Illinois. Both banks held the entire funds of two of our local unions. The locals were practically bankrupt except for the fact that the membership put their shoulders to the wheel and dug up enough money to keep their locals going. In so far as trade conditions are concerned these locals are in splendid shape but it sometimes takes the heart out of members to have a bank close its doors where the local has its money deposited. Therefore, great care should be exercised when selecting a bank in which to deposit the funds of the local union. It is better to take a lower interest rate and do business with a first class, safe bank, than to go into banks which are just gambling their assets.



THE FIRST THING that officers of a local union should do when seeking a bank with which to place the deposits of the local, is to look into the record of the bank; how long it has been doing business; the class of men who are running the bank; what are their reputations and are they men of means; what is the surplus and the undivided profits of the bank, etc. This last condition is important because if a bank is capitalized for one million dollars, has a million dollars in undivided profits, then that bank can afford to take a loss of two or three hundred thousand dollars and still be in first-class, liquid shape.



IF YOUR local union, through sentiment or because they happen to know some fellow in the bank, is going to deposit its funds in banks which are neither high grade nor first class, then the local should see to it that the bank gives them a surety bond guaranteeing their deposit. This bond will cost the local union one-half of one per cent, which can be deducted from the interest rate which the bank pays on the deposit. For example, if the interest rate is three and one-half per cent on permanent accounts and two per cent on checking accounts, you would then get three per cent and your bond on your permanent account and one and one-half per cent on your checking account. The checking account should never exceed the amount of money needed each month to run the affairs of the local union. Of course, if it is your own money and you are foolish enough to do so you can deposit it in any kind of a bank, but the funds of a local union should be guarded carefully and should be deposited only in the best and soundest kind of an institution.



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Anti-Union Employers Worried

New York—The anti-union shop
committee of the National Associa-
tion of Manufacturers struck a mourn-
ful note in their yearly report.

They are worried over the United
States Supreme Court's outlawing of
the company "union" in the case of
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus
Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

The committee reports as "dis-
couraging" the growing tendency of
large national chain systems, stores,
hotels and other structures to order
all building work on the union basis.
Another "discouraging" feature is
the difficulty of convincing employers
outside the building industry that
they should interest themselves in
preventing the extension of unionism
in the construction field. Another
"difficulty" is persuading other own-
ers to insist that their buildings
must not be erected under all-union
conditions.

The committee is jubilant because
New York City iron and steel erect-
ing employers, last July, "withdrew
from negotiations with the union."
The committee failed to tell the com-
plete story of how these employers
violated an agreement and who now
face court suits because of their
treachery.

The Supreme Court's decision will
retard and may smash the company
"union" movement, according to the
committee, which mournfully de-
clared: "It may well be that the rail-
way company executives who, in

1926, supported the Watson-Parker act will, as a result of the 1930 decision of the United States Supreme Court, have subsequent cause to regret advocacy of provisions which may impair, if not destroy, the development of harmonious management-employee co-operation in the shop crafts and other non-operating branches of the railway industry."—News Letter.

"Hush-Hush" Policy Will Fail

Boston—"The hush-hush policy of business men and politicians toward unemployment can only be compared to the gaunt tragedy of unemployment," said Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

The speaker aroused the convention by his plea for higher ideals and impulses at a time when men, women and children are hungry. He denounced the "conspiracy of silence" by those in high places who keep facts from the people.

President Green, in introducing the mayor, said that the people of Detroit "take their politics seriously."

Mayor Murphy replied that these citizens take their politics much more seriously than they do their politicians and "recently the leaders of public life in Detroit have learned that fact."

"For my part," he said, "I understand my election to mean nothing but a mandate on the part of a great-hearted people to put government to the purpose for which it was created.

"We must ask ourselves: Is a public office a personal emolument that you wear as a suit of clothes or as you do your Christianity—something to be paraded on Monday and put in a closet the rest of the week? Or is it something you actually need to translate into action for the benefit of all the people?

"A man claims he is educated because he has a college diploma. Such

a man is not educated unless his eyes are raised to some new horizon that he sees because these blessings are his."

The first week after Mayor Murphy took office he had all unemployed register. There were 76,000 jobless, and 11,000 stated that they were in immediate need of assistance. The mayor said there was not a chance that any citizen of Detroit will go unfed this winter and that that city is aroused over present out-of-work conditions. City officials, he said, believe work, rather than doles, should be the rule.—News Letter.

Machine Affecting Every Line

Boston—Complete restriction of immigration was urged by Secretary of Labor Davis in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

"It has been established that in the past two years 2,000 000 of our wage earners have been deprived of their vocations because of the tremendous increase in inventions," said the cabinet member, who insisted that this country has no place for immigrants under those conditions.

Secretary Davis was formerly an iron puddler and in discussing the invasion of the machine drew a startling picture of how this highly-skilled craftsman is being eliminated from industry and his skill destroyed.

"I have just come from a Pittsburgh district where a mill operates a new machine that does away with the work of 300 hand puddlers," said the secretary. The machine, he said, turned out as good material as if the work had been done by hand, and that a single engineer has produced 24,000 tons of iron in 10 hours.

Production of steel is now so improved, the speaker said, that one can toss a five-ton lump of iron around the mill with the ease of a ball player tossing a ball. The machine age has made it possible to conduct the entire process of puddling without the need

of a single puddler. Machinery in the steel industry, he said, has released 500,000 men.

"Our old-time inventions came one at a time," continued the speaker. "We are today faced with a much more widespread increase along this line. There is not an industry that is unaffected by the invention of the labor-saving machine. Every line has been affected. Common labor is seriously affected and the mechanical corn husker will do the work of ten farm laborers.

Labor First Pointed to Evil

Washington—Agitation against wasteful leases for postoffice buildings has reached the point where Postmaster General Brown recommends that the government erect its own buildings and abandon the renting system. A five-year program will cost \$43,140,000, said the postmaster general in a report to the President.

It is a matter of record that organized postal workers started this fight ten years ago. A delegation of these trade unionists pleaded with Congressman Madden, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to oppose the leasing plan, as it created a deficit and also contained possibilities of corruption.

The government has leased nearly 300 buildings, often at a rental that, in a few years, equals the original cost of these structures.

Congressman Maas of St. Paul "blew the lid off" in the last Congress, and a Senate committee is preparing to probe a situation many observers declare has everything that constitutes a first-class scandal.

It was charged, in the last Congress, that politicians are linked up with financiers who have issued bonds on these leases and have sold them to the public.

Postmaster General Brown's recommendation follows Congressman Maas's expose, the Senate investiga-

tion and Congressman Clyde Kelly's announcement that he will attack the system in the next House of Representatives.—News Letter.

Idleness Menace Is Not Temporary

New York—"Unemployment is not a passing evil, but it is a danger to the present social organization," said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in an address to students.

Dr. Butler declared that the desperation of millions of jobless in this country and abroad may lead them to "attempt something new" unless the present order is made "more just and attractive."

Dr. Butler referred to unemployment in other countries and said this vast dislocation of industry "is not an ordinary depression." He said that world leadership is faced by one of the most troubled and disturbed periods history has ever known.—News Letter.

What Is the Candidate's Attitude Toward Labor?

The result of the primaries in a number of states indicates that liberal and progressive candidates have been selected in a number of instances.

It does not follow because a candidate is liberal on some questions that he is liberal on all. There have been members of Congress and State Legislatures liberal in their general views, who have shown themselves most reactionary and obstinate when it came to the vital legislation required to establish the wage earners' equality of rights and opportunities.

A candidate may be generally conservative, and yet an ardent champion of legislation which will abolish "yellow dog" contracts and place a necessary curb on the power of equity courts.

A candidate may be personally and

politically dry, yet thoroughly friendly to the legislation advocated by the American Federation of Labor, and it is quite possible that a candidate may be dripping wet, and yet unwilling to give his support to labor's vital legislation.

The primary interest which we should have in a candidate is his attitude toward the principal legislative measures put forward by the A. F. of L.

In the last session of Congress, as in most of the preceding ones, outstanding members of both political parties have been among the most hostile to labor legislation. Equally prominent representatives of both of these parties have been the principal champions of the legislation we desire.

A candidate's political affiliations, his views upon many public questions, should not influence us to the same extent as his attitude toward legislation which will provide equality of right and opportunities for every wage earner, equal to those now enjoyed by employers.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

We Demand a Voice in Industry

Legislation, the making of laws which are the rules which govern men, plays an important part in our life; but the rules of the game in industry are an even more dominating influence.

The ability to secure work, to retain a job, to be as free in quitting a job or securing another one as the merchant is to buy and sell; the conditions under which labor is performed, the hours and the wages, play as important a part in the wage earners' opportunities as the laws of the land. As workmen we have a voice in making the laws, though it is far from being a dominant one, due to the large degree of indifference.

Much legislation disadvantageous to our welfare is enacted. Much of the

legislation most required is yet to be placed upon the statute books, but at least we have it within our power to change the legislators. They cannot hold office without the wage earners' vote, except in agricultural districts.

But where there is no trade unionism the wage earners have no opportunity of a voice in making the rules which determine the conditions of labor. Without the ability to act collectively, the wage earners are as helpless and hopeless as the serfs who were wholly the subjects of their masters.

Nothing is more inconsistent than to enjoy civil liberty and be forced to live under industrial autocracy. The trade union movement is deeply interested in wages and hours of labor, but its prime interest must be the establishing of democratic principles and methods in industry. Without this we are only half slave and half free; free men as citizens, and the helpless subjects of every employer's whim and passing mood, human beings forced through industrial processes with but little more consideration than that given to raw material. It is our trade union movement and this alone which can establish industrial liberty—the wage earners' invaluable possession.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

Blindness From Deficient Diet!

Several hundred young girls and boys in Tientsin's handicraft factories are going blind each year from a disease which can easily be prevented or cured in the early stages through slight changes in the diet, according to investigations just completed by the International League for the Prevention of Blindness.

Studies made at the Peiyang University hospital by Drs. J. Lossouarn and Wang Peng Wing have proved that even when blindness seems inevitable, feeding three eggs a day to

the sufferers will cure them within a week.

The disease in question is known in Europe as "xerosis," which causes the eye to wither, dry up and lose its smoothness, after which ulcers destroy it and its vision forever. Investigation has shown that much of the blindness in China is due to this disease.

The principal sufferers in Tientsin, the investigators found, were young apprentices in the various factories which turn out handmade rugs, embroideries, etc., as well as those working in cotton mills, and boy soldiers kept in barracks. It was believed the disease was epidemic, as it appeared most frequently in winter and dropped during the hot days of summer.

Dr. Lossouarn declared, however: "The careful study of Dr. Wang has forcibly demonstrated the diet origin xerosis. The disease acts with appalling rapidity. In a week the purulent melting of the eye may take place, but in less than that time cases, considered as very severe, may be bettered and the eyesight saved. There is no ocular affection so serious as this one, but also none more easily cured if treatment is not applied too late."

The investigating physicians have found that xerosis affects children and women very seldom.—International News.

Cure Unemployment

Unemployment continues to demand more and more attention. Throughout the world suffering continues, growing more aggravated in some nations and in some communities. In our own country unemployment has not yielded to such remedial measures as have been taken. While there are signs of improvement, only the most optimistic can assert that real improvement in any large sense has been registered. American recu-

perative powers excel those of any other nation, and yet unemployment remains a national problem.

In every time of prolonged and acute distress, remedies are paraded in great numbers. The sound remedies must compete for attention with those that are unsound.

Everywhere much attention has been drawn to state compulsory unemployment insurance. In the last meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, President William Green noted this fact and declared uncompromisingly against compulsory state unemployment insurance. Naturally, he drew the fire of the so-called left wing and of all those who rush to politics to find a remedy for every ill. But President Green's position was sound. It is truly the traditional position of American labor and thoroughly in harmony with the fundamental philosophy of American labor which it was built around and out of the experiences of life in our movement.

Of course there is disagreement on the question. Some of our international unions stand for compulsory state unemployment insurance. And on the heels of President Green's declaration the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, then in session, declared for state unemployment insurance.

Our movement permits, to a large degree, autonomous rights and affiliated organizations may be considered as within their rights in disagreeing with what undoubtedly is the position of the parent body. But time after time, in dispute after dispute, experience and the passing of time have brought unity of position on great contentious issues and every issue thus far has found the American Federation of Labor right and its minorities wrong.

The spectacle of unemployment, with its vast well of human suffering, moves hearts and influences sympathies that leap into action without

sufficient thought. It may be and probably is true that in the end we will champion whatever measure of relief will work. If we cannot get the relief we want we may take the relief that we can get.

But that does not justify advocating at the outset a kind of relief that we know to be wrong in principle and dubious in practice. American labor never has leaned upon the state. It never has asked from the state anything it could get for itself. Its strength is rested upon that foundation. We cannot change that policy now in any one respect without at least modifying it in every other respect.

Moreover, we have witnessed the experience of England. England has what is called the dole. The difference between the dole and state insurance is the difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum. All of the testimony that is worth anything at all condemns the English dole. It has cured nothing and it never will cure anything. England will recover from unemployment, if she recovers, not because of the dole, but in spite of it. Not in our time will she recover from the scars it has left upon the moral fiber of the nation.

Compulsory unemployment insurance by the state is neither right in principle nor sound in practice. What American labor wants is a cure for unemployment and unless American labor forsakes its past and its principles it will continue to stand for right things. Neither compulsory state unemployment insurance nor the vast expenditure of large public funds will cure unemployment, though public expenditure could soften the blow if methods could be found by which it could be expended at the right time. Canada just now proposes to spend \$20,000,000 of public money. Millions have been spent in the United States and more will be spent. The influence of this expenditure is not reassuring. It is not encouraging.

To the extent that labor can secure a proper readjustment of wages and hours of work unemployment will be brought under control. To the extent that we can secure agreement on the proposition that changes of wages and hours of work must go hand in hand with increases in our ability to produce we shall be on the road to cure. Everything that is not fundamentally right is mere piffling. The issue is too great for experimentation, too great to be made the plaything of mistaken politicians, too great to permit of anything except justice. Let us drive straight and hard for justice and permanent cure.—By Matthew Woll.

Membership Gains; Finances, Also, Up

Boston—Increased membership and increased financial resources of the A. F. of L. were reported by the auditing committee to the A. F. of L. convention. These gains were made "despite the extraordinary depression which has been visited upon the trade unionists of this nation," said the committee.

The funds increased \$29,160.81 over last year and the membership gain was 27,551.

These gains, the committee said, have only one explanation—extra efforts in organizing workers of the United States and Canada.

Cheapest Labor Replaced

A cotton picking machine that will replace forty human beings was predicted at a conference of agricultural experts in Washington.

Cotton picking is the cheapest labor in the country. The smallest child is drafted for this seasonal work, just as children are forced to labor in the Western sugar beet fields.

An automatic cotton picker indicates the sweep of the machine. No labor is too cheap for it to displace and no skill can stay its march.

The machine has no limit, but this is ignored by men who blandly declare that these displaced workers may enter other occupations.

It would be interesting to know what trade or calling is immune from the machine and scientific industrial processes.

When men discard their policy of hope and face realities they will discuss organized labor's solution of this problem that affects every citizen.

Depression Cause Is Not Mystical

The present industrial depression cannot be explained or excused by false reasoning.

This makes it unique in the Nation's history.

Its cause is lack of purchasing power. Theorists may quibble over the distinction between overproduction and underconsumption, but no practical person denies that wage workers have not the money to buy.

Men are discarding all reasons for the depression save one—that if commodities can't be bought, the industrial machine cannot be operated and unemployment results.

It seems unnecessary to state this self-evident fact.

It is no longer possible to detract public thought. This, however, has been done, but the time has passed when workers are interested in red herrings that lead into blind alleys.

Organized labor's high wage and shorter hour principles were never so generally accepted. If the nation would end depression these must be applied.

The application of these principles will turn unemployed into producers and non-spenders into buyers and consumers.

Well wishes and hope will not establish these principles. There must be a will-to-do behind kindly sentiment.

The low wage, long-hour employer,

nor the corporation manager who seeks immediate dividends, will not act out of the goodness of their hearts. They must be forced to change by the power of organized labor and the resistless public opinion it develops.

Citizens in other groups appreciate the social danger of mechanization policies and stabilization systems that enlarge the unemployed army and lower wages for those who are retained. This system will eventually harm the very men who temporarily profit.

They lose a potential customer every time a worker is displaced.

Commissions may study, probe, investigate and report, but they must come back to the trade union position.

Organized labor believes there is no other way out.

We will "muddle through" this depression, but the forces that created it will be operating to create another.

If this system would be changed, old wage and hour standards must be rejected. We must renew the struggle with an idealism and courage that has made other victories possible.—News Letter.

"Canned" Music Harms Nation

Organized musicians' challenge to "canned" music is more than a fight for jobs. It affects the cultural life of the nation and should be supported by every one who appreciates spiritual values.

The few corporations that dictate the people's amusements would destroy living music in the theaters.

Refinement and elegance that distinguish melodies imbued with the spirit of life would be substituted for the groanings of a sound box called "music."

Dividend-seekers who control amusement corporations are not interested in spiritual values, but citizens who are alert to these life essentials should not ignore their obligation.

It may be said that theater owners have the right to say whom they shall employ. This is true. But it is also true that the public have the right to say they will not be parties to the mechanization of one of the world's most ancient arts, nor will they permit the passing of a skill that is vital to the cultural life of our nation.

If the public takes this position the dividend-seekers will quickly realize that their patrons, as well as they, have legal—and moral—rights.

Politics and Results

A number of members of congress possessed of unfriendly labor records have gone down to deserved defeat.

There will be some new faces in congress.

Trade unionists can remember this: For most politicians reforms are brought about because there is an organized sentiment for them. New congressmen, like old ones, will, in most instances, vote right when they know it is dangerous to vote wrong.

Few things come on a silver platter.

A strong trade union movement in the home district remains the best insurance and the best assurance.

Advice to Millionaires

The gentleman was introduced on the sound news-reel as one who would speak a few golden words on the subject of prosperity. His name is unimportant. He is prominent, popular and many times a millionaire. This, in substance, is what he had to say: "We are having what we call 'hard times.' We should not be discouraged but should recall, rather, that periods of depression have occurred before this and after they passed they never seemed as serious as we thought them."

He talked more than that, of course, but that was what he really said.

Here was a man who has a good

home and an ample supply of good food and good clothing for himself and family blandly chattering about "periods of depression" and their transitory nature. To him a period of depression is nothing more than a name descriptive of a time during which his income might be reduced from an amount that he could not possibly spend to an amount that forces him to make the yacht do for another year. Someone should take him aside and whisper in his ear that there are millions of people in the country for whom a period of depression has an entirely different meaning. It is a time when a man sees his family suffer from cold and hunger. It is a time during which a man lies awake wondering where he will get the money to pay the rent.

Of course, it was kind and generous and thoughtful of our millionaire friend to set aside his caviar long enough to drop a few words of encouragement to the poor. But somehow optimism passes more gracefully from one poor man to another.—Columbia Magazine.

Nation's Industries Not Owned by Public

New York.—The illusion of popular control of industry through widely diversified stock ownership has been jolted by the fight over the merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

This fight was between two gigantic forces led by Cyrus B. Eaton, who opposed the merger, and J. C. Campbell, chairman of the Youngstown board, who favored it.

"Wall Street laughs at the fiction created by a certain class of economists that the common people control industry," says Lemuel F. Parton, in a copyright article to a newspaper syndicate.

"The iron hand still reposes in the velvet glove," writes Mr. Parton. "The

populace may mill around a lot and think it is doing some heavy participating, but the final issue, now as in the past, is a showdown among a handful of big-caliber financiers.

"A new era of democratic control in finance was heralded several years ago by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University in his book, 'The Present Economic Revolution in the United States.' While the magnificoes of mass production and mass financing hailed Prof. Carver as the John the Baptist of a new economic era, his findings regarding the extent of the spread of security holdings have since been sharply challenged.

"Under the momentum of unflagging prosperity and a bull market there was plausibility in the general thesis of widening popular control, but the let-down has served to again turn the spotlight on personalities, individual powers and compulsions, rather than on statistics and theories."—News Letter.

Low-Wage Textile Industry

Boston.—The United Textile Workers' indictment of the textile industry was indorsed by Henry P. Kendall, president Kendall Company of this city and president Taylor Society, in an address before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The speaker declared this industry has been "tried in the court of public opinion and found guilty of habitual disobedience of the laws of economics and common sense."

He outlined his "Ten Commandments for the Textile Industry," of which the following were the chief injunctions: "Thou shalt lift the industry out of the long-hour, low-wage class * * *" and "Thou shalt maintain earnings of employes, for the law of industrial prosperity is the maintenance of purchasing power."

Mr. Kendall said 1929 was a year in which "curtailment did not curtail," and asserted that what is needed is not curtailment as a temporary expe-

dient, but one which will permanently reduce running time.

At a recent meeting where the 55-50-hour week proposal was adopted, Mr. Kendall continued, he brought up the subject of wages.

"It seemed as though I had opened my mouth only to put my foot in, for there was no doubt, judging from the remarks, that it was looked upon as a misdemeanor to talk about wages. Why shouldn't we talk about wages? Why shouldn't we face this issue?

"We are looked upon as one of the outstanding low-wage industries. And when we refuse to meet this issue, we simply fool ourselves as the ostrich does by sticking its head in the sand and considering that it is no longer a target."—News Letter.

Guaranteed Work Urged by Couzens

New York.—A guarantee of employment or an assured all-year wage basis for labor to prevent business depressions is favored by Senator Couzens of Michigan. Under present conditions, labor is pictured as "the innocent bystander who gets the bumps."

He predicts that there will be further depressions "if our business leaders dawdle along as they have so far."

In an interview in a business magazine, the senator said American business men do not take enough chances on new ideas and lack sufficient initiative, intelligence, foresight and "mental area," and to this he attributes the recent business crash.

"Sooner or later business will have to make a clear choice between voluntary initiative or state compulsion in protecting and stabilizing the purchasing power of labor," the senator said, adding that "there is no way to do this unless business frankly and voluntarily accepts the principle that wages should be a fixed overhead charge on industry to which it will have to adjust its production and marketing program and its production costs.

"To treat wages in this way—either by guaranteeing employment or by guaranteeing income by paying workers on a yearly salary basis—will enable business to budget itself intelligently, force it to greater efficiency, and, above all, will control output so as to avoid runaway overproduction that brings depression."—News Letter.

"Insiders" Aware Slump Was Coming

New York—"Next July will mark one year of declining business," says a local financial journal. "The beginning of the turn downward in business dates from last July, although the depression did not gain momentum until six months or so ago."

This statement should be of interest to those who accepted stock market announcements between July and November, when the crash started, that this country was entering on a new business era.

While the public was gambling in stocks, the "insiders" were unloading—and then the inevitable happened.

Nation Not At Work, Says Senator Wagner

Senator Wagner, author of three unemployment bills that are held up in the House, differs with the Pollyanna claims of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde that "the Nation is back at work"; that "we have suffered from little more than seasonal unemployment," and that "there was relatively little distress."

"I wish," said Senator Wagner, "I could be as cheerful about the present unemployment situation as Secretary Hyde. If some good could be accomplished by this 'All's well' announcement his obvious departure from the true facts could be used. But these cheering statements have become so frequent in the face of continuing and increasing unemployment

that no one is either misled or encouraged.

"It is none the less astounding that a Cabinet officer should declare that the Nation is back at work when the Government's own figures indicate that more men are being laid off both in manufacturing plants and in industries generally. It is a shocking abuse of words to call the present unemployment normal, seasonal slack.

"In all of the presently published records of the Government Secretary Hyde will not find a single April in which the index of employment fell as low as in 1930, and the same is true of the entire first quarter of the year.

"What pathetic apathy to human difficulties Mr. Hyde reveals when he reports his conclusion that there was relatively little distress produced by unemployment of the past winter.

"Nothing at all is accomplished by denying unpleasant facts instead of grappling with them."—News Letter.

Cleric Praises Organized Labor

Rochester, N. Y.—A eulogy to organized labor, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Edward A. Walsh of Georgetown University, was "overlooked" by local daily newspapers that reported a mass meeting called to protest against soviet intolerance of the rights of religious freedom. Dr. Walsh said:

"But happily there is another group which by reason of its origin and the purpose of its existence has no place for straddlers, dabblers and intellectual dilettantes. It has not flinched in its duty to the common welfare and to the great body of our citizenry which it represents.

"It is a subject for supreme congratulation that in this conflict between justice and inequity, between freedom of the spirit and slavery of the soul, the A. F. of L. has been blessed with leaders of vision and courage. I deem it a debt of honor to pay public tribute to the fine Americanism,

the enlightened and unswerving loyalty to the best interests of the working man which has kept the Federation set like a rock of granite against every insidious attempt, both within and without, to communize it."—News Letter.

Labor Problem Ignored by "Thinkers"

The labor problem is considered less important than motor traffic regulation, installment buying and aviation by members of the National Council of the National Economic League.

The purpose of the league is to create, through its national council, an "informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion." Officers include leading publicists, educators, lawyers and business men.

Court reform received 2,209 votes as the greatest problem that faces the United States. Prohibition was second with 2,068 votes. Lawlessness, which embraces disrespect for law, was third with 1,699 votes and crime fourth with 1,642.

Seventy-seven questions were voted on. The labor problem received fewer than 400 votes, and was considered of less importance than investment trusts and use of leisure time. Unemployment and its tragedies were classed with preserving the country's national beauty.

If the distribution of wealth and the enjoyment of every right by wage workers that other groups possess can be classed as the labor problem, it should take first place.

No other question has such far-reaching consequences on the life of every man, woman and child.

The distribution of wealth and collective and individual liberty are of major import. All other issues are secondary.

That the labor problem is not given first consideration is because wage earners expect others to aid them in disturbing the status quo.

They ignore all human experience—that power and privilege never voluntarily surrender these possessions.

Only by uniting can wage earners secure a proper distribution of wealth and be assured liberty of action.

Those who profit by the status quo will not discuss the labor problem. This will be supplanted by incidental questions and policies.

If workers would place the labor problem where it belongs they must do so by compelling new concepts and developing a new public opinion.—News Letter.

High Wage Called Depression Cure

Washington—High wages will "snap us out" of the business depression, Eldridge R. Johnson, New Jersey capitalist, told President Hoover on a visit to the White House.

Johnson, former president Victor Graphophone Company, said it will be "far easier to resume on a high-wage basis than on a low-wage basis."

"On a high-wage base," he said, "everything begins where it left off right away, whereas on a low-wage basis it will take years to build up again to the old standard."

Greasing the Anti-Trust Track

The Sherman anti-trust law is sweeping in its declarations. It makes no exception. Section one provides that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce" is illegal.

To lessen the possibility of acquittal under the jury system, Section four empowers equity judges to enforce the act that is rigorously applied against labor.

An opposite policy is the rule with combinations of capitalists. It is now agreed that unrestricted competition may be as harmful as air-tight monopoly.

To weaken the Sherman law, as far as capitalists are concerned, it is now proposed (by former Assistant Attorney General Donovan) that before the government acts in these cases the Federal Trade Commission should investigate and that they should have the combined powers and duties of an investigator, prosecutor and judge.

Under this system the Sherman law will continue to be applied to workers while combinations of capitalists will be approved on the ground that competition is harmful. Workers, however, "conspire" when they unite. And conspiracy is illegal.

The only difference between the new system and present methods is that all pretense will be discarded.—News Letter.

Salvation

The outstanding paramount problem of all wage earners is industrial. Under modern industrialism with its trusts with few owners and many workers the worker standing alone is hopelessly lost. United and working as a unit in Trades Unions they are a mighty force and a real protection. The first, last, and only fruitful action is organization. Organize and stay united; it's your only industrial salvation.—Cigar Maker.

What Is "Purely Business Basis"?

In explaining why their catalog is being printed in an anti-union plant in Chicago, Sears, Roebuck Company wrote to a union sympathizer:

"This contract was awarded purely on a business basis, and is no reflection whatever on the union labor situation."

"Purely business basis" is supposed to be the last word when one seeks an alibi. But it can't stand analysis.

The term can be—and is—used to defend sweat shop practices and every other exploitation.

It is the refuge of men who favor low wages, long hours, autocracy and paternalism and who deny every elemental right to workers, while conceding these rights to all other citizens.

It is the jargon of the market place that justifies buying cheap and selling dear, regardless of social consequences. It has as many meanings as the men who use it. If a man would apply logic to the term he would class it as modern-day gibberish.

No battler in the cause of social justice accepts "purely business basis" as a substitute for right.

The trade union movement, as such, is not a "business institution." It reaches into every phase of our social life. It is the workers' one protection. Its activities and its gains are reflected in every community. It is alert to those who would make flank attacks, and who plead, when discovered, that they act from "purely business basis."

If this defense were accepted cheap labor and individual action by workers in an age of organization inevitably follow.

The growth of trade unionism is proof of the failure of the cheap-individual action system which may be continued by certain employers, but not with our consent.

They can not disguise their purpose by nubilous, undefinable pleas.

If they favor individual bargaining with workers, if they insist that workers shall be considered no part of production, on the ground that such policy is "purely business," let them say so, but don't tell us such action "is no reflection whatever on the union labor situation.—News Letter.

The fellow who is out of a job doesn't have to ask any statistician about the extent of unemployment. While the statistical folks disagree he knows that as long as one man who wants work can't get it, well, there is too much unemployment.

EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS of the country have all contained stories in connection with the fact that James Davis, the present Secretary of Labor, has been nominated to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and of course, as you know nomination there means election.

I know Jim very well. He is one of those good-natured, glad-hand, professional politicians, so prominent and successful in politics thirty years ago, who seems to be somewhat successful, in many places, even now.

As head of the Fraternal Order of Moose, he has become a wealthy man. It is said he has a contract whereby he gets so much on each candidate initiated into the Order. Well, that is not illegal. There is nothing crooked about it, but, what would you think, if, through my friends in the International Union, I would receive one dollar for each man initiated into our organization during the past twenty-five years, and the progress made by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, insofar as building up a membership and bettering the conditions of said members, is so far ahead that there is absolutely no comparison between it and the organization mentioned above. Still, if any labor man in this, or any other organization, had such a contract, he would be called thief, robber and embezzler, from one end of the country to the other.

But, to get back to Jim, the so-called friend of Labor, let me make this statement. Were we voting in Pennsylvania and had no one else to vote for except either Jim Davis or Mr. Grundy, we would, without doubt, vote for Jim, because, between a cancer and a tumor, we would prefer the tumor.

Grundy, a large manufacturer, has been lobbying and spending money to defeat Labor, and its aspirations, especially in the coal mining region, and in this work he was always supported by the other large manufacturers in Pennsylvania, and, no doubt, by the manufacturers of the country. Jim did not do this, but you may rest assured when Jim gets into the Senate he will vote as faithfully with the "die-hard" Republicans as Grundy would have done, and will come outside and slap the backs of Labor men and tell them what a friend of theirs he is.

In so far as being a help to Labor during his period as Secretary of Labor, what has he done except soft-soap Labor, and make a half-hearted fight to restrict immigration and give jobs to a few old-time, has-been, ex-labor officials?

Not one constructive recommendation aside from his immigration policy—which has plenty of flaws—has been made by the head of the Department of Labor since 1920, when Jim got in. But, we did not expect anything else, because Harding would not have appointed him, Coolidge would not have reappointed him and he would not have been reappointed by Hoover had he not been absolutely satisfactory to the anti-labor, big millionaire manufacturers of the country. A district federal position is entirely different from a cabinet position. A progressive senator may be able to find a position for some one within his own state who is not *wrong* and who may be a decent trade unionist at heart and has been proven such, but that is not the case in the selection of men in the cabinet, especially, for the position of Secretary of Labor, as the big interests who put up the money for the election of Mr. Harding, who in turn appointed Harry Daugherty as Attorney-

General, and who again named Burns as chief of the Secret Service Department of the Government, those same interests approved the selection of Davis.

The Secretary of the Department of Labor is one of the most important positions in the cabinet because it has to deal with the welfare of millions of working men who comprise the backbone of the nation. Not only is it within the province of the Department of Labor to help in strikes and endeavor to bring about settlements through conciliation, but it is the duty of the Department of Labor to suggest laws that would compel arbitrary employers to recognize the representatives of Labor in great industrial controversies, such as the miners' strike, and to recommend other laws needful to the working people.

A few years ago, with the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I attended a conference before President Coolidge, which conference was suggested at a meeting of the representatives of national and international unions held in Pittsburgh, which was called at the solicitation of the officers of the miners' organization, and we laid our case so plainly before President Coolidge that there were times when he turned aside in his chair as he winced at some of the conditions then prevailing in the mining district where there were a million men, women and children starving to death as a result of that strike and the coal industry was being demoralized and destroyed as a result of idleness. No other country in the world, not even Russia, would stand for such a condition, but the great United States government was helpless, simply because the heads of our government did not have backbone enough to make a recommendation to the law-making bodies which would prevent a repetition of such a condition in the future or help in that awful situation. President Wilson, during the railroad controversy over the eight-hour law, found a way of compelling the railroads to listen to Labor and to the government, and although the railroads had threatened to force the men out on strike rather than give them the eight-hour day, they changed their minds over night when they found that the President of the United States meant business. The same could have been done by those at the head of our government on several occasions since 1920, were it not for the fact that they were placed in office by those same big interests; and among those placed in office was the labor-loving James Davis.

Davis and his friends admit that they spent in the recent campaign for the nomination \$375,000. He claims that only \$25,000 was spent by him. Louis Vanchalin, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was the manager of Jim's campaign, and newspapers have been saying that he acted as manager for Jim under direct instruction from General Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. You know the old saying, which still stands true: "Tell me your company and I will tell you who you are." Jim's close associates and campaign manager were Vanchalin, Atterbury and Vare, and it is further stated in the papers that Andy Mellon, who was supposed to be with Grundy, and who undoubtedly was with him, donated also \$15,000 to the Davis campaign fund.

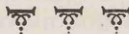
There is not, as far as I know, a union man working in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which is practically owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the greatest enemy of Labor connected with any large corporation in America, is Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the man who led the fight to destroy the shop trades in the railroads during their

strike some few years ago. He was also on Mr. Hoover's Advisory Campaign Committee.

Can you for one moment imagine Jim Davis, smooth, pleasant, always there with the glad-hand and not afraid to say that he was a working man at one time, can you, I say, understand how it would be possible for him to vote against the interests of such men as mentioned above? Vare, who was Jim's chief adviser, if you will remember, was refused a seat in the Senate because of the corrupt practices which prevailed during his election. While Vare is now boss of the newly-nominated Senator in conjunction with General Atterbury, and several others of that type, Jim will be the Labor spokesman, so-called, when he goes to the Senate from Pennsylvania.

Well, you may ask: "What are you going to do about it?" Nothing just now, perhaps, except to endeavor to enlighten our people, in our humble way, as to the real condition, fully believing that the time will come when such tactics will be dispensed with and when even if conditions look black, there will be an uprising of the masses of working people which will undoubtedly change this condition. Remember, the Kaiser once controlled Germany; that Louis XIV carried around in his vest pocket the policies of France; that the Czar of Russia ordered men put to death if he did not like his grapefruit; that Washington with but a handful of men led the fight against a mighty Empire to success, and if you will go further back to the days of the Caesars, the mighty conquerors of the world, you will find from their day down to the time of Napoleon, that men who trampled on the rights and liberties of the masses of the people were, one by one, themselves destroyed. And so we believe it will be with the "powers that be," who were responsible for the unemployment, during the past winter months, of the five million men and women representing, perhaps, fifteen or twenty million human souls, in a great nation which is teeming with wealth and plenty, and such institutions, and those who support them, will be eliminated and destroyed as were the institutions in the days that are past, but will be eliminated in accordance with law and order by the power of the ballot.

Our confidence in the future is in the women voters of the Nation.



Report of the General President

(Continued from last month.)

Fundamentally, this International Union has not changed its policy during the past twenty-five years; consequently I say to you in this report, and I know you will understand that it is not said from a selfish or personal standpoint, but is meant in all honesty and sincerity for your guidance and best interest and for the purpose of continuing your progress. At each convention during the past twenty-three years I have repeatedly advocated the establishment within the International, of benefits other than just the strike benefit. Ninety per cent of our members working from day to day never expect to receive a reduction in wages, never expect to become involved in a strike, but nearly all members feel that some form of insurance is necessary in order to protect their families.

This convention should not adjourn without establishing an insurance system covering all of its members. I feel it is our duty to do so.

But, if you fail to do it, the responsibility will be on your shoulders because you are the law-making congress of this International Union.

Nearly all International Unions have substantial mortuary benefits as well as old-age pensions, and some unions are now instituting the out-of-work, or unemployment benefit. When you take into consideration—and I am sure you do—that men are now considered old when they have reached the age of forty years; that they are no longer, in many instances, hired by business concerns when they have reached that age; that many of our members are continually being thrown out of work, surely you will agree with me that this class of men should have something done for them during the remaining years of their lives. There should be built up, within this organization, a substantial treasury, through the payment of a stipulated sum, so that any members who have reached the age of sixty or sixty-five, and have been in the organization for twenty or twenty-five years, could be helped financially. This may be more than you can fathom or understand or want to take on at this time. Anyway, I feel you should establish a mortuary benefit.

While the savings banks of the country say there has been an increase in deposits, I think this is due mainly to the deposits of non-English speaking races, or, in other words, to foreigners, or those living in rural districts and isolated places, for a majority of American workers are today living from hand-to-mouth. There is a smaller percentage, in proportion to our population, of American workers who own their own homes than there were twenty-five or thirty years ago. It is true the number of homes owned by individuals have increased but not in proportion to the increase in population.

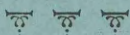
The installment plan of payment, the high-pressure salesmen, the change in styles, extending even to the furniture in the homes, the automobile, the radio, and the numerous other inventions and appliances, as well as the customs of our modern civilization, all have a tendency to draw from the working man every dollar of his earnings.

The enormous number of females seeking work in nearly every line of industry in which only men were formerly engaged is another reason for the displacement of men. It also has a tendency to cheapen the labor market and weaken the prestige of the labor movement. You cannot blame girls when they become old enough to endeavor to find employment. It is only human and natural for them to do so. Consequently the large office buildings of our country are filled with girls as are also many manufacturing and canning establishments, where they are doing the work which, a few years ago, was done entirely by men. As a consequence, when the breadwinner is called to the Great Beyond, but little is left with which to take care of the family.

You would be surprised, if you but knew the prejudice which exists among many of our American workers against the old-line life insurance companies. This prejudice is not natural, nor is it justified, but it obtains. However, the average worker has a great deal of confidence in the International Union of which he is a member, especially if that International has a record of clean, straight and business-like conduct.

(To be continued next month.)

THE TIME one should work the hardest to build up his business is during periods of depression. Now is the time for the live members to work on the slackers. Try and have them keep their dues paid up. A word of hope and encouragement at this particular time will do more to strengthen the union than anything else.



IF WE ARE to continue successfully in our organization—which is our only hope—we must have complete harmony and perfect understanding as well as hearty co-operation within our union.



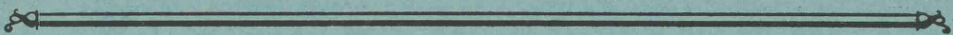
KNOCKERS, disturbers and trouble-makers should be watched carefully and if they continue to make unfounded dangerous statements, spreading the seed of dissension and destruction, charges should be preferred against them, and if found guilty should be punished in accordance with the laws of our organization. It is very easy to create discontent just now when there are so many men out of work and when there are so many men looking for work. Therefore, the great need for watching the fellow with a dangerous tongue whose object is anything except that of making a justified kick. Our unions are honeycombed with spies and weaklings as well as with natural-born chronic dissenters and disturbers. What it needs is a little more force and pep and intelligent action to overcome this continuous serpent-like tongue-wagging, thus defeating those whose only object is to ruin and destroy the union by creating and spreading a spirit of dissatisfaction and distrust among the membership.



OUR MEMBERSHIP everywhere should be prepared to meet an industrial crisis when it arises. In other words, they should be prepared to meet a period of idleness by having a few dollars in the bank. If the industrial stagnation does not materialize, then you will be that much ahead by having a few dollars put away. It is a serious and critical position for the head of a family, or even those depending upon their daily wage, to be without a dollar, because we never know when trouble and adversity may overtake us, although we may be employed at present.



GREAT CARE should be exercised in the handling of wage scales from now until the first of next June. With the demoralized condition of industry, employers are hard pressed, are somewhat irritated and should not be antagonized unnecessarily. Don't forget that the employer may have just as much trouble meeting his bills at the end of the month as you have. It is pretty difficult, perhaps, for most of the workers to understand the feeling and position of the employer when his bank calls him up and tells him it is necessary that he let them have something on the loan made to him by the bank, and just then you come into his office and start a wrangle over some petty grievance which might have been postponed until a better day arrives for both yourself and your employer.



Official Magazine of the
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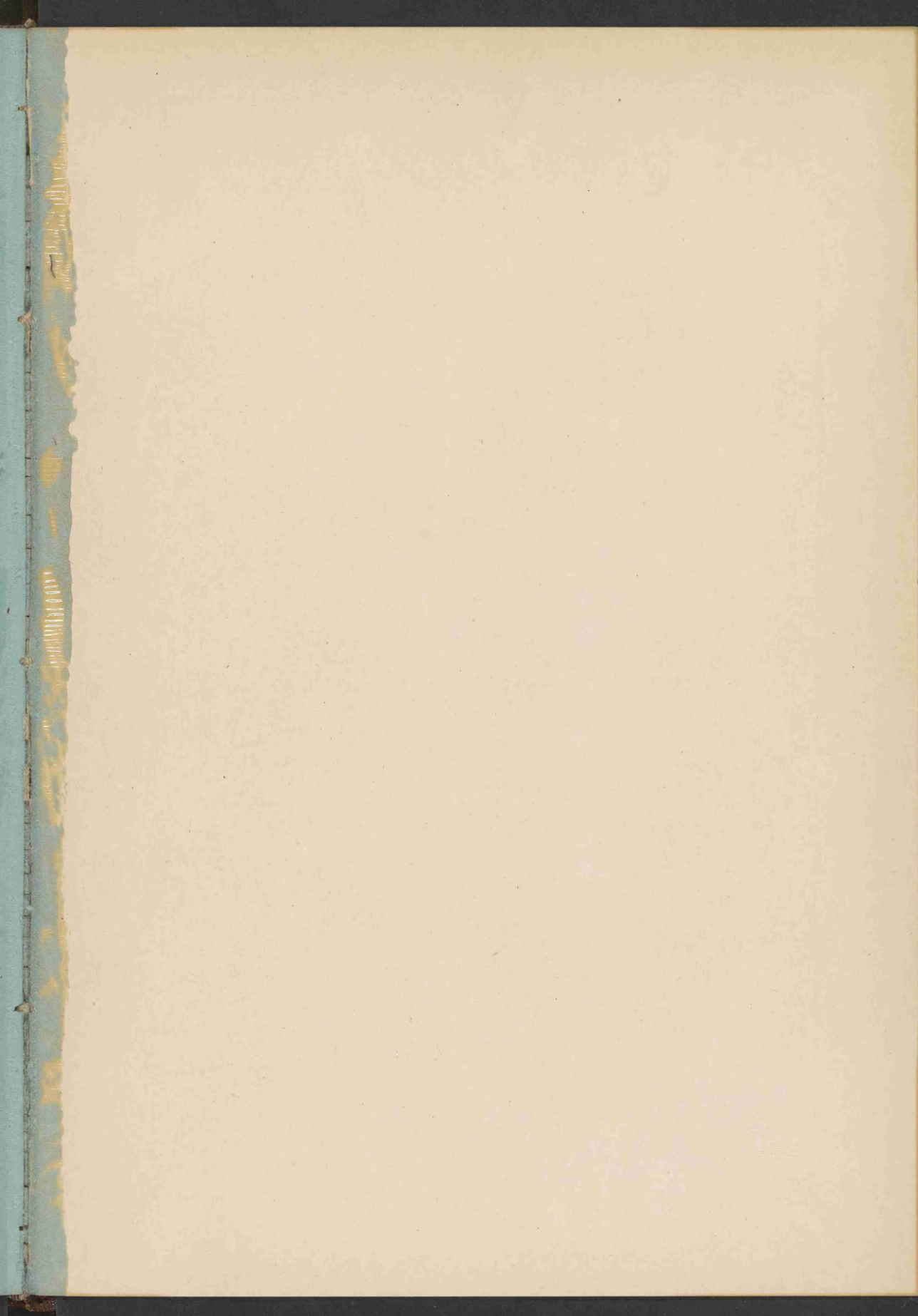


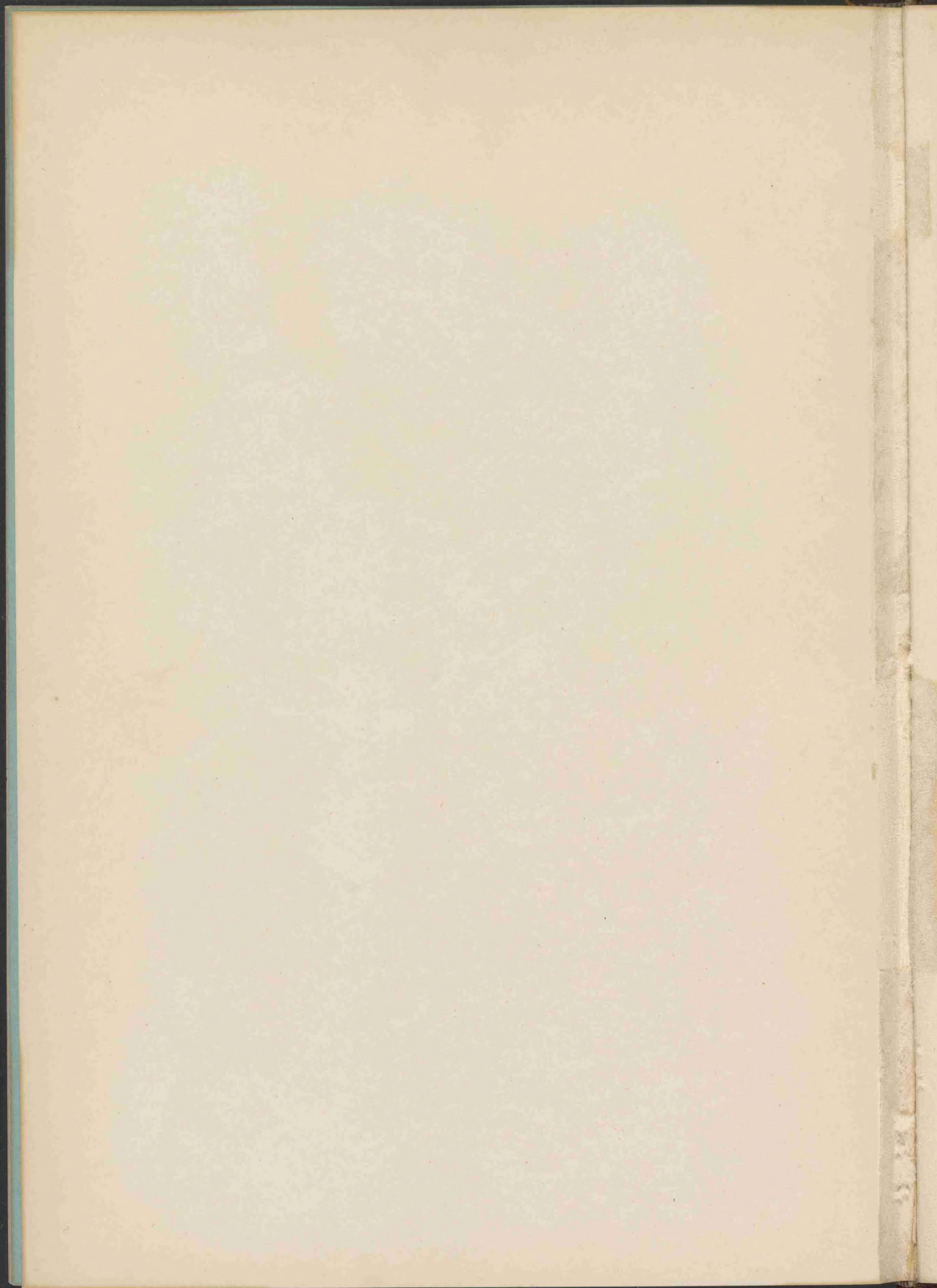
All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

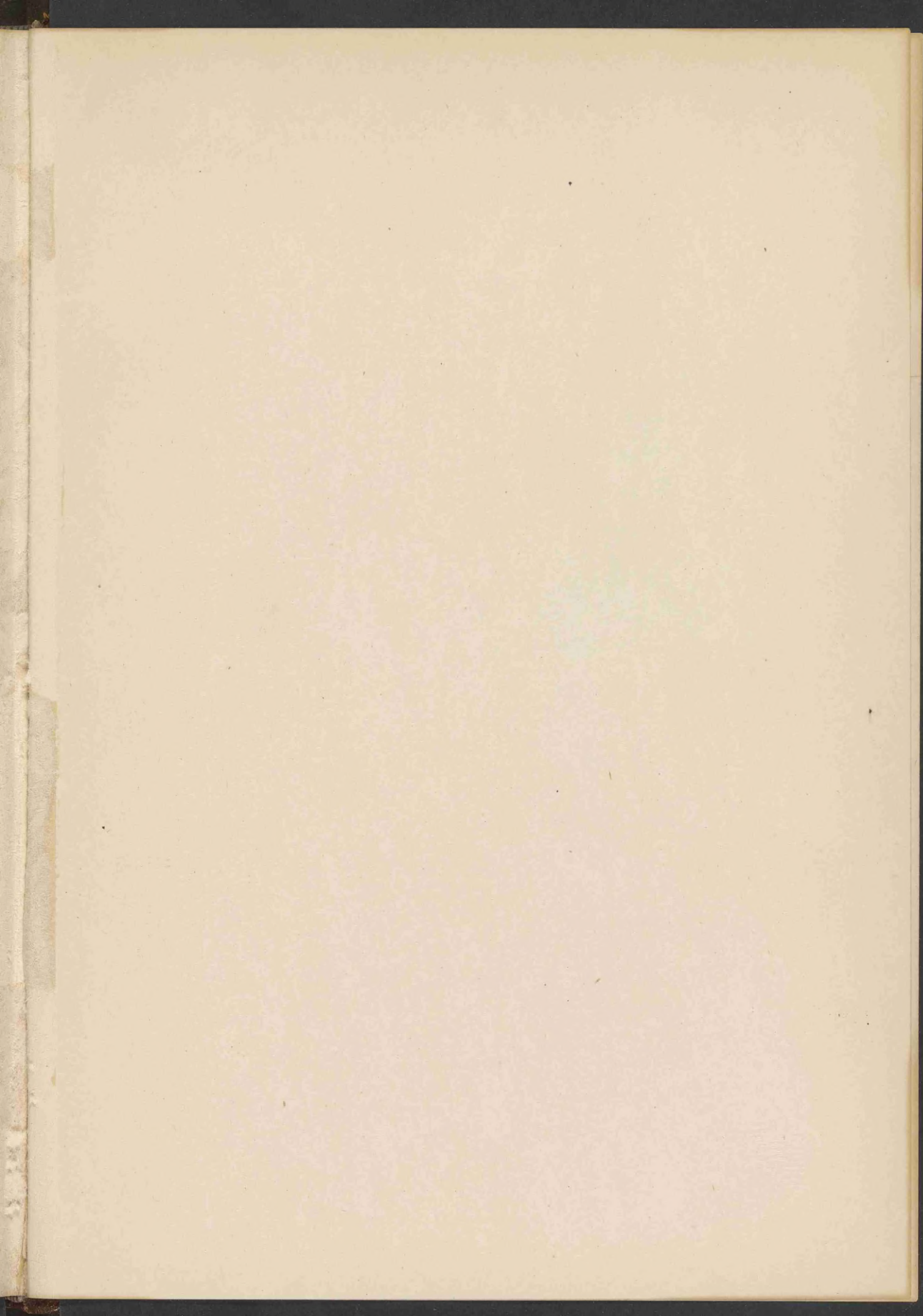
THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

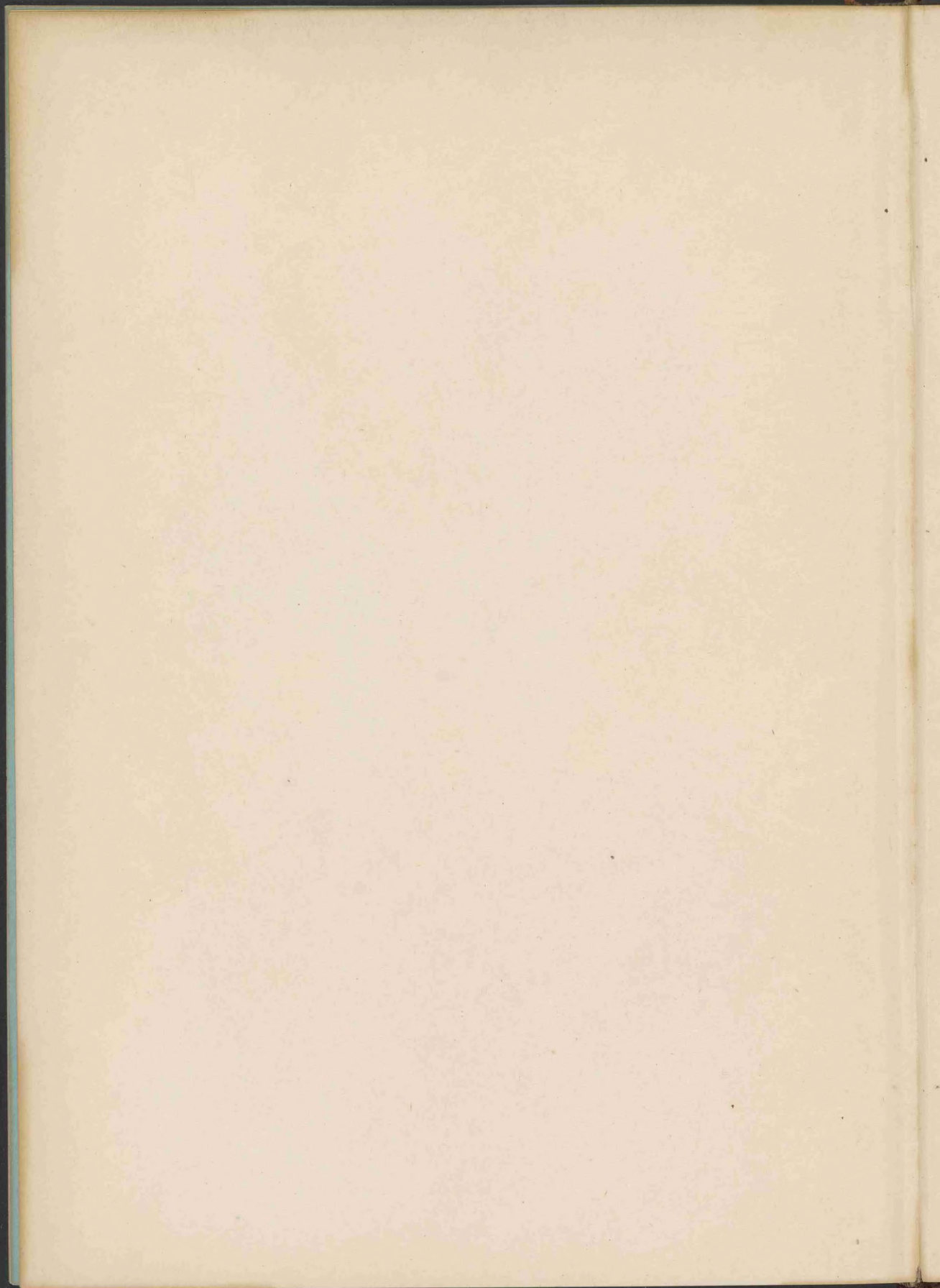
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

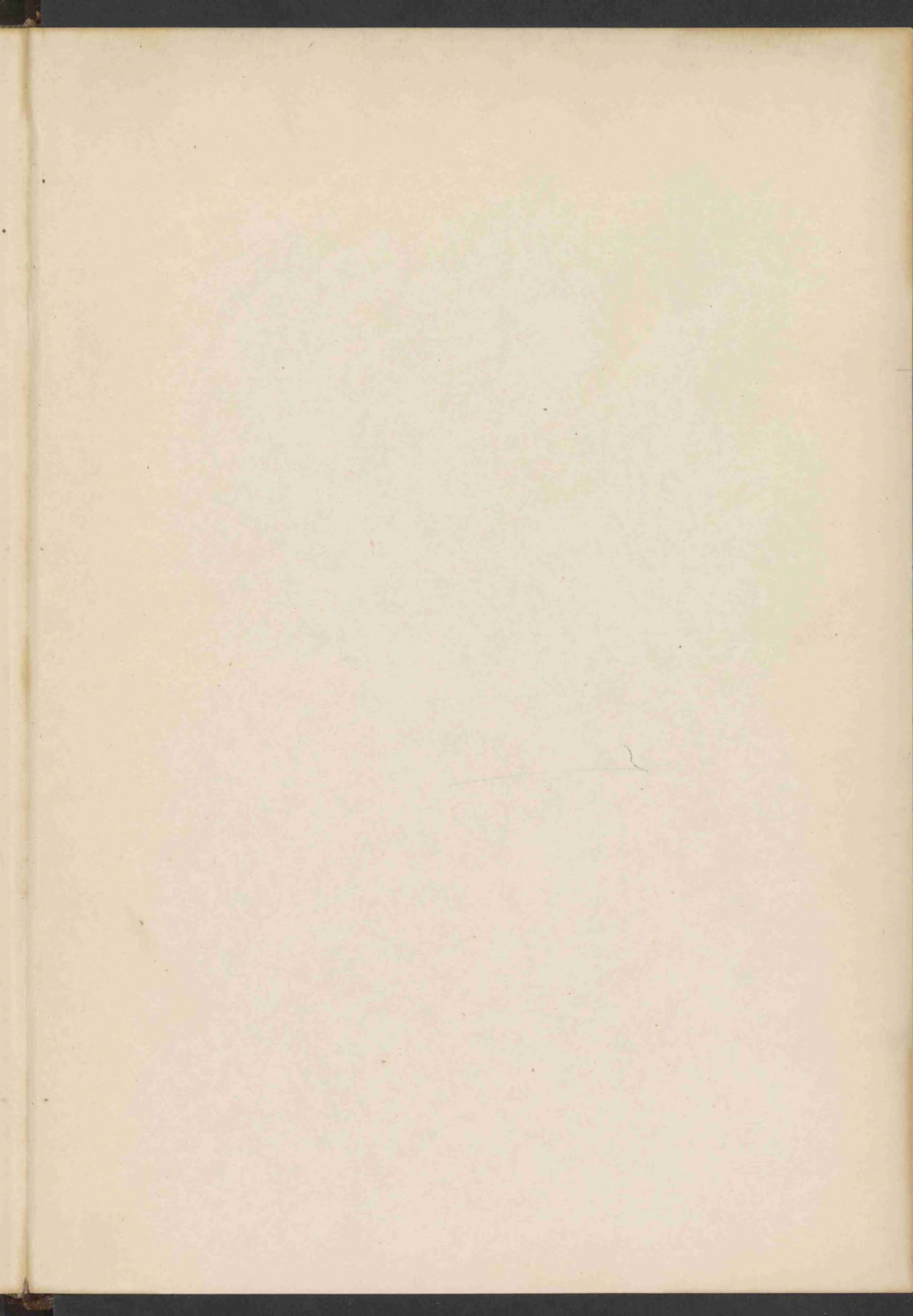
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